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Humane Advocate

Contents

List of Illustrations

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Quotations

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QUOTATIONS

He who helps a child helps humanity with an immediateness that no other help given to a human creature in any other stage of human life can possibly give again.

—*Phillips Brooks.*

CHRISTMAS BELLS.

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep;
“God is not dead; nor doth He sleep!
The Wrong shall fail,
The Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good-will to men.”

—*Longfellow.*

“One year well spent in fighting for the weak,
In voicing truth for those who cannot speak,
One year of leading many a thoughtless mind
To think of being kind.”

It is inhuman and even sinful to countenance the abuse of animals; rather, should we protect them, foster them and be grateful to them.

—*Archbishop Ryan.*

Cowards are cruel, but the brave
Love Mercy and delight to save.

—*Gay.*

To educate the heart, one must be willing to go out of himself, and to come into loving contact with others.

—*James Freeman Clarke.*

Teaching humanity to animals must always imply the teaching of humanity to men.

—*Countess Cesaresco.*

To look up and not down;
To look forward and not back;
To look out and not in;
And
To lend a hand.

—*Edward Everett Hale.*

NOTHING ALONE.

One all-extending, all-preserving Soul
Connects each being, greatest with the least;
Made beast in aid of man, and man of beast;
All served, all serving: nothing stands alone;
The chain holds on, and where it ends, unknown.

—*Pope.*

The behavior of men to the lower animals and their behavior to each other bear a constant relationship.

—*Herbert Spencer.*

I see in part
That all, as in some piece of art,
Is toil coöperant to an end.

—*Tennyson.*



JUDGE ROBERT J. WILKIN

Humane Advocate

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NOVEMBER, 1909

No. 1

THE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PUBLIC OF SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY.

Address read by

**Judge Robert J. Wilkin at the recent convention of the
American Humane Association.**

When Henry Bergh, arriving in his home country from his mission to Russia, introduced into New York City the idea of the special consideration for the treatment of dumb creatures, he suggested to the community at large a subject for thought that was unique and interesting. Not that human sympathy did not exist; that compassion was unknown to the people of our land at that time, is not meant, but the peculiar application of consideration for the feelings of the dumb was new to the public mind.

The organization of a special union, whose business it should be to protect from cruel treatment the horse and other animals, was not so surprising and startling as was the next step when the Legislature of the State was called upon to enact a statute which would carry with it a penalty of punishment for any one who was found guilty of being cruel to an animal.

This was a new idea, a new conception of the duty of human beings. It met the usual reception; first, surprise, then ridicule, then discussion and, finally, it has been accepted and respected, not only as a law of the

land but as the sentiment of the people.

The several stages of its development which followed the introduction of Mr. Bergh's idea, spread in like manner but with less acuteness throughout the country, and as the Press evidenced these varying forms of public sentiment, the people were educated along the line of humane feeling.

In a milder way, the same symptoms show themselves when a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty is established in our smaller communities, even at the present time.

When, in 1877, the speaker saw the sign, "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," placed on the side of a building on Broadway in the City of New York, the thought came to him, how ridiculous, how unnecessary such an organization must be; for who can imagine that a child in a Christian, civilized city should require such protection as this sign indicates? This idea is the one that presents itself when new societies are formed in the smaller towns throughout our country,

and the suggestion that no parent would so far forget his interest or his natural-born affection or his manhood, as to cruelly treat a child, or that any owner would so far forget his self-interest as to injure his own property, be it horse-flesh or of some other character, comes to one's mind as a convincing argument that a Society organized for the protection of such children or animals is an entirely unnecessary and undesirable thing.

It is none the less true in view of all that has been said, that the self-same communities have, time after time, witnessed inhuman ill-treatment in their midst, and human nature has cried aloud for some power to protect the injured and to relieve the outraged feelings of the people. Nevertheless, the idea is extant that organizations for the protection of either animals or children in a civilized community are quite unnecessary.

The old settled ideas that an Englishman's home is his castle; that a parent has a right to correct his offspring; that the public is safeguarded against accident by the master's power to enforce obedience from his domestic animals are well developed in the public mind; therefore, the first idea that the speaker would call to your attention, is that the organization of a society in its formative period immediately meets opposition from the settled ideas of the community at large. In addition to this, the formation of our society immediately attracts the attention of the general public to the fact that cruelty does exist. There certainly must be a law to prevent and control it and if such exists, then the disciplinary and prosecuting officers, together with the courts, have in some way neglected their duty and have failed to carry it into effect in such a manner as to work a cure of the evil.

A society is organized in a county and perhaps under ordinary circumstances, no specially distressing case having caused the organization to come into existence. Rather it has been due to the growth of humane sentiment and to the activity of some particular neighborhood. The organization is formed and starts out to do some work; it finds what it deems to be a proper case for prosecution; the members follow the case through its various stages and are not pleased with the apparent lack of interest manifested by the police, the prosecuting officers and the courts. The case either wholly fails or the remedy applied is quite insufficient. The members of the Society meet this condition. In some instances they say, how can we change conditions? There is no humane sentiment in our community! We cannot stir up interest! They get no response to their query; no meetings are held, and soon the Society is disorganized and becomes only a remembrance.

In another community this condition of affairs presents itself, and the officers of the Society immediately conclude that the police, district attorney and courts, one or all, are corrupt and that this is the reason for the lack of good results. Charge and countercharge are made; the newspapers teem with columns of abuse of the public officers, who retort in kind; a prosecution perhaps is conducted with an unsatisfactory result; the Society gets a bad name, the promoters are discouraged and cruelty flourishes in that community.

In another place no case requires either the official action of the police or the courts, and those who conduct the Society, immediately say there is no necessity for our organization, and this Society lapses.

There have been many societies organized in our State where no adver-

tisement has been given to the people that such a society was in existence, nor was there any way by which the people could communicate with the society, for the reason that the chief officers and their addresses were quite unknown.

As had a condition of affairs as existed in any part of the State was shown in one county where the President of a Society, a most estimable and Christian gentleman, had written three or four letters saying, "Our Society is inactive because there is no work in our county for us to do." There really was no work for that Society to do because the Society was incapable of doing any work.

I have called your attention to these different phases simply for the purpose of suggesting an answer to many of the questions that are presented by those living in communities where large societies cannot be supported.

We have a small community; there seems to be no cruelty either to animals or children. What can a Society like ours do? In the first place, become thoroughly friendly and well acquainted with the public officers whose duty it is to prevent and punish cruelty. Become well acquainted with them, make their friendship, get them interested in your Society and its work and when you have occasion to prosecute you will find the road much easier. Advertise your Society; place signs through the country asking the people to report to the officers of the Society the particulars and facts in such cases of cruelty as may come to their attention.

Visit the schools; endeavor to have lessons presented to the children teaching kindness to the animal kingdom. Plan a series of lectures to be given either in your church or through the churches of your town explaining the objects and work of the Society.

The idea suggested by Henry

Bergh when he organized the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was really the cornerstone of our religion. He called it sympathy and mercy; it is really love. The idea of his great friend and assistant, Elbridge T. Gerry, who with Mr. Bergh organized that Society,—The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,—was of the same character. If this is the idea, is there not a great deal of work for our Societies to do in the prevention of cruelty alone, to say nothing of cases of arrest and prosecution?

Is our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty an organization wholly for the purpose of prosecuting and carrying into effect the spirit of revenge, or is it indeed a mighty human project whose real aim, as evidenced by its actions, is to spread the benign influence of the teachings of compassion, sympathy and mercy to the community? If it is the former and we think of nothing but the mechanical prosecution of cases, it is no wonder that the organizations so formed, die early. If it is the latter, however, its work may go on and on spreading blessings as it grows and seeing no end except that millennium which so many of us hope will some day come.

SERVING

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds both great and small
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells;
The Book of Life the shining record tells.

Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes
After its own life working. A child's kiss
Set on thy singing lips shall make thee glad.
A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong:
Thou shalt be served thyself in every sense
Of service which thou renderest.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

FOUNTAIN WORK IN 1909.

BRANCH SOCIETIES AND AGENCIES.

The idea of a fountain for horses at the intersection of South Chicago Avenue, Commercial Avenue and 93rd Street, originated with the South End Woman's Club of South Chicago. Later Mr. W. J. Galligan, Superintendent of the 8th ward took hold of the enterprise and with the co-operation of The Illinois Humane Society made arrangements to install the fountain. The work of construction was begun about July 5th, and was completed about July 20th. The water was started and it has never ceased running. Mr. Galligan looks after the fountain himself and has already banked the pipes so as to protect them from the frost. He said that on one hot day, he counted 800 teams which watered there; that the teaming interests appreciate the fountain very much; that nine-tenths of the teams working in South Chicago have to pass this point and the other one-tenth come to water their horses. Mr. Galligan says that he will take care of the fountain; that a tinsmith has offered to make a cover for it for the winter and a painter has offered to keep it painted. The Illinois Humane Society donated the fountain. Mr. Galligan and the City of Chicago attended to the work of making a base for the circular bowl and connections for the water supply.

In August, 1909, a fountain was erected at 32nd and Wallace Streets, Chicago, for the convenience of the teams working in that district of the city. Mr. Ernest J. Magerstadt, the City Collector, took an interest in the work of providing water for the ani-

mals, and with his co-operation, the fountain was erected.

On Saturday evening, August 28th, exercises were held at Mont Clare, dedicatory of the fountain just erected in that place at the corner of North 70th Street and West Fullerton (Grand) Avenues. These exercises were brief and informal in character; they were more in the nature of a spontaneous expression of the interest of the citizens in this public enterprise, and their appreciation of the erection of the fountain, than an effort at display over what had been accomplished.

Rev. John L. Howie, pastor of the Congregational Church, offered prayer; letters of appreciation and congratulation were read from some non-resident contributors, who realize the value of a drinking fountain at this location, and the following resolution offered by Judge C. C. Clark was unanimously adopted:

"Be it Resolved by the People of Mont Clare and Vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, that the thanks of our people are given to The Illinois Humane Society for establishing a public fountain for man and beast in Mont Clare, and to the generous people who have so kindly subscribed for its erection; especially are we thankful to Mrs. A. L. Crow for having originated the idea of having this grand improvement made in our suburb, and for her influence and efforts in securing the fund to erect the same, and we assure her that she will always be held in grateful remembrance for her self-sacrifices in that behalf.

"And we also wish to express our obligations to Mrs. Anna Childress for the enthusiasm manifested by her in this good work in soliciting contributions, without which the fountain could not have been installed."

Mrs. Harriet E. Sayre, now ap-

proaching her ninetieth birthday, hale, hearty, always cheerful, helpful and lovable, who has resided at this corner for upwards of sixty-five years, was introduced and gave some interesting reminiscences of the early days. Mr. R. E. Pendarvis, former member of the state legislature, presided, and offered a few appropriate remarks in closing.

The expense of erecting the fountain was much more than expected (something over \$250), on account of the character of the soil, and the depth of the sewer in the street at this point. The fund was raised by voluntary contributions from public-spirited citizens, obtained through the efforts of Mrs. Crow and Mrs. Childress.

The location is central, on the main thoroughfare to the city, Grand Ave. (identical here with Fullerton), and on which there is no public drinking fountain for two miles in either direction.

A thing of utility and a joy forever to man and beast, well may we say of this fountain as the poet sings of the wayside spring:

“A little spring had lost its way

Amid the grass and fern;

A passing stranger scooped a well

Where wearied men might turn,

He walled it in, and hung with care,

A ladle on the brink.

He gave no thought to what he did,

But judged that *toil* might drink.

He passed again; the well

By summer's sun not dried

Had cooled ten thousand parched tongues,

And saved a life beside.”

In September, 1909, a fountain was erected on the north side of 103rd Street, about fifty feet east of Wallace Street, in Fernwood. A committee, known as the Independence Day Celebration Committee, having some money left over from the expenses of their Independence Day celebration and, desiring to use it for the improvement of Fernwood,

decided to erect a fountain for horses and human beings. The Illinois Humane Society was consulted and requested to erect the fountain, which was done. The officers of the Fernwood Improvement Association are John C. McKee, President; Fred W. Meinhart, Vice-President; Philip H. Murphy, Treasurer; Cyrus J. Howland, Secretary. The Committee having in charge Independence Day celebration consisted of Charles E. Lee, Chairman; Mr. Philip Murphy, Mr. Cyrus Howland, Mr. L. C. Wiswell, Mr. W. H. Cruden, Mr. Roll Beelender, Mr. Charles Mahon, Mr. John W. Mulligan and Mr. Charles E. Gilbert.

The fountain is very much appreciated in Fernwood, and it may be that there will be another fountain erected in that locality in the near future.

A fountain is to be erected at 6852 Indiana Avenue, the location having been donated by Mr. J. B. Kunst, the owner of the property. Mr. Kunst is the only property owner of the many approached, who was willing to have a drinking fountain placed on his property. As there is no fountain in this locality, the need is very great. The funds were subscribed by members of the Park Manor Ladies' Country Club, of which Mrs. L. M. Hanson is President and Mrs. D. J. O'Brien is Secretary. Alderman Snow is assisting the Club, and the City and The Illinois Humane Society are attending to the water connections.

On March 15th, 1909, the McDonough County Humane Society was organized in Macomb, the county seat of McDonough County. The officers of the Society are as follows:

Prof. O. M. Dickerson, President.

Charles I. Imes, Vice-President.

Miss Rose B. Jolly, Secretary.

Mrs. Herman Stocker, Treasurer.

On September 25th, 1909, the Elgin Humane Society was organized in Elgin, Kane County. The officers of the Society are as follows:

Edward F. Mann, President.

Ernest E. Egler, First Vice-President.

Andrew Sjunneson, Second Vice-President.

Fred W. Quinn, Secretary.

Elmer Egler, Treasurer.

On September 24th, 1909, the Carroll County Branch of The Illinois Humane Society was organized in Savannah. The officers of the Society are as follows:

Dr. G. W. Johnson, President.

Rev. C. F. Kleihauer, First Vice-President.

Chauncey Ferguson, Second Vice-President.

C. N. Jenks, Secretary and Treasurer.

March 23, 1909—William G. Kent, Police Magistrate, appointed Special Agent for Dixon, Lee County, Illinois.

March 24, 1909—Nelson Soucie appointed Special Agent for Sibley, Ford County, Illinois.

March 24, 1909—John T. Payne appointed Special Agent for the Macomb, Illinois, Branch of The Illinois Humane Society.

April 27, 1909—Ulrich Rohrbach appointed Special Agent for Blue Island, Cook County, Illinois.

July 16, 1909—John M. Stafford appointed Special Agent for Grafton, Jersey County, Illinois.

July 16, 1909—Arthur Gordon appointed Special Agent for Hardin, Calhoun County, Illinois.

October 28, 1909—R. L. Henderson appointed Special Agent for Savannah, Illinois, Branch of The Illinois Humane Society.

October 26, 1909—W. H. Kimball, Sr., appointed Special Agent for Elgin, Illinois, Branch of The Illinois Humane Society.

THE ANIMALS' ADVOCATE.

A week ago Lady Hely-Hutchinson made an eloquent public appeal for the better protection of the children of Cape Town and the Cape Colony; on Friday His Excellency the Governor followed this up by another appeal for the better protection of the domestic animals in the city and the State. As Mr. Malan remarked at a recent meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 'tis a sad comment on our modern civilization that societies such as this and the Child Life Protection Society should be necessary; that they are necessary none who know the work which confronts them and the duties they perform, can question for a moment. Their raison d'être is daily demonstrated in our streets. There is much in common between these two societies; the same humane motives actuate both; they both seek to strengthen and to enforce thoroughly the law to protect the weak and the innocent; they both constitute themselves the advocate of those who cannot plead their own cause. Charity, we know, is supposed to begin at home. It is rather surprising, therefore, that while the Cape of Good Hope Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals can look back over thirty years of valuable, if unostentatious work, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to give a natural alias to the Child Life Protection Society, is the creation only of yester year. Now that the latter Society is fairly launched on its career of usefulness, we can only hope that success will reward its humane and noble efforts as it has rewarded those of the S. P. C. A. Captain Finch and his zealous coadjutors of both sexes and of all ages are to be congratulated on the record and the results of their work during the past year; and it is a pleasing reflection that in congratulating the Society the general public are really felicitating and complimenting themselves on the slow but sure exorcism of cruelty and brutality from their midst. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, largely as a result of its own vigilance, finds each year less and less ground for interference and protest. But the time, we fear, is far distant when it can declare its guardianship an obsolete sinecure, and relax its kindly yet severe scrutiny of our streets and public places. If the city is to show itself worthy of the tribute which Major-General Scobell paid it, it must

keep a watchful eye on its horses and its draught animals lest they be neglected and ill-treated; it must concern itself more with its stray dogs and cats; it must interest itself in the conditions of transit of the poultry and live-stock which supply it with its daily food. In all these directions more or less progress has been made in recent years; but there is still ample room for improvement. To all these and other duties the S. P. C. A. steadfastly devotes itself for the honor of the city and the sake of humanity. It behooves the Peninsula, therefore, to give a full measure of its support to the Society which acts on its behalf. The city, too, would do well to pay heed to the warnings of S. P. C. A. officials, who, in the discharge of their duties, pay frequent visits to the local abattoirs, "many of which," they report, "are loathsome to a degree." Nor is the work of the Society entirely of a negative character, preoccupied with the thwarting and punishing of cruelty; it is also a Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals, and, in this capacity, wisely concentrates its attention upon the rising generation, seeking to instill in the hearts of the young a love and consideration for dumb animals which will prompt them in latter years to wage war in their turn on the cruel and the callous. This educational work of the S. P. C. A. is sure to bear good fruit in due season. The Band of Mercy will, we hope, win more and more recruits, all imbued with a generous gentleness towards the lower creation.

What's the fun of drear November?
 Gather round the glowing ember,
 While it flashes, darts, and dashes;
 Toast the chestnuts in the ashes.
 Homeward call the wanderers cheery
 Hearts are light, though skies are dreary;
 Once a year, with good cheer,
 Glad Thanksgiving brings them near;—
 Best of days, when we praise
 Him who orders all our ways!
 Happiest days, when round the fire
 Loved ones gather nigh and nigher.
 Pile the hickory high and higher!
 Fan the flame and blow the ember,—
That's the fun of drear November!

BY OLIVE A. WADSWORTH.

Only he who accords to animals their rights, deserves to be called a man in the full sense of the word.—*Landsteiner*.

It is inhuman and even sinful to countenance the abuse of animals; rather, should we protect them, foster them and be grateful to them.—*Archbishop Ryan*.

JUST CHEER HIM.

What a cheer will do! Have you heard of that incident which took place at a large fire in New York? A fire broke out in a five-story tenement. On the fifth floor was a mother with her babe unable to escape. The ladders were run up and a fireman started for the fifth story. Before reaching the fourth story the flames and smoke had burst forth, obstructing his way. He hesitated and was about to descend, when a man in the crowd noticing his indecision cried out, "Cheer him! Cheer him!"

The crowd caught it up and cheered him. At this the fireman regained courage, ascended the ladder, caught the woman and babe in his arms and brought them down uninjured. Two lives saved because of a cheer. How easy to give a cheer, yet how few make use of it.

Some are cheerful when they think about it. Wisdom is seen in a continuous state of cheerfulness. No tariff has ever been placed on cheers. Some pay heavy duty by never using the article. That man whom you see with head bowed, dinner pail in hand, tired and returning from work, go to him, shake his calloused hand, give him a cheer, only a smile it may be. There are more empty hearts than empty dinner pails.

That young woman who has toiled all day at the loom or behind the counter, who feels she is a slave, because she longs for appreciation, go to her, young woman, call at her home, show her some one thinks of her; give her a cheer. Many young women are wasting the precious hours of life in excessive social amusement who might well employ their time better. How much better to spend a few hours each week in systematic visitation among the working people, getting their view point of life, and thereby being better able to help them to a higher moral, intellectual and spiritual life.—*New York Observer*.

A THOUGHTFUL ACT.

BY WINIFRED BALL.

The following incident actually occurred in the streets of Rochester: A man was leading a dog by a chain. The dog had a big bone in his mouth, and dropped it. He strained at the chain in the effort to recover his bone, but the man dragged him on relentlessly. A little ragged girl, playing in the street, observed the dog's difficulty, picked up the bone, ran after the dog, and restored to him his property. An example of perfect sympathy.—*In The Christian Register*.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of
The Illinois Humane Society.

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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NOVEMBER, 1909.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On December 9, 1909, at the city of Springfield, Illinois, a convention of humane societies of our state and of persons identified with humane work will be held for the purpose of discussing various questions connected with humane work in the state of Illinois. A committee, consisting of The Illinois Humane Society and the Alton and Edwardsville branches thereof, the Freeport Humane Society and the Champaign County Humane Society, will arrange for the program.

It is very desirable that representation at this convention should come from all parts of the state and that the questions of most importance in the different sections of the state should be brought up for discussion in the convention, in order that the condition of humane work and what it most requires should be generally known to all humane workers in the state.

We, therefore, ask you to select at least one representative, and more, if you can, to attend this convention and also to bring a report of the work done in your locality during the past year and also to write a short paper on the subject which you deem most important to be discussed in order to help the work in your county.

HUMANE EDUCATION.

The fact that animals have life, intelligence and feelings implies that they have rights. Justice obviously refers to sense and feeling. Justice is justice; there is only one justice; it stretches out to every living thing; it embraces love and compassion for both man and animal. Justice is an indivisible quality,—therefore, there can not be one kind of justice for man and another for animals. If "God made all things equal," all things

have equal rights. The equality of all things is a sublime doctrine, and if conscientiously and religiously lived up to, would make the exercise of common justice a common practice.

Provision has been made for the spreading of this doctrine of impersonal justice, or common humanity, by the legislatures of many of our states, by making Humane Education a part of the regular study course in our public schools. The need for more moral and ethical instruction has long been felt by both the parents and educators of our children; and this feeling on the part of the general public is fast becoming embodied in law.

Such a bill has been passed in Illinois. It is a splendid thing because it incorporates a moral truth that is the basis of all true education. The penalty provided for non-compliance will be construed only as an inducement to a reasonable compliance with the law.

However, that is the small end of a matter of vast import, and the teachers will be the first to recognize its true merit. It is the spirit of the bill and not the letter that must be considered. As all the European schools have long been devoting regular time to humane instruction, and we are among the last civilized nations to recognize the importance of giving it place in our own school curriculum, the teachers will ignore all else but the main issue.

The matter of teaching this subject is as difficult in one way as it is easy in another. It is as difficult to formulate rules by which the doctrine of humanity may be taught as it would be to give a rule for playing the piano by ear. It must be a spontaneous, unlabored effort on the part of the teacher; if she is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the work, she will have little difficulty in finding

ways and means of imparting her own interest and information to the children.

It is easy to enlist the sympathetic interest of children in animals through facts in natural history, character-sketches of their habits and peculiarities, pictures, songs, and above all, true or fictitious stories about them.

Perhaps the most effective way of teaching children to respect the rights of animals is to acquaint them with the individuality and engaging characteristics of our out-door friends,—as well as with the practical way in which they serve the interests of mankind. Thus, instead of seeing a dull, awkward creature in the toad, the child will remember how he was first a funny little tadpole, all head and tail; that he went through several amusing stages of development, until he finally emerged—a bona fide toad; and that he is now a most capable assistant gardener, patrolling the gardens faithfully, and protecting the flowers and vegetables from injurious insects.

A child is not apt to be unkind to an animal that is a familiar friend; consequently, by giving him something upon which to base such a friendship, you are employing the most certain means of securing the animal's safety. Children are impressionable little beings, and there are two infallible ways of reaching the best that is in them: by appealing to their imagination and to their sense of chivalry. A mere suggestion is often enough to turn the tide from wanton cruelty to most ardent championship. Win the child's affectionate interest in an animal, and you have humanized his instincts; you have banished cruelty by preventing it.

The influence of this merciful doctrine which you implant in the child's heart will not end with the

protection of animals, but, through the improved moral standard, will extend to his fellow-beings as well, and will be of inestimable worth to the Commonwealth.

The brilliant Autumn color has faded from the face of Nature. She has heard it whispered that Winter is pursuing her and she has become ashen pale. The sky is gray, the trees bare, the hillside brown. A flight of jetty crows adds the darkest touch to the sombre landscape. Listen! and you will hear the plaintive note of the blue-bird and the rustling of the leaves. It is the same lovely blue-bird that came to us in March. He is so charming a guest that it is well he comes early and stays late. When he came he sang from high over head, "Oh! Oh, but I'm glad to be here—tru-al-ly, tru-al-ly glad!" And, later, with an infinite pathos in his tone, he sings, "And now, I am tru-al-ly, tru-al-ly sorry to go."

After the summer is over, the blue-bird comes back to his hole in the old apple-tree—the cradle of generations of his ancestors. So beautiful and beloved is this bird that few farmers fail to provide boxes for nests. Mrs. Blue-bird raises two or three families during the season; and Mr. Blue-bird is a devoted husband and father. The backs and wings of both are deep sky-blue, the throat and breast a reddish chestnut, and the under parts white.

"Listen a moment, I pray you; what was the sound that I heard?

Wind in the budding branches, the ripple of brooks, or a bird?

Hear it again, above us! and see a flutter of wings!

The blue bird knows it is April and soars toward the sun and sings.

Winged lute that we call a blue bird, you blend in a silver strain

The sound of the laughing water, the patter of Spring's sweet rain,

The voice of the winds, the sunshine, the fragrance of blossoming things—

Ah! you are an April poem that God has dowered with wings!"

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT—HUMANE EDUCATION.

CROWS.

This is the time of year when the crows for many miles around assemble for a great reunion. One crow after another selects a suitable rendezvous, only to have objections made to it by some of the other birds. No reason is ever given for the dissatisfaction. To the question "Why"? they simply answer "Caws!" Perhaps they have caws for objection! Finally, a roosting-place is chosen, upon which they can all agree, and this spot becomes their headquarters for the winter. Here they collect at night, to scatter in the morning in all directions.

Crows are very sociable, jolly birds, and are fond of having family gatherings. They have a language of cries and calls by means of which they express alarm, anger, joy and love. The various caws convey different meanings and are unquestionably understood by all the forest-dwellers.

The crow is a gentleman and a wit, courtly and well-mannered. Other birds will frequently quarrel over their food and slap each other with their wings, but a crow, never. His one mean trait is suspicion, and nothing can break him of it. He would suspect his own mother of treachery. The simplest device looks like a trap to him, and he suspects everything and everybody. Like suspicious people, he often wrongs innocent ones, and is a trial to birds of honest nature.

There was once a pet crow named Jim, that was very affectionate. He was also very mischievous, but so cute and funny as to win forgiveness for all his naughty ways. He would steal thimbles, keys, spectacles, rings,

scissors, pocket-knives and similar articles, and hide them away just for the fun of seeing someone hunt for them. He was fond of going into the fields with the farm-hands, and delighted in riding on a wagon-seat and screaming out to the horses.

Once, when a pile of dried underbrush and dead leaves had been set on fire, Jim was found trying to extinguish the flames by violently flapping his wings. He begged dough from the cook when she was making bread, and fairly loved the curds of cream. The neighboring cats and dogs had to look out well for themselves in order to keep Jim from running off with all their choicest tidbits.

Jim thought it great fun to play hide-and-seek, and would bury himself under the snow in winter, and under the chips and leaves in the summer time. He would pull green onions out of the vegetable garden as nimbly as you or I could do, and would remove the meat from a cracked walnut in a way to discount human skill. When thirsty he would go to the water-cooler and, without asking help from anybody, would turn the spigot with his bill or claw and take his fill of the cold, running water. As he was not as careful about turning off the water as he should have been, he had to be broken of the habit of watering himself.

When it rained he was in ecstacy and would flutter about in the puddles, chattering his pleasure like a magpie. He was on the best of terms with his master's dog, cat and chickens, particularly with the cat, which seemed to enter more into his sports; they romped together in the garden and had great witching times. When

this pussy became the mother of three fluffy kittens, Jim was surprised and not altogether pleased. He tried to shoo them away and, failing in that, began to beat them with his wings, finally catching them by their tails, one at a time, and dragging them the length of the garden, clear down to the gate.

Old Mother Puss caught him in the act and chastised him so severely that he never again attempted to harm them. After that Jim looked with favor upon the kittens and showed them every attention.

THE CROW.

BY JOHN BURROUGHS.

My friend and neighbor through the year,
Self-appointed overseer

Of my crops of fruit and grain,
Of my woods and furrowed plain,

Claim thy tithings right and left,
I shall never call it theft.

Nature wisely made the law,
And I fail to find a flaw

In thy title to the earth,
And all it holds of any worth.

I like thy self-complacent air,
I like thy ways so free from care,

Thy landlord stroll about my fields,
Quickly noting what each yields;

Thy courtly mien and bearing bold,
As if thy claim were bought with gold;

Thy floating shape against the sky,
When days are calm and clouds sail high;

Thy thrifty flight ere rise of sun,
Thy homing plans when day is done.

Hues protective are not thine,
So sleek thy coat each quill doth shine.

Diamond black to end of toe,
Thy counter-point the crystal snow.

Never plaintive nor appealing,
Quite at home when thou art stealing,

Always groomed to tip a feather,
Calm and trim in every weather,

Morn till night my woods policing,
Every sound thy watch increasing.

Hawk and owl in tree-top hiding
Feel the shame of thy deriding.

Naught escapes thy observation,
None but dread thy accusation.

Hunters, prowlers, woodland lovers
Vainly seek the leafy covers,

Noisy, scheming, and predacious,
With demeanor almost gracious,

Dowered with leisure, void of hurry,
Void of fuss and void of worry,

Friendly bandit, Robin Hood,
Judge and jury of the wood,

Or Captain Kidd of sable quill,
Hiding treasures in the bill,

Nature made thee for each season,
Gave thee wit for ample reason,

Good crow wit that's always burnished
Like the coat her care has furnished.

May thy numbers ne'er diminish,
I'll befriend thee till life's finish.

May I never cease to meet thee,
May I never have to eat thee.

And mayest thou never have to fare so
That thou playest the part of scare-crow.

LIFE IN AN AQUARIUM.

The introduction of an aquarium into the home or school will afford an unending source of information and entertainment, and will reveal many interesting secrets of the sea.

Aquariums, all sizes and prices, may be purchased at the bird and fish stores. A two-and-a-half gallon globe may be had for one dollar; and an eight-gallon rectangular tank for two dollars and a half. Whatever the shape and size, it must be perfectly tight and clean, with no paint nor putty inside. Nothing but pure drinking-water should be used. Remember that the greater the surface exposed to the air, the greater the quantity of oxygen absorbed from the

atmosphere; therefore low, shallow tanks afford more normal and healthy conditions for the fish. A deep tank with small surface-exposure is a death-trap.

Cover the bottom of the tank with two inches of sand and gravel; build a rockery at one end which will protrude above the water—a special dispensation in favor of your turtle, craw-fish and frog. Next, get some medium-sized water-plants, which will cost from ten to fifty cents a bunch. Fanwort, hornwort, water-poppo, starwort, bladderwort and mill-foil are among the best of these. Plant these in the sand, fill the tank with water and place in a sunny window for two weeks, until the plants shall have taken root. A few floating plants, such as duck weed and hyacinths, make an attractive and useful addition. Do not use sea-shells or corals in fresh water aquariums; and in no case, use submerged castles, Swiss chalets, or china swans; they are not artistic touches and infringe on the fishes' riparian rights. The most artistic and successful aquarium is the one that most closely resembles the natural surroundings of the captured specimens. Make them feel at home, and you will keep them well and lively.

Now, you are ready to secure your specimens—and this is great fun. Just what selection you make, will depend upon whether yours is to be a fresh or salt-water aquarium. The Spring is, perhaps, the best time for stocking an aquarium, though by dragging the bottom of a pond or ditch which is covered with leaves and grasses, specimens of various kinds may be procured at any time, even in mid-winter. A net of fine mesh, with strong frame, and a minnow-bucket are the only tools necessary.

Of course the most important in-

mate is the goldfish; ordinary ones are purchasable for ten cents each. Fan-tails, fringe-tails and comets cost from twenty-five cents to five dollars apiece. Those from Japan, with changing colors and spreading gauzy tails, are expensive luxuries. Even the common goldfish, however, change in color from white to velvety black, and to shades of amber, silver and golden red.

When General Grant was making his famous journey around the world, the Mikado presented him with some goldfish of wondrous beauty. These were so rare that Mr. P. T. Barnum rented them for exhibition purposes in his great circus. They have been bred in America ever since that time.

Other good aquarium creatures are sun-fish, dace, rock-fish, minnows, cat-fish, stickle-backs, chubs, lizards, newts, small eels, tiny alligators, turtles, and small frogs. It is always well to have a few snails, a tadpole or two, and some newts, as they are scavengers and will rid the tank of all decaying vegetable matter, and prevent the formation of any green scum on the water. Never put a large frog in an aquarium, for he will devour everything there. Beware of the crawfish, also; he will pull up the plants, upset the rockery, nip the tails of the fish, and play all sorts of pranks. One or two small ones are all the inmates can tolerate.

In the salt-water aquariums, the young of various sea fish,—crabs, shrimps, star-fish and anemones may be used. Only sea-plants will grow in salt water.

Place your aquarium where the sun will reach it only a portion of the day, preferably by a north or east window. The water should be kept at a temperature of from sixty to seventy degrees F. It does not need to be changed every day. A good way to send air into the tank is to dip

up the water carefully, and let it fall in such a way as to make air-bubbles on the surface.

The fish and plants both breathe. The fish drink in oxygen and throw out carbonic acid gas; this gas is what the plants inhale, absorbing the carbon and giving the oxygen back to the fish. By balancing the animal and vegetable life in this way the water need seldom be changed at all, and everything in the aquarium will thrive. Herein lies the secret of a successful aquarium. Managed in this way, the work of caring for it is practically eliminated, as the tank has become self-sustaining.

Feed the water-babies with prepared wafers, fish-food and dried ant's eggs. Never allow any food to remain in the bottom of the aquarium to spoil, for it will pollute the water. It is important to remember never to overcrowd the aquarium, and never to overfeed the fish.

Salt water is the simple remedy for fish ailments. If a fish seems in poor condition, give him a five-minute bath in salt water, for several days in succession.

THE ELEPHANT AND THE KETTLE.

A man once had an elephant for a pet. One day he sent the faithful creature to the blacksmith's shop with a kettle which needed mending.

The animal waited outside the shop door until the smith had finished mending it. When the elephant returned home, his master found that the kettle still leaked, and at once sent the elephant back with it.

The elephant could not tell the smith that his work had been poorly done, and that the kettle still leaked, but he knew that "actions speak louder than words." What he did do was to go to a tub of water which was standing by the smith's anvil and sink the kettle into it, until it had filled with water. Then, raising it high above the smith's head, he held it poised at such an angle that the

stream of water, trickling through the leak, fell directly on the blacksmith's face.

This was a language the smith could understand and he made haste to repair his faulty work. He told all the villagers the story of the clever elephant.

THE ELEPHANT BABY.

When Lord Stanmore was governor of Ceylon he was once traveling in the interior of the island with a big caravan of elephants. Among them was a heavily-laden elephant-mother and her mischievous baby.

This frisky youngster insisted on chasing every goat or other animal they came across. Each time he raced off his mother seemed beside herself with anxiety, and endeavored to shake off her load in order to follow the naughty child and keep him from harm.

Finally, the jungle pathway was found to be blocked by an enormous log, through which a narrow passage had been cut for the accommodation of foot-travelers. The larger elephants had no difficulty in stepping over the log. The troublesome youngster remained behind—probably meditating upon some fresh act of mischief. Suddenly, with a wild squeal, he rushed down the path and tried to get through the narrow cut between the logs. But to his amazement and disgust he found himself stuck fast, and he screamed and trumpeted for help.

The mother was frantic. She was determined to go to her child's assistance, and could hardly be restrained. At last, recognizing the futility of her efforts, she called to an elephant that had no load, and evidently gave him some instructions; for he straightway trotted back to the log, surveyed the situation a moment, and then stepped gingerly over the log and went a short distance up the path.

Now, trumpeting loudly, the big fellow rushed down and butted the frightened baby with such force, that he shot through the opening and fell sprawling on the other side, squealing with indignation. His rescuer was not in the least disturbed, however, and without a glance at the crest-fallen youngster, trotted back to his place in the caravan.

The elephant said, "If my trunk I could check,
I would make an excursion to upper Quebec;
But truly, I cannot get state-room or bunk,
So long as I'm hampered with such a big trunk."

IN COURT.

The original documents in the matter of all cases reported under this heading, comprising a few of the cases attended to by the society during the month, are on file at the home office of The Illinois Humane Society.

Two officers of the Society examined 43 horses at the horse market at Adams and Peoria Streets. Some of these were in bad condition and were ordered destroyed. One animal was discovered being harnessed that was almost covered with sores. The man in charge was arrested and the case was called before Judge Going at the Desplaines Street Police Court, who fined the man \$10.00 and costs, which was paid. This case caused so great a stir among the horse-sharks operating in the market that it is hoped it may have a tendency to stop the harnessing of these unfit horses.

Animal Record 81; Case 176.

The Macomb, Illinois, Branch Society, through its Secretary, Miss Rose Jolly, and Special Agent, John Payne, prosecuted a citizen of that town on October 26th for cruelly mutilating a cow with a hatchet. The man was under the influence of liquor. When taken before Justice Reid, he pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$34.00. He was unable to pay the fine and was sent to jail.

Animal Record 81; Case 609.

Mounted Officer Costello asked that a Humane Officer be sent to examine a horse at Franklin and Randolph Streets.

Our officer found a team of white horses, attached to a brick wagon. Both horses had raw sores on each of their shoulders, upon which the collars were pressing. The driver claimed to know nothing of this condition.

He was placed under arrest. The horses were unharnessed and taken to a barn. The owner was notified. The barn boss was found to be the man responsible for the sending out of horses in such condition and was put under arrest by Officer Gabel of the Mounted Squadron.

The cases of both the driver and barn boss were called before Judge Fake, who, after hearing the evidence, discharged the driver and fined the barn boss \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$9.00—paid by the owner. The horses are having a rest until fit for service.

Animal Record 81; Case 360.

Special Agent W. I. Kendall, of the Princeton (Illinois) Society, recently admonished a citizen of that place for overloading an old horse owned by him. The man was warned that he must not continue to work the horse, as it was entirely unfit for service. The warning was unheeded and Mr. Kendall arrested the man. Magistrate W. W. Herron found the man guilty and fined him \$10.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$15.30.

Animal Record 81; Case 329.

Another case handled by Humane Officer Kendall was that of a man who failed to provide for his two children. He was an habitual drunkard and a vagrant. The mother of the children was employed in McNatt, Putnam County, but claimed that she could not retain her position and keep the children with her.

Upon investigation, Officer Kendall

found that the father was not a fit person to have the custody of his children, and filed a complaint with a magistrate charging the father with vagrancy. A warrant was issued and Officer T. W. Mercer, of Princeton, brought the respondent into court. He pleaded guilty and was given a six months' jail sentence in default of a \$50.00 fine assessed by Magistrate Herron.

The children, two boys, aged 8 and 4 years, were temporarily placed at the Bureau County Farm. States Attorney L. M. Eckert, together with Officer Kendall, investigated this case and they are endeavoring to have the little boys placed in some good permanent home.

Record 60; Case 278.

While at Eldridge Court and Wabash Avenue, an officer of the Society noticed a small mule that was straining under an unusually heavy load of coal. It was a clear case of an undersized mule and an overloaded wagon. The driver, a colored man, was continually jerking the lines. The officer stopped the driver, helped to back the wagon to the curb and unhitched the mule. It was found that the mule had a raw, inflamed sore, fully the size of a man's hand, on the back, upon which the harness had been constantly bearing. The driver was placed under arrest by Mounted Officer Doctor, while the mule was taken to the Society's barn

until the owner should be found. It was later learned that the driver had been hauling coal unbeknown to the owner of the mule.

Judge Fake, of the Harrison Street Police Court, heard the case and fined the man \$3.00 and costs, which was paid by the owner.

Animal Record 81; Case 618.

For abandoning a poor, old, worn-out horse that was too weak to stand or even eat, a man living on a farm west of St. Charles, Illinois, was arrested by Humane Officer M. E. Sinton.

The case was prosecuted and a fine of \$10.00 imposed.

Animal Record 81; Case 324.

The Desplaines Street Station reported, on October 18th, that they were holding a team for the inspection of a Humane Officer; that Officer Grant of the station had arrested the driver, who was intoxicated, for having overloaded and beaten the team. A woman had brought the abusive handling of the horses to the attention of the police at the station.

The Humane Officer found the horses in fairly good working condition, but too heavily loaded.

The following day the case came up before Judge Newcomer, who imposed a fine of \$10.00 and costs, amounting to \$16.00, which was paid.

Animal Record 81; Case 534.

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Telephones: **Harrison 384 and
Harrison 7005**

**THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago**



ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAIN

FOUNTAINS

The fountains erected by The Illinois Humane Society in Chicago are located as follows:

Chicago Avenue (Water Works).
 Wells and Superior Streets.
 County Jail (Dearborn Street).
 360 Wells Street.
 North Clark and Belden Avenue.
 Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
 Evanston and Montrose Avenues.
 Ravenswood Avenue and Northwestern Depot.
 Washington Square.
 Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
 Rogers Park (Police Station).
 Madison and Jefferson Streets.
 Ohio and North Green Streets.
 441 Noble Street.
 California Avenue and Augusta Street.
 North and Claremont Avenues.
 Garfield Park.
 West Fortieth Street (Bohemian Cemetery).
 Sixteenth and Brown Streets.
 Polk Street and Center Avenue.
 Sixteenth and Rockwell Streets.
 Sherman Street (Postal Telegraph Building).
 Pacific Avenue (Postal Telegraph Building).
 Market Street, near Washington Street.
 Washington Street and Michigan Avenue.
 560 Wabash Avenue.
 Third Avenue and Twelfth Street.
 Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
 Michigan Avenue and Peck Court.
 Forty-seventh Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Haven School (two fountains).
 Twentieth and Dearborn Streets.
 Thirty-third and Wallace Streets.
 Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Gross Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.
 5324 South Halsted Street.
 Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Windsor Park (168 Seventy-fifth Street).
 Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Road.
 Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
 Maywood.
 Blue Island (two fountains).
 5528 Lake Avenue.
 Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
 Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.
 Market and Madison Streets.
 Highland Park, Illinois.
 Twenty-fifth and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Grand Avenue and Western Avenue.
 Polk and Lincoln Streets.
 Webster and Larrabee Streets.
 Sixty-fourth and South Halsted Streets.
 Thirty-fifth and Cottage Grove Avenue.

The cost of the casting and equipment, at the present time, amounts to \$65 per fountain. To erect a fountain and put it in commission costs about \$60 additional, making the cost of our fountain, when installed, about \$125.

INFORMATION

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents can be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. This, however, it will take years to accomplish, notwithstanding there are, in every community, many benevolent persons who would gladly lend their aid and influence to such a work. We ask all such to give attention to the organization of branches or special agencies in their vicinity. Send to this office for information as to method.

Our society is almost entirely maintained by the voluntary contributions of the humane and benevolent, and respectfully invites their support. It is further endeavoring to establish a permanent fund, the use of which will be sufficient of itself to support it in its work, and contributions toward that object will be thankfully received.

Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its object can do so by enclosing their check or a postoffice order to the Society, at its office.

The name of each contributor is carefully recorded and preserved.

MEMBERSHIP

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2

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VOL. V.

DECEMBER, 1909

No. 2

BUREAU OF STREETS DOES GOOD WORK

On December 6th, Captain Charles C. Healey, commanding the Mounted Squadron, called up the office of the Society to arrange for the testing of an overshoe to be used on horses at a time when the streets are covered with snow and ice and the going is so difficult.

It was arranged that Captain Healey, the Team Owners and The Illinois Humane Society make this test together at the first favorable opportunity. The weather, up to that time, had given no indication that Chicago would experience any winter this year. Scarcely, however, had the Captain rung off on the telephone when weather conditions began to change, and within an hour a blizzard came out of the west. Early the following morning the streets were covered with snow and sleet and the thermometer was going down every minute. The hauling became very difficult; traffic was demoralized, and teams found it hard to pull a load of *four or five thousand pounds* through the streets and over the inclines. The storm having come on so suddenly, few horses were properly shod and fit for work.

Early in the morning of the 7th, Captain Healey and representatives from the Humane Society and the Chicago Team Owners made a test of the overshoes at State Street and Fifth Avenue bridges; and on the same day officers of the Humane So-

ciety tested these overshoes at the Lumber Street incline and Rush Street bridge. In all of these cases the overshoes proved to be of good service by preventing the horses from slipping and enabling them to get a grip and haul their loads.

On the 7th, humane officers were detailed on the bridges and inclines and rendered considerable service. Early in the morning, Mr. Emmons J. Alden, Superintendent of the Twenty-first Ward, had men and wagons at work hauling the snow from the north approaches of the Wells, Clark, State, Rush and Dearborn Street bridges. Mr. R. M. Cochran, Superintendent of First Ward, had the south end of Rush Street bridge and incline, and also the west approach of Randolph Street viaduct, cleaned and cindered. The Mounted Police, some of whom were using the overshoes, were very busy at the bridge inclines. Each mounted officer had a set of the overshoes attached to his saddle and used them in all cases where horses had fallen down or were unable to pull their loads over the slippery streets.

A few days before this storm, Mr. Alden repaired the north approach to the Rush Street bridge by taking out some of the old stones and replacing them with new ones; he also raised the grade six inches next to the curb on the east side, so as to

give the teams going down the incline, a better foothold. This will make it very much easier for the horses hauling at that spot, and Superintendent Alden has received the thanks of this Society for his helpful and timely work.

The Lake Street, Randolph Street, Adams Street and Van Buren Street bridges and inclines were in somewhat better conditions, and less trouble was reported by our officers.

At Thirteenth and Lumber Streets the incline was covered with six inches of snow. The wagon loads were about half the usual weight. The horses were all in good condition, but the incline was very slippery, and it was very difficult for the teams to pull any kind of a load to the top of the incline. There was no abuse to the horses, and one team helped another. The overshoes were successfully tried at this incline. The following morning it was cleared of snow, salted, and put in good shape.

The Kinzie Street bridge was in bad condition, on the 7th and 8th, being covered with snow and ice, on which teams were continually slipping and falling. About seven thousand vehicles pass over this bridge daily. The incline is not steep, but the bridge being new, the flooring was slippery. One horse that fell on the bridge had to be destroyed by a humane officer. Later in the day, on the 8th, the Superintendent of the Seventeenth Ward, Mr. Dave McCann, sent men to clean the west half of the bridge. Mrs. A. Emma Gene Paul, Superintendent of the Twenty-second Ward, sent six men to clean the east half of the bridge, and Mr. McCann also sent a load of cinders, which the humane officers spread on the bridge.

The ambulance service of the Society was working day and night during the 7th and 8th of December and

days immediately following, taking horses off the street. During the few days of stormy weather thirty horses were picked up and taken to places of shelter.

Another service that is doing a great deal of good is the water which has been furnished through the Society's fountains, many of which have been kept running during the severely cold weather, and will be kept running during the winter, in order that the horses may be able to quench their thirst at a season of the year when all the other fountains, except a few maintained by saloons, have been shut down.

W. S. PARKS ELECTED PRESIDENT ROCK ISLAND HUMANE SOCIETY

From Mrs. Belle Jones we learn that the regular meeting of the Rock Island County Humane society was held December 6th and officers for the ensuing year were elected.

President—W. S. Parks.

Secretary—Amalia Peterson.

Treasurer—Daniel Montgomery.

Attorney—George C. Wenger.

The vice presidents of the society are elected from the various wards of the city, two from the First and Seventh and one from each of the others, and from the outlying townships. They are:

First ward—J. D. Warnock and Alfred Coyne.

Second ward—Mrs. J. D. Collier.

Third ward—Mrs. Josephine Williams.

Fourth ward—R. C. Benson.

Fifth ward—Samuel C. Taylor.

Sixth ward—Dr. M. A. Hollingsworth.

Seventh ward—James E. Larkin and Jay Ellinwood.

South Rock Island—John B. Hawley and George Richmond.

South Heights—Perry O'Haver.

Sears—E. D. Fisher.

Milan—Miss Margaret Carnaghan.

Miss Dina Ramser was chosen as delegate to represent the society at the state convention, held at Springfield December 9th. Mrs. Belle Jones represented the Ladies' Auxiliary of the society at the convention.

A committee was chosen to wait upon the boards of education in Rock Island and Moline in regard to the new law which was passed last winter calling for 30 minutes a week to be devoted to humane education.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of
The Illinois Humane Society.

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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DECEMBER, 1909.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETIES

The first convention in the interest of humane work in the State was held in Chicago, December 3, 1908. The second convention was held in Springfield, Thursday, December 9, 1909.

Sessions were held both morning and afternoon; excellent papers were read and many practical points brought out in discussion. The triple distilled extract of the work of the convention might be said to be—

1. An effort to bring about uniformity of the Child Labor and Juvenile Court laws of the State in regard to age limit.

2. A move to regulate the sale of sick or otherwise disabled animals within the State.

3. Action toward procuring good treatment for all mules in Illinois mines, in providing for their inspection and protection.

Twice as many counties sent delegates this year as last, which shows great increase in active interest and work.

This second convention was called and its program arranged by a convention committee with the assistance of interested individuals, and perhaps future conventions may see fit to follow the same course. It is impossible to estimate the success or value of such a convention. There is no table

of measurement by which the good contained in and given out by such a meeting may be computed. A convention, well attended by the visiting public, may be barren of concrete results, while a gathering, small in point of numbers, may be productive of far-reaching and lasting good. The fact that the public is not amply represented at such a meeting does not signify anything save that it is not awake to the importance of the work. Some day, it is believed, it will become so interested that it will want to conduct the work itself.

The small bore of a rifle may serve as the opening through which a skillfully aimed and fired shot may annihilate distance and hit its mark. Just so, a small fraternity of humane workers, when their energies are intelligently and wisely directed, may do far-reaching and effective work.

Apart from the interesting things contributed and the value received by the delegates in attendance, perhaps the greatest good that will accrue from this recent meeting will be the extended acquaintance among the active workers in the State which it has afforded; and the many excellent notices, editorial and otherwise, which it has called forth from the press. In these two ways alone the cause has reaped a harvest of good results. The wide publicity given this convention by the press of Illinois will be helpful in promoting interest in humane work.

There is nothing more productive of good than the establishing of a mutual interest, whereby all those working for that interest may be working together. Upon this foundation of mutual interest is built mutual acquaintance, mutual understanding, mutual assistance, and mutual good will. The corner-stone of mutual helpfulness has been laid for the building up of humane work in Illinois.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF HUMANE SOCIETIES IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, HELD IN FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 9, 1909

Hugh T. Morrison, Jr., M. D., President of the Springfield Humane Society, called the meeting to order, and was presiding officer during the entire convention.

Rev. Frederick W. Burnham opened the convention with prayer, and was followed by Mr. Timothy McGrath, Corporation Counsel of Springfield, with a cordial welcome to the convention, and an expression of appreciation of the value of the work which the convention had before it.

Miss Edna Dorsey was elected Secretary, and committees were named as follows:

Registration—George A. H. Scott, Chicago.

Publicity—Mrs. John H. Brinkerhoff, Springfield.

Resolutions—Mr. Fay Lewis, Rockford; Mrs. Belle Jones, Rock Island, and Mr. Walter Butler, Chicago.

Humane Information—Mrs. H. M. Schweppe, Alton.

Convention—Mr. George A. H. Scott, Chicago; Dr. Hugh T. Morrison, Jr., Springfield.

Reports from several societies were then presented. The first was from Bloomington, and was made by Mr. Henry Behr, President of the Bloomington Society.

The work of the Society for the current year compares favorably with that of the preceding year. Many of the cases brought to this Society come through the Bureau of Associated Charities, and that Society must be given much credit for its assistance in securing results. The organizations are of great advantage to each other.

Many of the cases of poverty and destitution coming to the Charities for assistance, upon investigation, are found to be cases

of criminal neglect on the part of one or both of the parents, whose income is worse than thrown away in vicious habits of living, the most common being the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. If such neglect amounts to cruelty, the case is referred to the Humane Society by the Charities Association, and the officers willingly secure the evidence, if prosecution is deemed best. Upon a conviction being secured, heavy fines are imposed, some part of which is paid, and the balance held over the delinquent, criminal parent or person responsible for the wrong done. These cases are carefully followed up by both organizations, and often a jail sentence is imposed by reason of the failure of the convicted person to comply with his agreements with the court and the Humane Society. When this is not equal to the necessities of the case, officers of the Humane Society present a petition to the Judge of the County Court, and ask that the children of such person be declared dependent children and the parent is then put under the control of this court. The Superintendent of the Associated Charities is the Probation officer of the court, and in this legal way, the Associated Charities has control of the children and the income and wages of such criminal, neglectful parents.

The Society has given much assistance to the Superintendent of Schools, in enforcing the truant laws; the attorney of the Society trying the cases where there is need of legal procedure, although this is not strictly within the line of our work. Nevertheless it is of great benefit, at times, to small children, in forcing parents to do their duty by them,—and is therefore humane.

From December 1st, 1908, to December 1st, 1909, 32 cases of cruelty to children were reported in which the Society has taken action. Many other cases have been reported which it was not deemed advisable to take into court. Discretion is not only the part of valor, but a little wise discretion frequently prevents court trials at the expense of the time and energy of the officers of the Society. In the 32 cases of which record was made, 42 children were affected by the acts complained of as being cruelly treated, 4 cases of cruelty to old helpless persons, and 28 cases of cruelty to animals.

One complaint was made against a railroad company for injury done a horse in shipment; and two complaints were made against other companies alleging cruelty in the shipment of cattle.

The fines imposed for cruelty to animals during the year, amounted to \$55.00. Fines imposed for cruelty to children were \$1,210.00.

Of the cases where parents were prosecuted for cruelty to children, the children of 4 families were afterward declared to be dependent children, and one child was declared a delinquent.

A number of cases have been reported from the County, outside of Bloomington, both of cruelty to animals and children. From Lexington, Saybrook, McLean, Belleflower, Hudson (two cases), Downs, Cropsey, Anchor, Gridley and several from Normal.

The Justices of the Peace of Bloomington are deserving of the greatest respect for the consideration they have accorded these cases and for the judgment they have rendered. The Police Department should be complimented upon its willingness to give time and attention in the trial of cruelty cases.

The good influence of this Society is not confined to Bloomington and Normal alone, but extends all over McLean county. Great credit has been given the officers who have been most active in the work, which is their just dues. Our people approve of the Society and its work, thereby adding to its force and efficiency.

The next report was from Winnebago Society, made by Mr. Fay Lewis, Secretary, and was as follows:

Twenty-five years ago, in the winter of 1884, a handful of people braved a stormy night to meet Mr. Edwin Lee Brown, that honored pioneer worker of the Illinois Humane Society, who had come from Chicago to assist in organizing a society of similar purpose, in Rockford. The Hon. R. R. Hitt and Rev. Mr. Kerr were also speakers on that occasion.

Nearly all the little band who at that time pledged themselves to spread the gospel of "kindness, justice and mercy to every living creature" have passed away; but their work was not in vain, for to-day the society exists, quietly doing efficient work.

In 1889, our society was incorporated under the title of "The Winnebago County Branch of the Illinois Humane Society" and at the time a new office was created—that of Superintendent, which position I have had the honor to occupy from its in-

ception, performing the duties of the post to the best of my ability.

The activities of an organization such as ours are more frequently evoked in the relation between the horse and its owner than in any other one direction. Among the various forms of cruelty to which our attention is directed the most pronounced is that of driving old or infirm animals. Here we are confronted with a difficult problem, for it seems to be the invariable rule that the more pitiful the condition of the horse, the poorer is its owner. We have, at times, had to seriously injure a poor man's means of earning a livelihood through interference with his use of a decrepid animal. On occasions we have reimbursed the poorer of such owners; at other times we have contributed toward the purchase of another horse. Obviously, transactions of this character must needs be handled with caution to avoid imposition. We have also found that misfitting blinders cause much needless suffering to horses. This trouble is due more to ignorance or neglect than to downright inhumanity, though the result is the same. It is a conservative estimate to place the proportion of misfitting blinders at fully fifty per centum. We have never prosecuted for this offense, but have frequently called attention of owners to the fault, in many cases, with satisfactory results. We have ordered a number of postcards for free distribution, showing pictures of misfitting blinders, of the various kinds, and we hope to alleviate the trouble somewhat by this means.

Overloading of teams in excavation work is a common complaint. Admonition against the practice is usually effective.

It would be useless to enumerate every phase of cruelty with which we have to deal, for our experience differs little from that of Humane Societies throughout the state.

Aside from our work in behalf of dumb animals, considerable is done by way of coöperation with our several charitable organizations; poverty, dependency and delinquency all coming in for a share of our attention. And we devote some of our energies to assisting guiltless persons accused of crime, and persons under parole.

The cause of cruelty lies back of viciousness. Perhaps it may be found that viciousness is itself caused by the same conditions that manifest in that particular form of viciousness we call cruelty. To say that a person is cruel because he is vicious explains nothing. And to punish such a person by fine or imprisonment has the effect, usually, of causing hardship to a wife and family that should not be obliged to bear such burdens.

During these years of my connection with the humane movement it has become clear to me that our service is merely palliative, and lacks in fundamental significance. Cruelty grows out of poverty, ignorance and discouragement. And it may well be said that ignorance and discouragement are, after all, but incidents of poverty.

In order, then, to overcome cruelty we must overcome poverty. Is the present political course going to accomplish it? Shall we continue to regard that as a worthwhile and desirable prosperity which makes a few men inordinately rich by impoverishing the many? Shall we continue to be deluded by the notion that the harder the work the less deserving of reward? Shall we encourage toil and thrift, or shall we continue to give our approval to measures that make for Privilege and Graft? These considerations may seem to have little to do with the operations of a humane society, but in fact all our work must result in futility if we continue to countenance processes that exalt the few while they degrade the many; that enriches one and dis-inherits a thousand.

Mr. Frank B. Brubaker made a verbal report for the Freeport Society, indicating a steady increase in its work.

Mrs. John H. Brinkerhoff, Secretary and Treasurer of the Springfield Society, reported as follows:

The Springfield Humane Society was organized February 26, 1894. There was a lull in the work until the Summer of 1902. The object of this society, as stated in the constitution, is to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, and, by a system of education, to promote humane sentiment. Since the organization of this Society, it has operated in the City of Springfield and Sangamon County, with increasing activity and interest, year by year. In the last two years, its membership has almost doubled. The membership fee is small. An agent, recommended by the Society, is appointed by the Mayor. His salary is paid in part by the city and the remainder by the Humane Society; he gives his time to our work first, and any remaining time is given to the Chief of Police.

The Society's work takes practically all of his time. The following are a few items of last month's work:

14 destitute people cared for.
12 horses killed.

12 cases of cruelty to animals investigated.

3 fined for cruelty to animals.

13 runaway boys sent home.

10 incorrigible boys looked after.

A large number of sick and disabled animals cared for.

A number of teamsters warned not to overload.

This is a small report, as the weather was favorable.

There has been a great improvement in the condition and appearance of our horses, and more people notice and report cases of neglect and abuse than ever before.

Also in regard to cruelty to children, the improvement is wonderful, as the parents not only fear punishment, but are becoming educated in this work.

The Society works in harmony with the Associated Charities and the Juvenile Court.

Most of the success of the Society is attributed to the kind interest the newspapers have shown in its work. The papers have given unlimited space to the subject, and have contributed good editorials that have greatly influenced the public in behalf of the cause.

Miss Rose Jolly, Secretary, had the following to say about the McDonough County Society:

This Society was organized in March, 1909. The President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer form an Executive Committee for the transaction of all legal business. A special agent is employed and is paid a small monthly salary and a portion of the fines collected.

When cases of cruelty are reported to any of the officers, the special agent investigates, learns the facts, collects evidence, and, if the executive board decides the case is one for prosecution, the matter is brought before the local court. The State's Attorney, Local Police and Judicial Officers have been very cordial in the support of the Society.

During the past nine months a total of 39 cases have come to the attention of the Society. Eight of these involved children, and the others concerned animals. All of these have been investigated, either by the officers of the Society, or by the special agent, Mr. Payne.

The general policy has been followed of securing amelioration of bad conditions by admonitions and instructions. In many cases the mistreatment was entirely due to ignorance, and was not intentional cruelty. This policy secured the desired result in 16 cases, and, on the whole, proved more satisfactory than prosecutions.

Four cases were prosecuted, three for cruelty to animals and one for cruelty to a child. In the latter case the woman who was guilty was poor; and, at the request of the State's Attorney, the charge was made one of disorderly conduct rather than cruelty. Even then the fine and costs amounted to \$20.00. Had the charge of cruelty been pressed, she would have been compelled to serve a considerable term in jail. The change in the charge, however, deprived the Society of the fine. One man refused to pay his fine and was sent to jail. The other two were glad to pay fines and costs. None of the four parties prosecuted attempted to fight the case, but pleaded guilty and asked for mercy.

Our experience has been that poverty and drink are the most common cause of neglect in the case of children, and in three such cases the Society was able to furnish material relief.

The Society expects to be able to extend its list of members next year, and to continue its educational campaign in the interest of humanity both for animals and children.

The following report from the East St. Louis Society was then read by Dr. C. W. Lillie:

Children placed in homes.....	21
Children adopted out.....	3
Children aided in other ways.....	130
Children placed in institutions.....	10
Families aided	42
Number of children in such families...	126
Buried child of destitute parents.....	1
Work secured for persons.....	38
Horses assisted	31
Horses shot	20
Mules assisted	9
Mules shot	7
Dogs assisted	6
Dogs shot	4
Cats assisted	3
Cows assisted	8
Calves assisted	2
Chickens assisted	70
Ducks assisted	22
Owners of animals warned.....	14
Family difficulties adjusted.....	7
Famines warned	12
Cases in Court.....	7
Prosecutions	20
False reports investigated.....	36
Application for adoptions unsupplied..	7
Sent to asylum.....	1
Sent to Reform Schools.....	3

A cock fight was pulled off just over the county line at Monks Mound, and the Alton Society in connection with ours was unable

to get the sheriff of Edwardsville to stop it. Our officer was on the ground, but had no power.

Mr. R. M. Hanna, Editor of the Peoria Journal, had this to say about the Peoria Society:

It is difficult to make a report of the work of the Peoria Humane Society, because its work and that of the State Humane Agent are so closely connected that it is hard to establish the line of cleavage. The State Humane Agent acts with, and where possible, through the Society. During the past year there have been one hundred and forty-nine cases investigated; some forty warnings have been given; and forty-five diseased and suffering horses have been put out of their misery. Some half dozen cases have been prosecuted to a successful finish. A complete record has not been kept of the number of dogs and cats that have been destroyed.

The Society endeavored to obtain an animal ambulance from the City Authorities, but the City Council could not spare the money for it.

Quite recently incorporation papers have been taken out for a unique organization. A cemetery for pet animals has been incorporated. The property, fourteen acres, has been purchased outright, and the grounds will be improved and ornamented, and will soon be ready for burial purposes. Aside from the humane feature of this pet animal cemetery, which is, I believe, the only thing of this kind in the middle west, the Peoria Humane Society is interested in it, because from the first it is to receive ten per cent of the gross receipts, and at the death of the three original incorporators it will become the sole property of the Society. I esteem it a pleasure to call the attention of this gathering to this matter, because I believe it will be helpful in the line of humane education. There are some who sneer at the idea of giving decent interment to pet animals, but I do not envy them their feelings. There is no sickly sentimentality about any such thing. Instances are not rare, and have been well substantiated, where the faithful dog has perished on the grave of his master through starvation and for what in the human being would be called grief. There are hundreds of kind-hearted people in every city who deplore the fact that under existing circumstances the remains of the faithful family horse must be carted off by the knacker, and those of the pet dog deposited in the garbage barrel. The effect of such scenes as the above cannot help being hurtful to

the young. Proper provision should be made for the burial of animals.

Some years ago the Peoria Humane Society obtained a valuable concession from the city: The stationing of a policeman at the foot of Main Street hill, where most of the teams doing heavy hauling for the bluff portions of the city must pass. This policeman causes dozens of teams to double up in climbing the hill.

The Peoria Humane Society was incorporated in 1882, and is the oldest local society in the state. The present officers are Rev. Arthur M. Little, President; S. Martin, Vice President; Mrs. C. S. Woodward, Secretary; Steven Martin, Treasurer. Its election of officers is held in the month of February each year.

Report of the Rock Island Society was given by Miss Dina Ramser:

The Rock Island County Humane Society is now entering upon its third year of activity, with an entirely new corps of officers, each one of whom we feel is especially qualified for the office to which he has been elected. We have had a paid officer some of that time, but for the greater part the work has been carried on by the voluntary and uncompensated service of the officers and members of the Society. Their work has had good results, for the influence of the Society has been far-reaching.

Previous to the organization of the Society much abuse and cruelty was carried on by the teamsters hauling coal from the mines of Coal Valley as well as by other teamsters about the city, but after several arrests had been made a decided change in the treatment of animals was noticeable. Formerly a certain class of street vendors made it a practice to buy old, worn-out and unfit horses for anywhere from 50 cents to \$2.00; but since the interference by the Society with several of them, such sales have seldom been made.

The Society has been mainly supported by the membership annual dues, although it has received some gifts of money from interested friends. Through the efforts of some of our newly elected officers, the use of a nice large room in the Court House has been tendered to the Society by the Board of County Supervisors. This is a great convenience and help. The officers are as follows: President, Mr. W. S. Parks; Secretary, Miss Amalia Peterson; Treasurer, Mr. Daniel Montgomery; Attorney, Mr. Geo. C. Wenger, with a Vice President for each ward. Chairman of the Committee on Children's Work, Dina Ramser, with Mrs. Edna Tucker, Mrs. Fred Rineck and Flora Abrahamson. Chairman of the

Ladies' Auxiliary, Mrs. Belle Jones; Secretary, Mrs. J. D. Collier; Treasurer, Mrs. George Elliot.

Mr. E. F. Mann reported verbally about the work of the Elgin, Ills., Society.

Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary, then made an interesting, comprehensive verbal report of the work of The Illinois Humane Society during the past year, showing a healthy, normal growth and substantial increase in all branches of its work, and that the public support and the work accomplished by the Society had been greater than in any previous year.

Interesting discussion followed each report. This concluded the morning program.

AFTERNOON SESSION

This session was devoted to a program of papers, published below in the order in which they were read.

How Local Humane Societies Can Best Promote The Enforcements Of The Humane Education Law

By MRS. ANGIE RAND SCHWEPPE

Dr. Stillman said at the National Convention at New Orleans, "There has been something radically wrong with our educational system as now evolved. The methods and machinery have wonderfully improved. The technique has vastly bettered, but the human product has not improved in essential respects. Indeed, our graduates are not stronger minded, clearer headed or farther visioned than their predecessors under the old methods. Who can say that they are higher souled or have nobler ideals? Have we not forgotten the man in our devotion to the thing? We wish men of heart and honor, who are devoted not merely to material triumphs of life, but who have learned to value tenderness and consideration, mercy and justice, to every living fellow-creature."

Our own County Superintendent, Mr. Uzzel, thinks that "what is needed to make humane teaching more effective is that it be universally and systematically presented."

The Chiperfield Bill, recently passed by the Illinois legislature, is said to have given us the best humane education law yet obtained in the fourteen or fifteen states having such. This law requires, in all common schools of the state, the teaching of such basic principles as honesty, kindness, justice; the giving of instruction in humane conduct toward and protection of birds and animals, and the parts they fill in the economy of nature; the prohibition of vivisection and restriction of dissection. There are penalties for non-compliance with the requirements of the bill, and for failure to make reports in reference to having lived up to the requirements of the law. The bill demands for this cultivation of character and humaneness, only one-fiftieth of the time devoted to mental culture.

We must remember that such laws do not enforce themselves, and that they need clinching. There is always more or less opposition or indifference to such laws at first, and it is only by the earnest, persistent co-operation of the humane people over a state that such laws can be made effective. The passage of the Illinois law cost a great deal of hard work through two sessions. Since it was meant to benefit not only children and dumb animals, but all humane organizations throughout the state by the general strengthening of human sentiment, it hardly seems right that the few who bore the brunt of the battle for its passage should be left unaided in securing its enforcement.

It would be a great help if each local humane society would secure the interest of its County and City Superintendents of schools, furnish them

copies of the bill and sample packages of good humane education leaflets. See that a liberal package of such literature is on exhibition at each teachers' institute near you. Obtain from your County Superintendent a directory of the teachers of your County, and send to each of them, or at least to all of the principals, a copy of the law and a few good helpful leaflets.

There are many young, inexperienced teachers, who have little idea how to give humane instruction. Their greatest need is a good humane education text-book. Two such have been recently found: "Humane Education or Ethical Culture" in two volumes by Miss Emma E. Page, the wonderful blind humanitarian of Washington State. It is neatly bound in cloth, well illustrated and has lessons for all grades up to and including the eighth. It is 40 cents retail per volume, or less in quantity. Another book equally good, is "Dumb Animals and How to Treat Them" by Mr. E. K. Whitehead, State Bureau Child and Animal Protection, Denver, Colo. It is bound in cloth and liberally illustrated. It can be obtained direct from the author for 65 cents postpaid or less when ordered in quantity.

For supplementary reading there is a long list of well known helpful books.

Of course, bands of mercy should be formed. This work is made easy for the teacher by the instructions given by Mr. Angell's own Massachusetts Society.

Copies of the Compulsory Humane Education Law, suggestions and helpful leaflets may, through the courtesy of a stamp, be obtained from C. H. Harcourt, Chestnut, Illinois, to whom I wish to refer with respect, as one who has labored hard for the passage of the bill.

Mr. E. C. Pruitt, Superintendent of Sangamon County Schools, spoke extemporaneously and interestingly on the subject of "The Humane Education Law from the Teacher's Standpoint."

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF HUMANE MOVEMENT

By Mr. E. L. CHAPIN.

"And God said let us make man in our image, after our likeness and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the fowls of the air and over the cattle and over everything that creepeth upon the earth."

"Let them have dominion." Rule with absolute authority and so it was decreed in the council of the Great Eternal before man was, that when he should be brought into being, everything in earth, air and sea should be subject to his will.

It is also said that he was made a little lower than the angels and was crowned with glory and honor and some cynic has added that he has been getting lower and lower ever since, and that the crown was struck from his brow by the angel with the flaming sword as Adam went forth from Eden to earn his bread. I am neither a cynic nor the son of a cynic, nor am I speaking to any relatives of those who are. I believe and you believe that the world is better to-day than ever before.

Heart education is something that may or may not be acquired in our schools of learning. A diploma from any of them tells the reader that he, whose name appears thereon, has attained a certain standard in mental work, but it does not state that the bearer has had a heart education, and that the dominion that he exercises over his parents, playmates and the

birds and beasts is the dominion of Love. And why not? Because in the schools, up to a very late date, nothing of this kind has been taught. The education of the heart speaks not so such in words as in actions. It writes not its thesis on parchment, but reflects it in the human face.

"Are you not cold, my dear child?" said a sweet voiced woman, on a wintry day, as she placed her arm around a ragged newsboy standing on the street. "I was," he replied, "till you looked at me." A look that could warm a child's body, a look that sent the blood rushing through every vein. The boy, jostled by the passers-by crying out his papers and getting but few sales, felt the touch of a loving hand and was thrilled by the glance of a kindly eye. He realized that "somebody cared." And the woman's kindness did not end there, for a good meal and a suit of clothes, a suit of clothes that Willie had worn—Willie, who a year before had exchanged it for robes of spotless white—made the boy a new creature.

Are you tired and weary? Does your lot seem hard? Is the world against you? Go out into the high-ways and by-ways of your own neighborhood and speak a cheery word and place your arm around some member of the submerged tenth. You may soil your hands, and the air that you breathe may be disagreeable in the extreme, the phrases of the street may not harmonize with the language you are accustomed to, and the squalor and filth that you encounter may make you sick at heart as well as at stomach, but this is the school where the heart is educated. No diploma will be handed you but the "God bless you" of some old woman and the smile of some little child will bring a consolation that no sheep-skin could possibly give.

You can never be touched by the cry of distress until you have heard that cry. You can never know how cold people can be until you see them shiver. You can never realize how hungry people can be until you see the starved ones eat. When you hear and see and feel these things, and do something to alleviate the suffering, your heart, that has shriveled behind bronze doors and Venetian blinds, will throb and flutter with new life.

"But I cannot do this," says the man of business, "I have other things to look after." "I cannot do this," says the woman of wealth, "I am too busy with my society matters." "I cannot do this," says the tired mother, "My family must be looked after." "But I will help in some way if I am told how," they all add, because the man of business, the woman of wealth, the man who toils and the tired mother, have all been moved in some way with the touch that makes the world a-kin; and they are asking to-day, not in the ordinary voice but in faintest whispers, "What can I do." They are almost afraid someone will hear and answer their question. If the men of means and the women of influence had this heart education, there would not be an army of cold, hungry, disheartened, God forgetting and man forsaken men and women walking up and down the streets of our cities cursing the day that they were born and condemning society for their misfortunes. How shall they be taught?

On the first day of this present month the humane officer of this City presented to the society his report for seven months. The next day it was published by the press and read by everybody.

Fifty-seven destitutes had been cared for.

Fourteen children removed from immoral surroundings.

Fifty-nine sick and disabled horses had been freed of pain.

Two hundred and ten sick and vicious dogs destroyed.

Seven cases of cruelty to animals reported.

A number of runaway boys cared for.

Eighty-two incorrigible boys and girls looked after.

Cases of cruelty to children inquired into.

Two wife-beaters given six months in prison.

Nine children sent to the Home of the Friendless.

Two girls sent to training school.

Six boys sent to training school.

Twenty-one boys arrested for larceny.

To quote from the officer's report: "During these months I have attended to a number of complaints of families and matters of domestic trouble, and in many cases which have not come strictly within the scope of my work, I have given counsel and assistance." I come not here to heap praise upon Springfield's humane agent, but when I read that last paragraph I said, "that man is the right one for the place." Let me repeat it, "In cases which do not come strictly within the scope of my work, counsel and assistance have always been given."

A police officer with probably more on his hands than any patrolman in the City—stopping here and there to give counsel and advice. Counsel that is heeded and advice that influences as no other advice can. An officer with a star, backed by the power of the city and the authority of the state, uses this power like a kind father. All hail to the representative of the law, the guardian of the peace, who knows that kind words are more powerful than

iron bars, and that patriotism is never instilled by a policeman's club. I say this because I would have every policeman in every city so manly in character and so honorable in bearing that all could approach him without fear and point to him with pride. I would have every humane officer and every member of a humane society speak kindness with every word, look it with every glance, and act it with every movement. If we, who profess to be interested in humanity, fail to learn these lessons, how may we expect those less favored by environments to be taught. But never let kindness degenerate into weakness. The kindest act of the humanitarian may sometimes be to cause an act of cruelty to be punished by a heavy penalty. However, the humanitarian may, in a majority of cases, accomplish his end without resorting to the Courts.

I said that everybody read the report in the paper next morning: The business man who knows the value of dollars said, "They cannot run that institution without money, I will help in that way." The woman of fashion read it and her head was bowed because one of those incorrigible girls bore her name. It had been kept very quiet that her daughter had gone wrong, but that proud mother knew that her youngest child had wandered from the path of right and she knew more than that—she knew that she, herself, was to blame. In her ambition as a social climber, she had forgotten her daughter, to her shame. The tired mother read it and gathered her four little ones about her, forgot her weariness in the thought that they were all safe and that night she committed them to the care of Him who watches over the fallen sparrows and prayed that by her care and devotion that no one of them should wander for want of a mother's love and that

prayer was heard and registered in Heaven. Such is the education of the humane movement.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PROMOTING HUMANE OBJECTS

BY MR. R. M. HANNA.

The first need, in my opinion, is for education. While we are fighting in the present, let us create for the future. This can only be done by educating those who must come after us to care for those that cannot care for themselves, in the human or brute families. For this reason, I believe that the law that became operative last July, making teaching on humane subjects compulsory in the public schools of the state, is one of the best laws that has been placed on the statute books of Illinois. Let us not forget, however, that there are many principals in the state and a few superintendents who are opposed to this law. We must see that the law is obeyed.

The question is—How best may this be done? Unfailing and never-ceasing vigilance is the only way in which its proper observance can be made universal in the schools of the state. No one who makes a study of this subject can deny that the law is a good and much needed one. The human animal, when young, is not naturally cruel, but it is naturally mischievous. My friends who believe in Darwin may assume that this love of mischief may date back to the days when our ancestors swung by their tails from the limbs of trees. This predisposition to mischief, if unchecked in the child, develops into mischief of a malicious nature, and from that to cruelty the transition is easy. That can be checked in the child before it matures in the youth.

Consideration of how to secure this teaching, as provided by the law,

brings me to another suggestion. There are only a few counties in this state that have humane societies. The State Humane Society should form branches in every county in Illinois, at the county seats. Then let the county societies form auxiliaries in every important village or town in the county, outside the county seat. I would suggest that all these auxiliaries send delegates to attend the meeting of the county societies, say once every quarter. I would also suggest, in this connection, that out of these various societies there be formed a central body, and that a convention be held once a year, at the state capital or some other convenient point, and that each county branch and each auxiliary of the county society send one delegate to such conventions. This would have a tendency to insure a large attendance at the annual convention, and I need tell no one here that, no matter how good the objects of an organization may be, numbers create a respect for it that it would otherwise not possess.

I believe that the State Humane Society should appoint an organizer to visit the different counties of the state and work up a feeling in favor of this plan and assist in organizing such branch and auxiliary societies. The salary of this organizer could be paid either by voluntary contributions or by assessment, as might be deemed best by the central body or by this convention, should it see fit to adopt this suggestion.

Wherever it is practicable, members of the different societies should take more interest than has been taken in the past, in the character of the men elected to office, who would have the making or the administration of the laws in regard to cruelty. In every case where it is possible, the influence of members and their friends should

be exerted in the election of members of the legislature who are friendly towards our aims. We may need special supplementary legislation to that already on the statute books. Also, in the election of police magistrates, justices of the peace, and judges of the courts, the same plans should be pursued. There are men, particularly in some of the minor judicial positions, before whom it is useless to bring a prosecution for cruelty to animals, for the reason that what we regard as cruelty, they do not. I know of a few instances where men who are holding offices where they are called upon to administer the law should themselves be prosecuted for the way in which they allow their horses to be abused in overloading and beating. They have been brought up to regard cruelty to horses as no crime, and, as I observed before, it would be useless to bring cases before them. One might as well bring a case before a broncho buster. There can be no mistake in electing persons to any of these positions who favor kind treatment to dumb animals, because it is my experience that such persons are universally good people in officeholding, as in anything else. The man who is cruel, either naturally or by education, I would not trust either in these or any other positions.

In the selection of policemen and the election of constables, the society or the aggregated societies should make their influence felt wherever possible. There is no reason why any policeman should not immediately arrest any man who sees an animal being abused. While it is an offense against the state statutes, in almost every town and city in the state, the town or city ordinances are practically a duplication of the state laws, and it is just as much the duty of a policeman to arrest a man violating the ordinances in regard to cruelty as it is to arrest one

who is caught in a violation of the speed ordinances or any other of the municipal laws. By keeping this fact in mind and impressing it on those who are charged with seeing that none of the laws are violated, great good might be accomplished, because naturally the police of a city or town have more opportunities for seeing such things than is possessed by agents of our societies or others. Yet we all know that policemen, as a rule, will not arrest unless a citizen files a complaint, except in cases where the law is violated in such a manner that the offense cannot possibly be overlooked.

In reference to the law passed, providing for teaching on humane subjects one-half hour in each week in the public schools, I would suggest that as far as possible members of humane societies co-operate with the superintendents, principals and teachers. The law allows great latitude so far as carrying out its provisions are concerned, the provisions allowing the principals and teachers the right of giving this instruction orally, by writing, or through text-books specially provided, and that this half-hour of instruction each week may be given all at once or on a designated day of the week or in a few minutes of teaching every school day, so that the aggregate for the week amounts to a half-hour. In the City of Peoria I have conversed with both the city and county superintendents and asked if addresses of half an hour, by citizens interested in humanity, would be regarded as compliance with the law, and if they were willing to allow such addresses to be made. The answer to both questions was in the affirmative, and at the January meeting of the Peoria Humane Society, a list of men to be invited will be presented. I believe that this plan would be a good one.

In my opinion, sufficient effort has never been made to enlist the clergy in the work in which we are engaged. Many people would take such suggestions more kindly if they came through a sermon from the minister than they would if the matter was brought home to them through the columns of a newspaper or as an invocation of the powers of the law. The laws are not framed so much to prevent cruelty as to punish those who are guilty of it. I would suggest that if possible some arrangement be made with the preachers of the state whereby, at least once a year, each minister would preach a sermon on a humane subject. It might be done through the State Ministerial Associations, if properly presented. In Peoria some sermons of this kind have been preached, and I am satisfied that the effect has been good.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS AND THE WORK CHILDREN MAY DO IN THEIR ERECTION

BY RUTH EWING

Fountains originated in springs in the ground with their natural basins hollowed out by the action of the water. Later, such springs were arched over for protection and the basins lined with stones or rough tiles; still later, as an expression of man's religious and artistic fervor, statues of patron saints were placed within these vaults. As time went on, the coverings for the springs were made in various shapes and mosaic and shell work were introduced in the inlay of the niches and basins.

The Greeks made excavations in the rocks to capture and control the springs at their source.

That there were street and road fountains of rectangular and circular shape is known from the reproduction of street and country scenes on wonderful old Grecian vases.

Fountains were in use over 3000 years before Christ, one of the earliest examples preserved being a fountain found in the palace of Tello in Babylon. Among the Pompeian discoveries are fountains of rare simplicity and beauty.

When Agrippa was Superintendent of the Bureau of Water, under Augustus, at Rome, he restored to usefulness as many as seven hundred fountains, decorating them with marble columns and statues of marble and bronze.

Fountains are as old as the hills, and would have to go back many centuries to reach the fountain of their youth. From these simple, serviceable fountains were developed those of great architectural and sculptural beauty. In Corinth, are remnants of one of the early sculptured ones—a group of Diana and Bellerophon with his winged horse, Pegasus, the water issuing from the hoofs of the horse.

The designing of fountains became a distinct branch of art and the primal purpose of utility was lost sight of in architectural and sculptured detail. This culminated in the wonderfully artistic and effective fountains of Saint Cloud and Versailles; in the purely decorative, and temporary, MacMonnies Fountain of the Republic, shown at the World's Fair, in Chicago, in 1893, and the Fountains of Man, Nature, Progress, etc., in the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo in 1901.

In the ancient fountains of the Greeks and Romans, the useful nature of the fountain was never lost sight of and Rome is still unsurpassed for the number, beauty and utility of the public-fountains which adorn her streets. This is time-proof that utility and beauty may be combined and that utility is the basis upon which to build enduring fountains.

Fountains are not abundant in our American cities, but our people are realizing the importance of having more plentiful public water supply for both man and beast. This is relief work in which everyone—men, women and children—may join with comparatively small expenditure of money and effort. There is no better nor more lasting public benefaction than the installation of a practical, public drinking fountain. Such a fountain is a constantly renewed benefaction, continuing to give endlessly of its cheer and refreshment.

There is a prevalent and popular idea that the placing of a street fountain is a difficult, expensive undertaking. It is not necessarily so. If it is to be a bronze fountain done by St. Gaudens, it will be, for the beauty of bronze and the genius of St. Gaudens come high. Everyone knows that a fountain *may* cost thousands of dollars, but does everyone know that a simple and serviceable one may be installed, complete and ready for the turning on of the water, at a cost of \$125.00,—a small sum in comparison with the great good that accrues to the countless thirsty beneficiaries. This sum may be given by an individual or be raised by subscription in a neighborhood, by an Improvement Association, a church, a social or business club, or even by a group of children.

That children may successfully accomplish this result, is demonstrated by a little fountain standing at the cross-roads in Highland Park, Illinois, where cool, clear water continuously ministers to the thirsty passers-by. The money for this fountain was raised by twenty-five school children, boys and girls, the average age being ten years; about \$30.00 of the fund of \$125.00, was made up of their own earnings and savings, while the rest was raised by subscription; rich and

poor alike were given an opportunity to contribute and the contributions ranged from single pennies to \$5.00; there were twenty-five contributions of \$1.00 each, forty of 50 cents; one hundred and twenty in quarters, and many dimes, nickels and pennies.

The earnestness and deep sincerity of the little people as evidenced by their willingness to deny themselves personal pleasure in the ice cream soda, candy, and cracker-jack line, in order to swell the fountain fund, was an example of loving self-denial worthy of emulation. The children interested the Mayor, the Police Magistrate, the Town Marshal and the Editor of the village paper and gained their hearty support. When the money was raised, the matter was presented to the City Council, which gave permission to place the fountain and to have it supplied with city water, free of charge.

This gift to the city was warmly welcomed, as before its advent there was not a place in that vicinity where a horse could be watered. Horses hauling heavy loads, over the sun-baked, dusty roads during the summer heat, had to travel hour after hour, and mile after mile without a chance to drink. It remained for the children to provide a "town-pump" around which men and children, horses, dogs, cats, birds and squirrels do congregate.

Not the least interesting and valuable thing about establishing a fountain in this way, is the general interest taken in the project, not only among the children who collect the money, but among all those who give it. It is human nature to have a quickened interest in whatever we have invested in.

What these children did can be followed to success by any group of children in homes, schools or communities, under the direction of some interested "grown up."

Now a word in favor of serviceable fountains vs. purely ornamental ones. It is a joy merely to see and hear a fountain of laughing water, but how much greater the joy when the water may be tasted as well as seen and heard. A fountain, no matter how artistic from an ornamental standpoint, does not fulfil its mission if it does not give of its "cup of cold water." To a tired, thirsty traveler, man or beast, the sound and sight of running water is a tantalizing and tortuous one if the water is unobtainable; such a fountain is a gay and cruel deceiver, offering suggestion of slaked thirst never to be realized.

Oftentimes the amount of money expended on one fountain alone would be sufficient to establish a whole system of modest but practical ones which would bestow the greatest good upon the greatest number. This does not mean the condemnation of artistic worth. Far from it! There should be no ugly charity, and certainly no ugly fountains. The very nature of a fountain—a gracious offering of pure refreshment—demands a pleasing externalization. A costly fountain, when really artistic and serviceable, is a splendid acquisition to any community, but it is as sad as it is true that often the most expensive, pretentious fountains exhibit the least artistic taste and practical worth. There must be an expenditure of thought and judgment as well as money, to produce satisfactory or meritorious results.

CONDUCTING A HUMANE SOCIETY SUCCESSFULLY FROM A SOCIAL STANDPOINT WITHOUT AN OFFICER

By MRS. BELLE JONES.

One of the vivid recollections of my early childhood was learning to sew on patchwork. The stitches were so uneven and straggling that the result, in the way of regularity, was anything but satisfactory. Often the thread knotted and broke, the untrained fingers grew weary, but that quilt with all its imperfections as the result of unskilled but persistent effort, has held firmly together.

Our society was organized a little over two years ago. Discouragement has sometimes been our unwelcome guest, but like the quilt of my childish efforts, our work holds together in spite of all obstacles.

The other charitable societies in the City of Rock Island are well supported, for there are always plenty of people to serve people, but few to serve dumb creatures.

The majority of people do not seem to understand humane work, but we are making every effort possible to attract attention to its importance, and arouse interest and enthusiasm.

When soliciting funds or membership to sustain and aid our cause, well meaning people often say, "Well, when you get to doing something, and have an officer to show that you mean business, we will join the society, and help you."

It is easy enough to plant the flag on the topmost tower after the ramparts are carried. The trouble is to find those who are ready to go first in the breach.

We have many calls to render assistance to the oppressed, and helpless of God's creatures, but have not been able, as yet, to find an agent who would work simply for love of the

cause, and so our society, so noble in principle, but so little understood, suffers for lack of financial support.

But there is a bright side to our work, and that is the social side, which has been conducted with pleasure and profit. A few ladies, interested as members, have met together occasionally either for an afternoon of sewing, or to listen to a prepared program of entertainment suitable to the occasion. These meetings have afforded opportunity for interchange of thought, and for the making of plans for the up-building of the work.

In the sales and coffees which have been held as the result of the work of our hands, the sum of nearly one hundred dollars has been earned, which we hope is the beginning of a substantial sum that will enable us to employ a regular agent.

And so we go on with hope and courage into the third year of our crusade against cruelty, fighting valiantly each day the battle for our helpless dumb creatures, marching bravely forward under our banner with its beautiful motto, "They serve God well who serve his creatures."

We are not here to dream, or to drift. We have great work to do, and loads to lift. Shun not the struggle, "This God's Gift."

CRUELTY TO MINE MULES

By DR. OTIS BARNETT.

Madison County has 12,317 horses and mules valued at \$1,163,875. Of the 3,557 mules there are about 1,000 to 1,200 that are owned and work in the mines. There are 32 mines in operation in this (Madison) county. Only nine of these have been inspected. Out of 191 mules fifteen were laid off for treatment for sore shoulders, bruised backs, ring-bones,

spavins and various other causes. In two of the mines in Magoupin County, 45 mules examined and ten laid off. The total number of mules inspected in 14 mines were 212, of which 26 were held for treatment. There were but three of these mines out of fourteen that did not need the attention of a humane officer, and also a veterinary.

CASE ONE.

On July 30th, 1909, the cruel beating of a mule in the Kerns Donawald mine at Worden (Magoupin Co.) was reported. Upon investigation it was found that the animal had been tied by the head to a prop, and the tail-chain fastened to the track, and was then severely lashed with a black-snake whip. A State warrant was sworn out by eyewitness, charging the driver with cruelly beating and torturing. He was tried before a Justice (Mr. Lamb) by a Jury of six men and was fined \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$18.25 in all. The case has been appealed to a higher court.

CASE TWO.

On July 31st, a miner reported the Pocahontas Mining Co. for overworking a mule with raw shoulders and back. Upon investigation the charge was substantiated. There were six mules in this mine, and all of them had the appearance of being overworked. I advised the Superintendent to buy another mule so as to lighten the work of the others; to lay off the sore mule for treatment by a competent veterinary. This mine is 518 feet deep and in places very damp and muddy, therefore hard on mules.

In addition to the cases cited, twenty animals of various kinds have been treated, and eight humanely destroyed.

HUMANE LAWS OF ILLINOIS

By MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT

In 1875, when the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was organized, it was declared that the particular business and objects were the prevention of cruelty to children, and the enforcement by all lawful means of the laws relating to or in any wise affecting children.

The reason for the incorporation of this, the first society of its kind in the world, was based on the facts in a case of cruelty wherein a young girl, Mary Ellen, was beaten and subjected to atrocious cruelties by a woman in whose custody this child happened to be. When the case was discovered by a woman in New York, who gave her time to works of charity and kindness among the poor, and some relief from this uncivilized and unbearable situation was sought for, it was found that there were no laws on the statute books which would protect the child, under such circumstances. The police declined to act, without a warrant, the clergy advised against interference between a parent and a child, the charitable organizations and institutions did not care to act, but would accept the child if turned over to them in a legal manner. There appeared to be no institutions, societies, or individuals that could rescue little Mary Ellen, excepting the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The President of that Society, Henry Bergh, acting in this case on the theory that a child was an animal and surely was entitled to the protection of those laws which were given to the lonely cur on the street, sent his agents out, took little Mary Ellen into the care and custody of the Society, prosecuted and sent the woman, who had beaten, tortured and tormented her to prison. It was this incident which organized the first Society for

the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Since that time some four hundred societies have been organized throughout the world, and as a result of this incident, all the legislation and work having for its object the welfare of the child,—the Child Labor Law, the Juvenile Court Law, the Compulsory Education Law, and the various laws growing out of these, together with all such ideas as playgrounds for children, crèches, etc.,—may be directly traced. It was two years after the New York Society was organized that Illinois enacted its first law for the prevention of cruelty to children in 1877.

This law failing to reach certain forms of cruelty, namely: beating, torturing, tormenting, etc., a child; and failing to provide a child with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment; and abandoning a child (applying to cases of children under 14 years of age), was amended by the law of 1895, which, unfortunately, is of questionable constitutionality, owing to a trivial mistake made in its enactment.

If the law of 1895 is of doubtful constitutionality, and the question is continually raised in cases where children under fourteen years of age have been cruelly beaten, tortured and tormented, and where their parents or guardians have unnecessarily failed to provide them with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment, the successful prosecution of cases of this nature is jeopardized, and humane societies are frequently embarrassed in the courts and in the carrying on of their work by this unsettled state or condition of the law. Under the Act of 1877, there is no express prohibition of either of these common and flagrant forms of cruelty, and it would appear that under the law of 1877 the life of such child must be

endangered, or the health of such child must be injured, or that such child should be placed in such a situation that its life or health would be endangered before any prosecution could be accomplished by any humane society or person interested in such cases of cruelty to children. It is very necessary, therefore, that these laws should be put in such shape and be sufficiently comprehensive to enable our societies to prosecute all cases of cruelty to children with the certainty of conviction, provided the evidence is sufficient. As it is to-day, with sufficient and most convincing evidence at our disposal that an act of gross cruelty has been permitted and perpetrated upon a young, innocent and inoffensive child, we are met at the threshold of our case with that awful *bete noir*, the doubtful constitutionality of the law—a most ridiculous thing to interpose between the act of a brute and the result of his brutality, the pain and suffering of a child.

Mr. Scott discussed very fully and comprehensively the laws concerning chastisement of children and the present state of the law in this state with reference to that form of cruelty. He advocated making the age of children referred to in the Juvenile Court Law, Child Labor Law, Compulsory Education Law and Cruelty to Children Laws uniform and consistent. He also advocated the enactment of laws prohibiting the sale of maimed, infirm and diseased horses; the "doping" of horses for purposes of sale, etc.

Mr. George A. H. Scott and Dr. Hugh T. Morrison were appointed a committee of two to determine the time and place for holding the next State Convention.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the working of mules in coal mines of the State be investigated with a view of improving their treatment and the conditions under which they are worked, and

That Governor Deneen be consulted regarding the matter and that Dr. Hugh T. Morrison, Jr., President of the Springfield Humane Society, be requested to see and confer with him about it.

Resolved, That the laws relating to cruelty to children passed in 1895 amending law passed in 1877, be re-drawn and re-enacted so as to make them more uniform and less confusing.

Resolved, That a law be passed prohibiting, if possible, the commerce in old, maimed, infirm, sick and disabled animals and making it a misdemeanor to dope an animal for purposes of sale, etc.

Resolved, That a general invitation be extended to all societies in the State to attend and take part in the next State Convention, time and place of holding which, to be hereafter set.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Press of the State for their many kindly and generous notices of this meeting and of humane work generally from time to time.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Springfield Humane Society, Dr. Hugh T. Morrison, Jr., President, and Mrs. John H. Brinkerhoff, Chairman of Committee on Publicity, for the interest taken by them in the Convention and the work done to make it successful.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the First Christian Church for the use of this hall or room for the holding of the committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to all those who were kind enough to take part in its discussions and prepare papers to be read in the interest of promoting humane work, etc.

DANCE OF THE MONTHS

The New Year comes in with shout and laughter,

And see, twelve months are following after!

First January all in white,

And February short and bright;

See breezy March go tearing round;

But tearful April makes no sound.

May brings a pole with flowers crowned,

And June strews roses on the ground.

A pop! A bang! July comes in;

Says August, "What a dreadful din!"

September brings her golden sheaves;

October waves her pretty leaves,

While pale November waits to see

December brings the Christmas tree.

They join their hands to make a ring,

And as they dance they merrily sing,

"Twelve months we are, you see us here,

We make the circle of the year.

We dance and sing, and children hear,

We wish you all a glad New Year."

A man's true wealth is the good he does in this world. When he dies, mortals will ask what property he has left behind him; but angels will inquire: "What good deed hast thou sent before thee?"—*Gems of the Orient*.

KINDNESS THE TALISMAN

For years we have confidently believed and repeatedly insisted upon it that kindness is eminently the talisman of success in handling horses. In fact, it is the one condition of getting on in any worthy way with all living creatures, from the human down. It is the magic touchstone which avails to transform and conquer when all other agencies fail. It has been illustrated in so many directions and in such multitudinous examples that it would seem almost anomalous that all men have not recognized it and come to cultivate and rely upon it in their practical dealings with all.—*Spirit of the West*.

PECK AT A TIME

Susie—Oh, the darling little bird! What small mouthfuls it takes!

Robbie—Why, it takes a peek at a time.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT—HUMANE EDUCATION



At first, a ball of fluffy fur,
All black, or gray, or white,
Trying to catch its little tail
With all its little might.
Four pretty little velvet paws,
That leap, and catch, and pat;
But Presto! in a year you see
A dignified old cat!

—Fanny Barrow.

CATS AND THEIR CARE

Originally from the European forests, cats are supposed to have first become domesticated in Egypt.

There are many varieties of the domestic cat—black, black and white, tortoise-shell or Spanish, white, dun color or tawny, striped tiger, blue-gray or Maltese. Of the long, silky furred cats, there are the Persian cat and the Angora.

Cats are affectionate but have

marked likes and dislikes. They are very neat creatures and spend much time and energy in keeping their coats in good condition. There is something about the cat's soft, quiet ways, dignified reserve and graceful movements and poses quite captivating to most people.

It is often said that cats differ from dogs in disposition in that they become attached to places rather than to people. Those who like cats know this is untrue, and that if they are given the loving care and companionship accorded the dog, they will be quite as responsive. Cats are less demonstrative, perhaps, but not less affectionate than dogs. A dog will come bounding to meet his master,

jumping from side to side and wagging his tail in an excess of cordiality, while a cat will choose a quiet time in which to slip into her mistress's lap, purring a soft welcome. We all know there are two ways of saying the same thing. The dog and cat mode of expressing affection happen not to be the same.

Cats do feel a strong attachment for home, but they can easily be moved from one place to another if a little care is taken by their owners in making the change. When a move from one home to another is made, the cat should be carried in a slatted box or in a bag, from which her head may look out (the drawstring of the bag being drawn about the neck tightly enough to prevent the paws from getting out, and yet sufficiently loose to avoid choking). A little care as to her comfort when she has reached the new house will prevent any desire on her part to run back to the old one. After she has been given her freedom, allow her to make an examination of all the rooms in the house from cellar to garret. Cats are naturally curious and will gladly investigate every nook and corner. Follow her about, at *her* will, from one place to another, until she has covered the entire ground. Talk to her, and occasionally stroke her fur. Let her feel the caress of your voice and hand. In this way she will become acquainted with her new surroundings, and because you are with her, will cease to think there is anything strange about them. If she is fed and petted she will accept the new quarters without a thought of homesickness.

As all cats do not like the same things to eat, it is not possible to give directions as to their food. They are naturally dainty and seldom eat more than is good for them, even when the matter of food is left to their own

discretion. Plenty of milk and a little cooked meat each day, and raw meat two or three times a week, with corn, beans, potatoes, or any other vegetables your cat may fancy, will make excellent living. Cats should have three meals a day, and water within reach at all times.

They should have a warm place in which to sleep and should never be turned out in cold weather for any length of time. If allowed out of doors at regular intervals, or if provided with a box of sawdust or ashes, they will acquire very cleanly habits.

The greatest misfortune that can come to a cat is to be left to starve in a deserted home, or to be abandoned by its owners after having been a pampered darling. Thoughtless people sometimes treat cats in this cruel way. No thoughtful person would be guilty of such heartless neglect. Thoughtlessness is cruelty.

Fleas are a pest to both dogs and cats in the summer time. Temporary relief from these bothersome little creatures may be had by bathing your cat in warm water and tar soap. After the lather has remained in the fur about five minutes, rinse the cat in clear lukewarm water and rub gently with a towel until nearly dry. A bright, warm, sunny day should be selected for such a bath. Some cats have such an antipathy to the water that bathing them becomes impossible, while others seem to love the water and the relief it brings. Be very gentle and careful in the bathing process, and never get soap in the pussy's eyes, nose or ears. She will never trust you again, if you do.

Another way to banish the fleas is by using a powder composed of equal parts of pulverized moth balls, sulphur and talcum powder, finely ground and well mixed. If this is to be used, it should be done out of doors.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE

"Mother, you'll be sure to leave the window open a little, so Santa Claus can get in?" said a faint little voice. The sad-faced woman sewing at the window answered, with a sigh, "Yes, indeed, Fritzie. I will open it before I take this work home."

Again the little voice came from the corner where stood a child's bed.—"I have been a good boy, haven't I, mother? And Santa will bring me something nice?"

"Yes, dear child, you have been good,—but this is such a tiny little flat, I am afraid Santa will leave most of his presents at the big houses before he finds us." It was better that the sick child should not be too sorely disappointed.

Tears trembled in his voice as he went on: "But, mother, I have prayed every morning and every evening for the things I want."

"What is it you would like most, Fritz?" asked the mother.

"A picture book, momsy, a beautiful picture book, full of animals, and a tablet of paper so that I can copy them." The mother was silent. Alas, she had not the money to buy even these poor trifles! She crossed to the tiny bed and caressed the child without speaking.

Fritz looked up into her face and saw its pain, and the tears poured down his pale little cheeks. "Dear, dear mother," he said, patting her hand. "Only get well, dear,—nothing else matters," sighed the mother, as she took up her work again. This was a dress of pale blue silk, and was to be a Christmas gift for a young girl. If only the lady would be considerate enough to pay for the making, at once, Fritzie could have his animal book and be happy!

The last stitch was finally taken. The woman laid the dress carefully in

a big box and, after kissing the child good-bye, left the room.

When she was admitted to the great house where the dress belonged, the maid said crossly, "You are very late, Mrs. Miller. Madame has been waiting most impatiently for the dress." She took the box and carried it into a brilliantly lighted room. Mrs. Miller waited. Christmas presents were being delivered constantly. Marvelous toys they were,—a lovely French doll with real hair and eye-lashes,—a miniature train that could really run,—a small automobile with leather seats, brass trimmings, and all complete.

Mrs. Miller looked at all these wonderful things,—and thought sadly of the simple little picture book that would make her child happy.

At last, the maid came back with the empty box. Mrs. Miller hesitated a moment and then said: "The bill is with the dress,—I received it."

With an impatient shrug, the maid went back to her mistress, but returned immediately with the bill. "Madame will pay you after the dress has been tried on and found to be satisfactory," she said curtly.

"But if she would only pay me now—I have a sick child at home—" faltered Mrs. Miller. The maid shrugged her shoulders, "I'm sorry, but it cannot be helped."

The poor woman found her way to the street through blinding tears. What was she to do? To be sure, there were other ladies who owed her money, but they had all said they could not possibly pay her until the first of the year. No, there must be some other way.

She thought and thought. Every article of value she had owned had long ago been sold or pawned to provide necessities for herself and little Fritz. It was bitter cold, but she did

not notice it as she took the long walk home.

Suddenly, she heard the plaintive voice of a small animal. She looked in the direction from which it came, and saw a tiny white kitten, shivering against a cellar window. She took the trembling little creature up in her arms. Then, a quick inspiration came to her,—here was a Christmas gift that Santa Claus could use!

She hurried home and opened the door softly. Everything was quiet. She lighted a piece of candle which had been left over from last year, and placed it on a tiny tree which one of the neighbors had given her; and then, taking the tree in one hand and the white kitten in the other, she went into the room where the child lay.

Fritz sat up in bed and stared, big-eyed. His mother placed the kitten on the bed, saying, "See, dear, what Santa Claus has brought you!"

A glow of delight spread over the child's face. He looked at the little animal in awe, and hardly dared touch it; slowly then, the thin hand stroked the soft fur. Santa had brought him a live animal! This was ever so much better than the pictured ones he had wanted!

As the kitten cuddled close to Fritz and began to purr softly, the child's happiness knew no bounds. "Just look at my kittie, mother," he kept saying, "Just hear how she purrs!"

The next day when the Doctor came, he stopped in the door, astonished. Fritz was sitting up in bed and laughing aloud at the funny gambols of a white kitten, that ran around the room, playing with a spool.

What miracle had happened?

Mrs. Miller took the Doctor into the next room and told him all about it. He then realized for the first time how great was their need. He

was a good man with a heart which could feel the troubles of others, and he saw to it, immediately, that a plentiful supply of food reached the little family,—and some books and toys for Fritz, as well.

From this time on, fortune turned for the mother and her boy. Through the Doctor's recommendations, Mrs. Miller's patronage was so increased that she had to engage an assistant. Fritz had all the good, nourishing food he needed, and soon grew strong and well. He never tired of drawing pictures of his kitten in all possible positions, and everyone who saw his drawings insisted that he had genuine talent and would some day become a great artist.

And they were right. The greatest galleries in Europe are now proud to exhibit his paintings. I have seen one of them, and it touched me deeply. It portrays a sick child, who is sitting up in bed and looking rapturously at the open door, where stands a woman holding a lighted Christmas tree in one hand and a white kitten in the other.

DECEMBER

"What's the fun of sharp December.
Can't my little lass remember?
Days are shorter, nights are colder,
For the year is growing older.
Never mind, fun's behind,
Santa Claus is always kind!
Christmas, long a-coming, comes,—
Clear the way for sugar-plums,
Tops and books and dolls and drums!
Royal cheer, carols clear,—
So we crown the happy year!
Lads and lassies, please remember,
That's the fun of sharp December!"

WHERE!

Where does the Winter stay?
With the little Esquimaux,
Where the frost and snow-flake grow?
Or where the white birds first come out,
Where icicles make haste to sprout,
Where the winds and storms begin,
Gathering the crops all in,
Among the ice-fields, far away?

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

It was an icy morning in mid-winter. Fluffy piles of snow lay everywhere, and a cold wind waved the tops of the trees.

Several little bird people were shivering on a bare limb and anxiously discussing the problem of breakfast.

"It is discouraging," sighed the Bluebird; "I am so hungry, I can hardly fly, but there isn't a seed or berry or crumb to be found. I have looked everywhere."

"So have I," echoed the Chickadee, sadly. "I don't see what is to become of us. If only the sun would come out and melt all this snow!"

"Yes; then, we would ask no odds of any one," the Finch remarked, "but as it is——!"

They were all silent for a few minutes, gloomily regarding the unbroken stretches of snow. At last, the Woodpecker broke the silence. "It seems strange that none of the children around here take any thought for us! Children are usually so tender-hearted. I spent a winter with some relatives of mine once, and the children in their neighborhood never failed to scatter about quantities of delicious seeds and nuts and bits of tallow for us, during the snowy season. We did not know what hunger was, that winter, and you can imagine how grateful we were to those dear children."

In the meantime, the Crow had been watching a neighboring house very intently. Now, she interrupted the Woodpecker by croaking excitedly, "Hush! Look at those children! What do you suppose they are going to do?"

All gazed in the direction indicated and saw a little girl and a little boy rapidly approaching the tree.

"Excuse me," said the Finch,

hastily retreating to a higher branch, "I don't want to seem unduly suspicious,—and I must admit these children look good hearted,—but I have had some unpleasant experiences with their kind, and I feel much safer here."

"Yes, it's just as well to be on the safe side," agreed the others, scrambling after her.

The boy carried a square board under one arm, and the girl had a hammer and some nails. They stopped in front of an old tree-stump, five or six feet high. "This is exactly the thing!" cried the boy. "Let's roll that empty barrel over for me to stand on."

The snow was so high that this was no easy thing to do; but at last, it was accomplished, and the boy nailed the board firmly to the smooth upper surface of the stump.

"There!" he said, in a tone of satisfaction; "that is a fine dining-room for the birds. Now, let's set the table!" And laughing gleefully, the two children sped away to the house.

"Now, what do you make of that?" whispered the Woodpecker, perplexedly. "Did you hear what those children said? I really believe they *are* remembering us, after all."

Just then, the children came running back, carrying a pail of steaming hot water, a shallow drinking-dish and a small basket.

"That was a good idea of mother's, wasn't it?" remarked the little girl, as she placed the shallow drinking-dish across the top of the pail. "The water would surely freeze before ever the birds could get a sip, if it weren't for the hot water underneath."

"I should say so,—such a cold day! But, now, let's scatter our seeds and crumbs, and watch from the window."

"Well, what do you think?" said the Chickadee, as soon as the children

had disappeared,—and he eyed the food longingly. "Is it safe?"

"Safe enough," replied the Bluebird, "though I'd be willing to risk a great deal for the sake of having a good meal again."

Cautiously, they flew down to the tempting banquet,—and all uttered exclamations of delight at what they saw. "My favorite cucumber-seeds, upon my word!" cried the Chickadee, "and pumpkin-seeds, too." "And nuts!" said the Woodpecker joyfully. "Some nice unsalted bacon and bits of tallow!"—and the Crow lost no time in helping himself to both delicacies. "Oh, and soft crumbs"

Happily, they ate their fill; and, then, balancing on the edge of the water-pail, they voted their best thanks to the thoughtful children who had ministered to their needs.

"When summer comes," said the Bluebird, "let us show our appreciation, by taking the best possible care of their gardens and fruit-trees!"

PICCOLA

BY CELIA THAXTER

Poor, sweet Piccola! Did you hear
What happened to Piccola, children dear?
'Tis seldom Fortune such favor grants,
As fell to this little maid of France.

'Twas Christmas time, and her parents poor
Could hardly drive the wolf from the door,
Striving, with poverty's patient pain,
Only to live till summer again.

No gifts for Piccola! Sad were they
When dawned the morning of Christmas day;
Their little darling no joy might stir,
St. Nicholas nothing would bring to her.

But Piccola never doubted at all
That something beautiful must befall
Every child upon Christmas day,
And so she slept till the dawn was gray.

And full of faith, when at last she woke,
She stole to her shoe when the morning
broke;

Such sounds of gladness filled the air,
'Twas plain St. Nicholas had been there.

In rushed Piccola, sweet, half wild—
Never was seen such a joyful child.
"See what the good saint brought!" she
cried,
And mother and father must peep inside.

Now, such a story who ever heard?
There was a little, shivering bird!
A sparrow, that in at the window flew,
Had crept in Piccola's tiny shoe!

"How good poor Piccola must have been!"
She cried, as happy as any queen,
While the starving sparrow she fed and
warmed,
And danced with rapture, she was so
charmed.

Children, this story I tell to you,
Of Piccola sweet, and her bird, is true.
In the far-off land of France, they say,
They live in peace and comfort today.

THE SPARROW AND THE HORSE

One cold, wintry day, a sparrow flew into a stable. The hungry little bird said to the horse: "Dear Horse, give me some of your oats. You have such an abundance."

"Certainly, little Bird, help yourself to all you wish," said the horse.

The sparrow ate heartily and then flew away, happy and thankful for the kindness of the horse.

In summer came the flies. They swarmed about the good horse and began to prick him.

The sparrow saw his opportunity to befriend the horse, and drove the flies all away.

Even a tiny sparrow may show gratitude.

A beneficent person is like a fountain watering the earth and spreading fertility. It is, therefore, more delightful and more honorable to give than to receive.—*Epicurus*.

FOUNTAINS

The fountains erected by The Illinois Humane Society in Chicago are located as follows:

Chicago Avenue (Water Works).
 Wells and Superior Streets.
 County Jail (Dearborn Street).
 360 Wells Street.
 North Clark and Belden Avenue.
 Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
 Evanston and Montrose Avenues.
 Ravenswood Avenue and Northwestern Depot.
 Washington Square.
 Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
 Rogers Park (Police Station).
 Madison and Jefferson Streets.
 Ohio and North Green Streets.
 441 Noble Street.
 California Avenue and Augusta Street.
 North and Claremont Avenues.
 Garfield Park.
 West Fortieth Street (Bohemian Cemetery).
 Sixteenth and Brown Streets.
 Polk Street and Center Avenue.
 Sixteenth and Rockwell Streets.
 Sherman Street (Postal Telegraph Building).
 Mont Clare, Sixty-ninth and Fullerton Avenues.
 Market Street, near Washington Street.
 Fernwood, 103rd and Wallace Streets.
 560 Wabash Avenue.
 Third Avenue and Twelfth Street.
 Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
 Michigan Avenue and Peck Court.
 Forty-seventh Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Haven School (two fountains).
 Twentieth and Dearborn Streets.
 Thirty-third and Wallace Streets.
 Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Gross Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.
 5324 South Halsted Street.
 Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Windsor Park (168 Seventy-fifth Street).
 Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Road.
 Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
 Maywood.
 Blue Island (two fountains).
 5528 Lake Avenue.
 Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
 Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.
 Market and Madison Streets.
 Highland Park, Illinois.
 Twenty-fifth and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Grand Avenue and Western Avenue.
 Polk and Lincoln Streets.
 Webster and Larrabee Streets.
 Sixty-fourth and South Halsted Streets.
 Thirty-fifth and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-second and Wallace Streets.

The cost of the casting and equipment, at the present time, amounts to \$65 per fountain. To erect a fountain and put it in commission costs about \$60 additional, making the cost of our fountain, when installed, about \$125.

The Illinois Humane Society

560 Wabash Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Telephones:

Harrison 384

Harrison 7005

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(And Date of First Election.)

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SOCIETY'S WORK ABOUT CHRISTMAS TIME

Anticipating the danger to hard-working horses during the few days of idleness at Christmas and the New Year, the Society, on Thursday, December 23rd, 1909, sounded a warning that the animals should not be given the same quantity of oats and corn during a period of inactivity that are given on regular working days; over-feeding, accompanied by lack of exercise, frequently resulting in an ailment, known as azoturia, commonly, though erroneously called spinal meningitis, which usually proves fatal. After the time of idleness the animal starts to work, apparently in excellent health, it soon stops, seeming in great distress. Sweat pours from it; it blows and heaves at the flanks; cannot move, apparently; drops finally on its hind quarters, as though paralyzed. The increased action caused by exercise results in congestion. The pulse is high, and the muscles of the quarter are swollen and hard.

The press very generously gave wide publicity to this information, and many team owners and others expressed themselves as grateful for the timely tip.

The Society feared that in the stress of work during the Christmas rush this important precaution would be forgotten and that possibly a repetition of what occurred in 1904 would take place. In that year, more than one hundred horses were lost to the team owners of this city in a single day by this disease.

On Monday, December 27th, following the two holidays — Saturday and Sunday—the weather was unfavorable for the horse. The roads were heavy with snow and ice, and it was severely cold. Everything went along quietly until 9:30 A. M., when a call from 65th and Justine Streets came over the telephone that a horse was down on the street with azoturia. Then, within the next thirty minutes, twelve horses went down in different parts of the city with the same trouble; and all during the day horses were falling. The ambulances were working hard to get these poor horses off the cold, icy streets to places of shelter. The veterinary hospitals were full to overflowing, and the outlook for the next few days and nights was decidedly unfavorable. One poor horse at Taylor and Cypress Streets went down and the driver could not get it up. The owner sent a veterinary surgeon who did not arrive promptly, and the horse had to be shot. It was the fifteenth horse this owner had lost within the year.

In the morning of the same day, the court set its disapproval upon the neglect of horses by drivers, especially in this severe weather. At the East Chicago Avenue police court, Judge Crowe imposed a fine of \$50.00 and costs against a teamster who had left a team of horses on the street for several hours without care or attention. After the team had been rescued and cared for, the Society located and ar-

rested the driver for failing to provide proper feed and shelter for the animals in his charge. The Judge did the rest. The fine was a warning to all the teamsters to stick to their teams.

At the same time, a warning went forth from the Society that all horses should be properly shod before being sent out to work and that the Society would prosecute for cruelty all persons who willfully or carelessly failed to comply.

On the same day, an officer of this Society went to Thornton, Illinois, which is located nineteen miles south of the city, and, together with Mr. Huber, a citizen of Thornton, examined eighty-one horses in a Gypsy camp. These horses were exposed to the cold, being kept in sheds which afforded no protection whatever from the weather; the animals were very thin and there was a scarcity of feed. The Gypsies were cautioned to remove all the horses and place them where they would have proper shelter. They were also ordered to procure feed and bedding for the animals, all of which they did. Two of the owners of these horses were placed under arrest, taken before Justice A. F. Webb, and fined each \$10.00 and costs. For further particulars regarding these cases see cases "In Court" in this number. After attending to the animals, the Society's officer made an investigation of the condition of the children. In one dingy, dark basement, he found 14 children, ranging in age from two months to fourteen years, and 4 women. This basement was wet and cold and the children were half clad and barefooted. The father of the children was arrested for failing to provide proper shelter, food and clothing for these children. He was taken before Justice Webb and fined \$25.00 and costs, and compelled to move immediately into better quarters.

In a tent, about twelve feet square, the officer found one woman, one crippled man and eight children, the oldest of which was twelve years of age. The children were barefooted and in a filthy condition. The father was arrested and taken before Justice Webb and compelled to move with his family to better quarters immediately.

This tribe, consisting of about three hundred Gypsies, was housed in four small houses, consisting of one or two rooms each, and five tents. The women of the tribe visit Chicago and vicinity daily for the purpose of begging and telling fortunes. They were all notified that they would have to provide better quarters for their children and take care of their horses. They had sufficient money to do so, and the question of poverty did not arise.

The Society's officer went out again on December 30th to investigate conditions and found them improved to such an extent that there was nothing with which the officer could interfere.

On the days following, the Society's officers were busy on the bridges and inclines and bad spots in the streets, having them cleaned and cindered.

The Kinzie Street bridge was again in bad shape, on account of snow and ice. Horses were slipping and falling all over the bridge. At one time, four horses were down. Teams were blocked for some distance east and west of the bridge, and traffic at that spot was paralyzed. The bridge, being a "lift bridge," was partially disabled by the heavy fall of snow. The bridge department put men to work at night so that the bridge could be in shape for traffic the next day. Salt was used on the bridge to melt the snow and ice.

The Randolph Street viaduct was reported in bad condition, and was cleaned and cindered by the superintendent of the First Ward.

At Fifteenth and Canal Streets the incline was cleaned and put in shape. The incline at the Eighteenth Street bridge was put in good condition. The Chicago City Railway saw to it that the inclines and bridge at 22nd Street were kept in good condition. The inclines at Lake Street, between Rockwell and Fall Streets, were particularly difficult to navigate, and although the wagons were loaded with about half of the usual loads carried in good weather, assistance was necessary in all cases; which was obtained by the horses helping each other. The horses, as a rule, were well shod, and there was no beating, at least while the Society's officers were there.

Mr. Lambright, Superintendent, says that the American Express Company keeps all its horses well shod, but not too sharp, for when the shoes are too sharp the horses hurt themselves. It is the opinion of those well informed that for work down town in the loop district rough shoeing is the best.

Horses should be protected whenever standing, so long as there is danger of becoming chilled—no matter what the temperature may be. The more chill there is in the atmosphere, the more suffering and danger to an unblanketed horse. Like human beings, some horses are more sensitive than others. All drivers were cautioned about blanketing, and in many cases the caution was followed up with a notice to the firm or employers.

On January 5th, a three-horse team attached to a coal wagon was seen by an officer at Hubbard Court and Wabash Avenue. The horses were not covered. The driver was compelled to blanket his horses and warned. The superintendent of the company owning the horses was notified and requested to instruct all his drivers about blanketing horses left standing during the cold weather; and instructions were accordingly issued

to every driver to blanket his team or his horse if left standing for even five minutes. As this company alone has four hundred and fifty horses, the order was productive of much good. Many times the Society's officers followed drivers into saloons, compelling them to return and blanket their teams.

At Fourteenth Place and Laflin Street, on January 5th, a team was left standing and a woman, with some assistance, got blankets out of the wagon and put them on the horses.

A bay team, attached to an ice wagon, stood at the corner of Polk and Laflin Streets, unblanketed; weather close to zero. The driver was found in a neighboring saloon, and when told to blanket his team, which had been standing there only ten minutes, ventured the opinion "that blanketing horses only did them harm." He was given his choice to blanket them or go to the police station. He chose the former. The company owning the team was notified and the manager thanked the Society and said they furnished blankets to drivers and wanted them used.

In some cases, horses had been carelessly blanketed so that the blankets easily fell off or blew off and were found on the street. The negligent drivers were severely reprimanded and compelled to fasten the blankets on so that they would stay.

In one case an officer of the Society stopped a team of bay mules attached to a wagon. The right front wheel of the wagon did not revolve and acted as a brake, making the empty wagon as hard to haul as a heavily loaded one. The grease on the axle was frozen. There is a heap of humanity in axle grease. The driver was notified to examine the wheels on his wagon before starting out in the morning, and to whirl them around to warm up the frozen grease.

Of the many teams examined by our officers there were few that were overloaded; and the horses were nearly all well shod. In cases where horses were found to be smooth shod or improperly shod they were prevented from working and sent to the shoeing shop to be rough or sharp shod.

On Thursday night, January 6th, when the thermometer was below zero, a horse was picked up from the Taylor Street bridge and taken to the barn of the owner. On returning from this haul, the ambulance driver discovered a horse on 24th, near State Street. There was no one there to look after it. The owner could not be found. The horse was picked up and taken to a hospital, put on its feet and, on the following day, was in good shape. About that time the owner turned up and claimed the horse. Near midnight, a horse was reported lying on the street at 44th Street and Archer Avenue. An officer was sent out and found that the horse was unfit for service. It was one of those horses commonly called a "killer." The horse was destroyed by the Society's officer. The Society was not able to find the person guilty of leaving this poor horse on the street, although it made every effort to do so.

At the Stock Yards trains were twelve and fifteen hours late, and much suffering was reported to the Society, owing to the fact that the men who buy cripples were not doing business after six o'clock P. M. The cripples were left on the platforms until morning. The Society's officer investigated and reported that these cripples were covered with hay and made as comfortable as possible. As soon as the Society learned of this matter, it communicated with the State Humane Agent and offered to provide men for night work to see that this business was handled at least humane-

ly. We understand, however, that this state of affairs was due entirely to the weather and is most unusual.

On December 30th, an officer of the Society watched fifteen cars of cattle unloaded in which there were no cripples; twenty cars of stock unloaded, one only dead and no cripples; two cars of cows and calves mixed, and all in good condition; and one car of sheep, all in good condition.

There is no end to the work that can be done in such weather and at such a time. So many urgent complaints relating to the beating and abuse of horses to get them on their feet, after they have gone down on the street, come to the Society that the demand far exceeds the supply of service. Instead of making a selection of the place and kind of work to do, the officers are all driven by the exigencies of the weather and conditions generally to follow the work wherever it leads and it has led the officers a merry chase. On the whole, there is some satisfaction in knowing that loading was not heavy—horses were better shod—and more generally blanketed. The spirit of kindness and consideration for the draft animal is prevailing to a greater extent each year.

The brute in humans will disappear just as rapidly as humans learn to treat the brute creation humanely.

I firmly believe God paid just as much attention as he did to man to every animal he endowed with life, from the tiniest insect to the elephant, from the humming-bird to the eagle.

Alexander Dumas.

Let each man think himself an act of God,
His mind a thought, his life a breath of
God,
And let each try by great thoughts and
good deeds
To show the most of heaven he hath in
him.
—Bailey.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY TO HUMANE WORK

By MR. GUY RICHARDSON, Editor of "Our Dumb Animals."

Professional humanitarians need make no secret of the fact that ours is a business calling. Our salaries, whether large or small, are paid in return for time devoted to one branch of the public service, just as are the salaries of city and state officials, of public school administrators, of the managers of any organization which exists not to make money for its own sake but to judiciously expend all it can collect. It matters not how much the paid humane worker may feel he is sacrificing by selling his time to a philanthropic cause, he is under the highest obligation to bring to his work not alone the best that is in him but, in addition, the best that can possibly be made out of him. He should be alive to the most modern methods of handling office details; he should know whether he is being cheated out of the public's money by the employment of inefficient agents, or by placing supply contracts at prices which no printer or stationer would dare to ask of a private firm; he should be on the guard against any suspicion of graft by anybody concerned—from the leading director to the humblest office boy.

If the manager of a local humane society is to make his organization a power in its community, he cannot overlook the importance of having an up-to-date publicity agent. This agent may usually best be himself, if he is not too modest to let his neighbors know what his Society stands for and what it is doing. If he finds it impracticable to "boom" his own activity and that of his colleagues and assistants, he should hunt till he has

found some interested person who has the faculty of seeing the value of advertising and who knows the best methods of doing it in that particular community. Such an agent would generally be an enterprising newspaper reporter, a clergyman who is willing to be identified with a good cause outside the immediate demands of his profession, a retired teacher, or anybody with heart in the cause and the right head to control his enthusiasm for it. Only a person of liberal education (including a fair allowance of common sense) should be considered as a candidate for this position. Ability to adapt himself to this particular business, rather than a mistaken zeal for the cause, should count in favor of this important agent who, if the organization can afford it, should be paid for the time devoted to this work.

But usually the local manager is the one whose duty it is to fill the office of publicity man. He knows what the Society is trying to do, where it is succeeding and where it is not, and what kind of information it is expedient to make public. If another person be employed in this capacity, he should be so trustworthy as to be admitted into the inner workings of the Society's machinery so that his presentation of the cause may be an intelligent one.

Before going into a discussion of the duties of the publicity bureau, let us look at a few concrete examples of what publicity has accomplished in a few recent instances that have come under the writer's observation.

(1) Two or three years ago an en-

terprising individual of sound common sense attempted to start a local Humane Society in one of the larger cities of a small state. A state organization for one branch of anticruelty work had existed for perhaps twenty years, and one or two local societies reported a little activity, but with the exception of the brilliant work of one agent in a small town nothing was being done that attracted attention within the state generally, much less without its borders. Today that state stands well up at the top of the list of those that are doing things, and humanitarians everywhere know that its legislators and its larger cities, especially, are no longer strangers to the humane cause.

Why this sudden change? Because of the activity of one person, endowed with common sense in organizing and managing. The new local Society outgrew its limits and gradually extended all over the state, till the older organizations took on new life, new ones sprang up, and this special Society received a state charter and has now become the synonym of things humane in its territory. All this was accomplished by a sensible use of the local newspaper for exploiting humane ideas in general and the needs and deeds of this Society in particular. And, wisely enough, the newspaper columns are not neglected now that the Society has become popular and has received the support of many of the best people of the state.

(2) In another state there are several district agents of a central Humane Society. Each has his particular virtues, but one is known widely among the people of his territory because of his judicious use of the good will of the most widely-circulated newspaper in his county. Constant notices of his work not only help him personally, but they serve to advertise the cause of his Society in that community and to keep before the

minds of the people the fact that there exists an organization to which appeals may be made against certain abuses. This agent's work may be no more faithful in its performance than that of others, but the Society benefits by the better acquaintance thus made with the people, many of whom would not read a report or a humane journal but who are ever eager to devour the "news."

(3) There are two cities in the middle West in which the press comes out every little while with a long article on some phase of practical humane work. In one case, the writer is a professional humane worker; in the other, he is a retired business man of means. In both cities there is little fear of the decadence of our cause while the pens of these two men are always ready to fill acceptable columns of matter intended to keep before the readers the importance of humane activity. This example, however, does not apply to the organized publicity bureau as do the two previous ones.

The value of publicity is so closely connected with advertising that it is hard to pass over that special branch, without directing careful attention to its possibilities. When we know that oils and other patent medicines, manufactured solely to fill unsold advertising space in street cars and other mediums, have become successful commercial ventures wholly through printer's ink, what shall we say of the power of advertising a purely altruistic propaganda? Given just the right medium, the possibilities of the returns are limitless!

There is little doubt that if the leading local newspaper in a small city has not the humanity to open its columns to an anticruelty department, properly conducted, free, then it would pay for the local Society to run a quarter or half column each week as news, to be charged at advertising

rates. But in most cases the editors are only too glad to receive live copy from an organization that is doing something worth talking about. In cities of the first class the only consideration is, of course, the news value of the story. Don't let the reporters overlook your cases that have a special human interest. The extremely pathetic and the exceptionally ludicrous are always workable into good "copy." When you wish to touch on finance, make the introduction feature anything but the money end, that there may be no prejudice when the editor reads the first line or two of the article.

The publicity man in a large town or city of medium size should make the personal acquaintance of the local editor, study his whims and the kind of matter he likes to publish, and try to supply him with items bearing on humane work that contain some reference to his particular hobby. If he be a socialist, write him what the city or state or nation might do to stop cruelty if that should become a part of the government's business, more generally than it already is, as in Colorado and Nashville. If you have a chance to spend a few minutes in general conversation with him, turn the talk upon some subject which may set him thinking so hard that even you will be surprised at the result when you read a leading editorial, some morning, that he has written on "The Cost of Child-Abuse," or on "Humane Pavements." In urging editorial comment, never forget that the number of those who read that kind of writing is generally in inverse proportion to the length of the article.

But the publicity bureau should concern itself not alone with printer's ink, though doubtless that will be its most frequent service. Let the clergymen and the school teachers and the law-

yers of the town come in sympathetic touch with your work, by placing at their disposal every available means of making them feel that it is their privilege to include humane instruction in their preaching and teaching and pleading. Have a humane revival occasionally, in the form of a convention or popular mass meeting to be addressed by the ablest speakers obtainable, never losing sight of the importance of having some local favorite—lawyer, politician, clergyman, or principal—placed on the program. Tell the people what you have done, what others are doing, what can be done right in your midst. Interest the children, first, last, and always, so the work of the next generation will be less than it is now and will be in the hands of those who have grown up in it.

If your high school or college friends ask you to suggest a subject for debate or for composition, offer them a practical one that may be given a local application, in the interest of your Society's work.

Finally, let the publicity bureau see to it that the police and firemen of your city are kept informed of the fact that they are regarded as your strongest allies, for they may become that and will do so if they are given half a chance.

If your Society is doing anything worthy of publication, regard it as a good business investment to advertise its work and its claims in your city and the returns will justify your expenditure. If you are not doing anything worth telling about, write up what your neighbors in the next town or next state are doing, until your own people realize that they should be doing and could be doing the same good things—and they will do them.

Everlasting publicity is the price of progress in humane work today.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS

On Friday evening, January 14th, 1909, a large audience listened to the first lectures of the course of lectures on practical subjects given under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society. Mr. T. J. Cavanagh, Chairman of the Committee on Lectures, called the meeting to order and introduced Captain Chas. C. Healy, who talked on "Traffic Rules and Regulations." Dr. A. H. Baker lectured on "Winter Shoeing as It Relates to Horses' Comfort and Safety," etc., etc. Both lecturers were in fine fettle, and the subjects were well handled.

Mr. Shortall, President, at the conclusion of the lectures, thanked the lecturers and those attending, and extended a hearty invitation to come often and bring their friends. At the same time, Mr. Scott, the Secretary of the Society, was addressing a meeting at Macomb, Illinois, given under the auspices of the McDonough County Humane Society. His subject was "The Value of a Humane Society to a Community and the Good That It Can Accomplish." The meeting was well attended and much interest and enthusiasm manifested.

The subjects of the remaining lectures in the course are as follows:

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 22.

2:30 P. M.—The origin and scope of the laws concerning cruelty to children.

MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,

Secretary and Counsel, The Illinois Humane Society.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28.

8:00 to 8:45—Cruelty to horses by overloading and thereby lessening their earning power, depreciating their value and shortening their lives.

DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—The origin and scope of the laws concerning cruelty to animals.

MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11.

8:00 to 8:45—Harnessing and hooking to prevent sore shoulders and backs; to get the most out of horses' efforts and yet conserve their strength.

DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Barn rules and regulations.

MR. THOS. J. CAVANAGH,

Secretary Chicago Team Owners' Assn.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 19.

2:30 P. M.—Juvenile problems: Delinquency and dependency among children, and the causes thereof.

MR. W. LESTER BODINE,

Supt. Compulsory Education Dept., Board of Education, Chicago.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25.

8:00 to 8:45—Cruelty to horses by being worked when lame from diseases of the feet, corns, treads, toe cracks, founder, drop sole canker, nail pricks, open joint, side bone, quittor, furuncle.

DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Application of laws concerning cruelty to animals.

MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 26.

2:30 P. M.—Lecture on juvenile problems continued.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

8:00 to 8:45—Diseases of the forelegs: Ringbone, splint, bowed tendon, knee-sprung, capped elbow.

DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Last lecture on laws continued.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 12.

2:30 P. M.—Child study.

DR. D. P. MACMILLAN,

Director of Child Study, Chicago Public Schools.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

8:00 to 8:45—Diseases of the hind legs: Ringbone, spavin, curb, capped back, string halt.

DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Open lecture.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 26.

2:30 P. M.—Child labor.

MR. EDGAR T. DAVIES,

Chief State Factory Inspector, Illinois.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

8:00 to 8:45—Feeds and feeding: Heat prostration, sunstroke and proper treatment of animals during hot summer season.

DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Handling of cases on the street: evidence and preparation of cases for trial.

MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of
The Illinois Humane Society

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING

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JANUARY, 1910

MR. BRIGHT ON BOYS

A "Good Dog and a Back Yard" is the compound advocated as a "cure for bad boys" and a "developer of humanity" by Mr. Orville T. Bright, District Superintendent of Schools, in a lecture delivered recently before the principals of the public schools. Mr. Bright illustrated his lecture with both epigrammatic speeches and stereopticon views of boys and birds, and gave an interesting, practical address.

We have long thought that the most effective way of teaching children to respect the rights of animals is to acquaint them with the engaging individualities and characteristics of the different animal creatures. A child is not apt to mistreat an animal that has become a dear, familiar friend; consequently, by establishing this friendly comradeship between them, the welfare of the animal is secured and the child made better by it.

As for the "back-yard" and the digging in the ground, we cannot speak from experience, but it sounds reasonable to go to the ground to implant "seeds of kindness" and to expect that the soil may be quite as capable of ethical culture as horticulture. The ground has produced many good things—why not a crop of good, Bright boys? Mr. Bright is a true and tried teacher, with a heart interest in humane as well as intellectual education, and his ideas are no doubt worth cultivation.

Among other things Mr. Bright said:

"Many a bad boy has been saved by a good dog. It is a good thing to bring these opposites together.

"Tens of thousands of back yards in Chicago are going to waste and many boys are going to waste with them. The public doesn't realize the possibilities for good or evil in a back yard.

"I wouldn't have a stuffed bird in a schoolhouse or on a woman's hat."

Mr. Bright has a theory that boys should help to save the birds because the birds help so much to save the boys. After showing a beautifully colored picture of a bird that had been photographed while lighting on some shrubbery in a school yard, Mr. Bright went on to say:

"When these plants, flowers, shrubs and trees are properly installed in our school yards, the birds will follow, and then we will be able to put into practice the principles of the right treatment of our dumb animals as prescribed by the laws of the state.

"This business of stuffing dead birds for the purpose of making women more attractive to men is a nefarious one. The women's hats are no places for the birds which once have cheered the world with their beauty and their singing."

Mr. Bright showed the picture of a rear yard which had been transformed into a veritable garden.

"There is a picture I like," he said. "I know positively that that back yard has done more for boys than any other one exhibit I can offer. Amid the flowers and the shrubbery there you will find holes dug by the boys. They make the picture more attractive. Digging holes in those surroundings is as harmless a pleasure as we can offer a little fellow. Every yard should be made so attractive that the boys would be content to stay there and just dig holes."

HUMANITY

There are forty-six states in the union and fifteen of them have humane education laws. This means that in one-third of our schools Kindness is being taught as well as "the three R's." It is encouraging that so many of our legislatures have realized the importance of making provision for this kind of culture.

The time has been when our educators made no attempt to develop aught but the intellectual faculties, but thoughtful critics arose who pointed out the limited, one-sided development produced by mental training alone, and the regular school course was widened to include physical culture. Now it is being borne in upon the educators and legislators that moral training is just as essential, if not more so, than all the rest: and so we are at last making proper provision for what should have come first in our educational calculations.

It begins to look as though the educational system of the future may be represented by a diagram of a right-angled triangle, having mental and physical training as the equal sides, and moral education as the hypotenuse or longest side of the triangle.

We certainly are progressing if we are becoming sufficiently educated to know what really constitutes true education. We have come a long way on the road from barbarism, and, some day, we will know God and man and all things aright.

In order to find something refreshingly new on the subject of humane education, it is necessary to hark back about eighteen hundred years to the writings of Plutarch, who was perhaps the first to recognize the value of the influence of good deeds in the work of character-building.

In the "Moralia"—a veritable safety deposit vault for all manner of valuable information—are to be found three

remarkable essays on kindness to animals. The Countess Cesaresco, in her interesting volume on "The Place of Animals in Human Thought," has brought these hidden treasures to light. Upon the subjects, "Whether Terrestrial or Aquatic Animals Are the More Intelligent?" "That Animals Have the Use of Reason," and "On the Habit of Eating Flesh," Plutarch delivers himself of a remarkable fund of humane sentiment. Two of these are in dialogue, and all three are teeming with interest and sincerity of purpose. They are full of the doctrine of persuasion and prevention, deep feeling and conservatism. Although he, himself, loathed the arena, the chase and the gladiatorial combats, he seems always to have avoided antagonizing the prejudices of others while endeavoring to impress moral sentiments upon them. "Be as humane as you can; cause as little suffering as possible."

Plutarch implores us not to imitate the children of whom Bion speaks, who amused themselves by throwing stones at the frogs. "When we take our recreation, those who help in the fun ought to share in it and be amused as well."

"Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels."

With good sense and in that spirit of compromise which is really the basis of morality, Plutarch argued that cruelty to animals does not lie in the *use* but in the *abuse* of them.

The Stoics made sensibility toward animals a preparation to humanity because the gradually formed habit of the lesser affections is capable of leading men very far. "Kindness and beneficence should be extended to creatures of every species, and these still flow from the breast of a well-natured man as streams that issue

from the living fountain. A good man will take care of his horses and dogs not only when they are young, but when old and past service. We certainly ought not to treat living creatures like shoes or household goods, which, when worn out with use, we throw away, and were it only to learn benevolence to humankind, we should be merciful to other creatures. For my own part, I would not sell even an old ox."

Plutarch tells the story that when Pericles was building the Parthenon a great number of mules were employed in drawing the stones up the hill of the Acropolis. Some of them became too old for the work, and these were set at liberty to pasture at large. But one old mule gravely walked every day to the stone-yard and accompanied the procession of mule carts to and fro. The Athenians were delighted with its devotion to duty, and decided that it should be supported at the expense of the State for the rest of its days. According to Pliny, this mule of the Parthenon lived to be eighty years old,—“a record,” adds the Countess Cesaresco, “that seems startling even having regard to the proverbial longevity of pensioners.” “Does it not seem good to think that at the zenith of her greatness Athens stooped—nay, rose—to generous appreciation of the willing service of an old mule?”

Plutarch advises young people to collect interesting true stories of animals, and then proceeds to set them a good example by citing a number of charming anecdotes of different knowing beasts, illustrative of their docility, intelligence, sagacity, courage and worth in the scheme of creation. Many of these stories are taken from the common street life of the Rome of Plutarch's day.

OFFERS CUP FOR HUMANE ESSAY

Following the campaign begun several years ago to teach love of nature to school children, Mrs. James C. Fosler of Rochelle has offered a loving cup for the best essay on humane education by pupils of Ogle county schools.

Miss Anna B. Champion, superintendent of schools has issued the following circular explanatory of the offer:

The Chipfield bill passed by the last general assembly of Illinois requires in all the common schools of the state:

First, the teaching of ethics such as kindness, honesty, obedience, self-control, etc.

Second, the giving of instruction in humane education and the protection of birds and animals and the parts they fill in the economy of nature.

The primary aim of every teacher should be to build good character. The heart as well as the hand and the head must be educated in order to develop men and women who live toward worthy ideals.

This is one of the principles of Mrs. James C. Fosler of Rochelle, author and promter of the bill providing for a State tree and a State flower, and when the above law was enacted she began planning some means to create more interest among teachers and pupils. After due consideration, Mrs. Fosler offers to present a loving cup to the high school in Ogle County furnishing the best essay on “The Value and Influence of Humane Education.” This cup will be suitably inscribed and one that will be worth putting forth the best efforts to win. The second best essay will receive honorable mention.

The following rules are given for the contest:

1. Essays are limited to not less than one thousand nor more than fifteen hundred words, and must be of satisfactory quality to receive consideration.

2. The essays are to be delivered in sealed envelopes to the county superintendent of schools of Ogle County not later than February 6, 1910.

3. The name and address of each contestant is to be placed in a sealed envelope and enclosed with the essay, the nom de plume being on the essay and on the envelope containing name and address.

4. The essays are to be sent by the county superintendent of schools to Mr. John L. Shortall, President of the Illinois Humane Society, not later than February 9, 1910, and the successful contestant will be announced at a Teachers' Institute held the same month in Rochelle, the exact date to be announced later.

5. The judges are to be three competent, disinterested parties.

6. Any pupil attending any high school in Ogle County may enter the contest for the "Fesler Cup."

Let this be an opportunity to develop a knowledge of the care of domestic animals, to learn the value of our friends in feathers and furs, to increase the protection of all animals, and to train in thoughtfulness and mercy for every living creature.

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God, who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

YEARLY REPORT OF THE BADGER STATE HUMANE SOCIETY

HUMAN BEINGS.

Relieved, fed, clothed, adopted and
conditions bettered..... 652

ANIMALS.

Horses relieved in various ways, galls,
overloaded, lame, harness adjusted,
stables repaired, blanketed, shod,
starved, bedding, destroyed and ad-
vice given.....1734

Dogs, cats and birds found homes and
destroyed 249

Poultry examined..... 578

We must endeavor to get an interstate
commerce law regulating the handling of
live poultry and calves.

R. D. WHITEHEAD, Supt.

P. S. When our finances allow I have
had an agent to help me. R. D. W.

CHENOA PROHIBITS SLAYING OF SQUIRRELS AND BIRDS WITHIN CITY LIMITS

The city of Chenoa has begun an innovation in the field of municipal law-making by embodying the humane ideas fostered by the Audubon society of America into a city ordinance, and has placed it upon its statute book. The ordinance provides for the protection of birds and squirrels by establishing a severe punishment for the killing of these harmless species. The maximum fine established is \$100 and the mayor has pledged himself to a strict enforcement of the law so that it will go hard with the violators thereof.

The embodying of such an ordinance is regarded as probably the first one of its kind in this state.

Whether or not the idea will be found good and cause the enactment of similar ordinances in other municipalities of the state remains to be seen. The two principal

sections of the Chenoa ordinance are as follows:

"Section 1. It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person or persons within the city limits of the city of Chenoa, Illinois, to shoot, kill, molest or injure any squirrels or birds.

"Section 2. Any person or persons violating the foregoing section shall be subject to a penalty not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense."

TO HORSE LOVERS

BY BELL BEACH. In "Bit and Spur."

From all sides, during the last few years I have heard comments upon the great improvement of the horses in general use. The undoubted cause of this improvement is the horse show. Horse shows have for years been popular all through the country and the amount of good they have done in the horse world is inestimable. The spirit of competition is the great developer. Those interested in exhibiting vie with each other to obtain the best; the best horses, the best trainers and the best riders and whips. All this necessitates the dealers scouring the country over looking for high class animals, and these conditions naturally affect all breeders of horse flesh. They are beginning to realize the value of good blood in the beginning. The colts cost no more to raise, and the profits are infinitely greater.

Even in the Western ranches where the common broncho hitherto flourished, things are changing. Stallions and mares of good breeding have been introduced and the new blood is beginning to evince itself. With the gradual extinction of the breeding of "any old thing" and the increasing feeling of humanity which is bringing men to realize that horses which have given the best years of their strength in faithful life and labor earn for themselves at least a leaden bullet and not a fifteen or twenty dollar ending. If the old age of a faithful horse cannot be spent in peace and plenty, at least kill him mercifully, and save him from the rag man and the peddler.

A beautiful black mare I once loved and rode to many a victory whispered this parting in my ear as I took off her last won tri-colored ribbon: "Blessings upon the horse show and the good it has done; blessings upon you who trained, rode and loved me; upon the judges who gave me my ribbons; blessings upon the man who raised me and ten thousand blessings upon the man who will protect my old age and mercifully kill me when my days of usefulness and strength are over."

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT—HUMANE EDUCATION**PROF. BOW WOW GIVES A LECTURE**

"Really, boys," said the dog, distinctly, "you have a great deal to learn."

The boys stopped in amazement. "Who said that?" demanded Carl, and he looked at his brother suspiciously. "I didn't," returned Fritz, shaking his head. "It must have been Rover, but I did not know he could talk," and both boys regarded the dog with fresh interest.

In the meantime, Rover had been watching his young masters gravely. "As a matter of fact," he remarked, "my name is Prof. Bow Bow instead of Rover; and, if you like, I will give you a little information about dogs and how they should be treated. You certainly need it." He raised his ears questioningly until the boys politely

assured him they would be glad to listen to his suggestions and profit by them.

"Well, then," the Professor began, "first, there is the matter of my house. Instead of placing it down here in this hollow, where it is damp and uncomfortable in bad weather, you should have put it on high, or at least, level ground, so that the water could drain off easily. Not that it matters much, under the circumstances," he added hastily, "for my house leaks badly and the floor is loose and draughty, and these things give me a gloomy outlook on life, I can tell you, when it rains or snows. If you boys try taking a nap on cold, wet boards with water dropping down on you, you will understand what I mean."

"Oh dear! I am so sorry about

your house, Rover—I mean Professor," said Carl, contritely; "we shall attend to it at once."

"You see, a dog is really well worth a little care and consideration," went on the Professor. "He is man's most loyal friend. No matter how poor or disgraced or miserable his master is, the faithful dog-comrade loves him just the same, and proves his affection in every way known to his dog-gish heart. So the least you can do in return is to see to his physical comfort,—don't you think so yourselves?"

"Yes, yes," chorused the boys. "Just tell us what to do and we will promise to do it."

"Very well, then. Some people do not feed their dogs enough—you boys overdo the matter, and give me too much. One feeding a day, except for tiny toy dogs and terriers, is all we need. When I leave anything on the plate, except the pattern—and I usually do!—you can take it for granted I am getting too much, and should cut down the allowance accordingly. The best time for feeding, in my opinion, is after the mid-day meal; and now listen, boys, and I will give you the recipe for my pet dish: plenty of green vegetables, bread and potato, with a very few scraps of finely cut meat, the whole well mixed and covered with gravy. My! but that is a fine combination!" and Prof. Bow Wow licked his chops at the thought.

"But how about meat?" asked Fritz. "We have been buying dog-meat specially for you."

The Professor nodded his head. "Yes, many people have the foolish notion that dogs should eat a great deal of meat, but this is not so. Some of the busiest sporting dogs do their best work on oat-meal and milk. Cooked vegetables are really ever so much better for us than so much meat. We *do* like bones to nibble, I admit—

that is a most amusing pastime. It helps to clean our teeth, besides."

"Funny kind of a tooth-brush," laughed Carl. "I prefer tooth-powder and water."

Ah! that reminds me. You boys ought to be more careful about another thing. Sometimes you let days go by without giving me a drop of fresh drinking water. I get just as thirsty as you do, and like a cool, refreshing drink just as often. If it were not for the splendid fountain down the street, which has a special basin for thirsty dogs, I should often suffer."

The boys flushed uncomfortably. They had no difficulty in recalling sundry occasions when they had forgotten to fill Rover's drinking-pan.

Prof. Bow Wow noticed their embarrassment, and went on, kindly: "Never mind, boys—you will be more thoughtful after this, I know. And I want to tell you how much I appreciate your good fellowship. We have had a great many delightful walks and romps together, and you have never once been gruff to me nor spoken unkindly. We dogs have tender feelings and are deeply hurt when our beloved masters are cross or unjust to us. When you boys give me orders, you are careful to speak slowly and distinctly, too—and that is why I have been able to learn so many words, and have become a Professor."

"I will not hurt my little dog,

But stroke and pat his head;

I like to see him wag his tail,

I like to see him fed.

"He is as kind and good a dog

As ever you did see.

Because I take good care of him,

He loves to follow me."

THE HUNGRY SPARROW

It was a cold winter day. The snow lay deep in the streets of the city. Long icicles glittered on the houses, and the window-panes looked as though they were covered with silver paper.

Two sparrows chanced to meet on a chestnut tree. One looked fat and well-cared-for, and was as jolly as could be; the other was thin and wretched, and his wings drooped disconsolately.

The thin one spoke to the plump one: "How does it happen that you can be so happy, this cold winter day?"

"Because I am well taken care of," the other replied.

"Oh, your lucky thing!" sighed the thin sparrow. "The snow lies deep and thick everywhere,—I never can find a single grain of corn or the tiniest crumb. Every day I go to bed hungry, wake up just as hungry. Only look at me—how thin I am! I can't stand it much longer."

"You poor little thing!" said the fat sparrow, "I'm so sorry for you. One could tell by looking at you that something was wrong. Don't you know some big house where they feed the birds every day?"

"What sort of house is that? I never saw one," the hungry sparrow asked eagerly.

"Well, there are the school-houses here in town. Hundreds of boys and girls attend them. They all love us birds and scatter heaps of bread and cracked crumbs in front of the windows for us. Sometimes, there is so much food that we cannot eat it all. The children call us the 'school sparrows' because we go there every day to get our breakfast and dinner."

"Oh, dear!" said the thin little sparrow, "I wish I could be a school sparrow, too!"

"Why not?" returned the other.

"Come with me and I will show you a school-house."

They flew away together, and the fat sparrow soon pointed out a school-house. From this day on, the thin one became a school-sparrow and he prospered greatly. He had all he wanted to eat, every day. In a few days, he looked as plump and well as his fat friend.

"The dear little children," thought the sparrows, often, "how good they are to us birds!"

THREE KINDS OF PEOPLE

A kitten with a broken leg lay moaning pitifully, at the side of the street. A group of boys stood watching her, and several of them,—I am ashamed to have to say it,—were joking and laughing at the suffering little creature.

"What a noise cats make!" said a passing man to his companion. "They are a regular nuisance." And he went on.

"Poor little creature!" cried a kind-looking woman. "I'm afraid she is badly hurt. I cannot bear to see anything suffer. I do wish someone would take pity on the little thing." But the woman passed on, too,—and her sympathy was of no greater assistance to the injured kitten than was the man's indifference.

"What's the trouble here?" asked a stalwart young laborer, as he pushed his way in among the boys. "Oh, a poor little kitten, with its leg broken."

The next instant, he lifted the trembling animal tenderly in his arms, and strode off with her to his home. Before eating his supper, he carefully bound up the broken bone, and, after giving the little patient some warm milk, he made a soft bed for her near the stove. After the kitten had recovered, she continued to have a happy home with the good laborer and his wife.

There are three kinds of people. The first are quite indifferent to the troubles of others. The second spend a great deal of energy in expressing their sympathy, but do not take the trouble to be of any real assistance. Only a few belong to the third class; they are the ones who help where help is needed, and do not hesitate to do all in their power to succor unfortunate people and animals.

A STRANGE PET

BY BEATRICE DANIELS.

Throughout the Philippines the walls and ceilings of the spacious old Spanish houses are whitewashed, making anything dark on the surface conspicuous. Once I lived for many months in one of these barulike structures, and my constant companions were the house lizards that, as soon as darkness came and the lights were lighted, crawled out of their hiding places to feed upon the numerous insects that the light attracted through the open windows from the swamps beyond.

At first, as they ran over walls and ceilings, the lizards all looked alike to me; but as the days went by I came to know each one as it appeared in its particular locality, from two tiny baby lizards that lived in a crack an earthquake had opened in the brick wall above my dining table, to a big fellow five inches long that occasionally rushed out from behind a window cap upon some unsuspecting moth, lashing his tail furiously if he missed his prey.

Each lizard had a portion of the wall or ceiling over which it worked, and seldom trespassed upon the territory of its neighbor. Regularly after dinner a silvery gray lizard came out of a rat hole under the window, and after looking about for a moment uttered a loud "Chuck, chuck!" From somewhere in the deep recess of the window came an answering "Chuck, chuck!" and soon a second lizard appeared, and the two scampered off together to the corner behind the kerosene stove, where the bluebottles had their lodgings.

One night I was eating my dinner very quietly, when two bright little eyes peered

over the edge of my plate, and gradually the head of a lizard emerged from the shadow, till the silky white throat, pulsing with every breath, was plainly visible. The little fellow looked me squarely in the eyes, turned his head from side to side with a half-curious, half-doubting air, and then scampered away. The next night he returned and ate a morsel of chicken I had placed behind a pickle dish, and after that we always dined together, my guest playing hide and seek among the dishes until I had finished my meal.

After dinner, when the servant was gone and the room was still, my little friend would become bolder, sometimes catching an unwary insect within an inch of my hand. As soon as he spied a moth he would crouch and lash his tail, exactly as a cat does when it sees a mouse. Inch by inch he would creep forward, crouching low and remaining perfectly still if the quarry showed any signs of uneasiness, and after a few moments raising his head to ascertain if it was safe to make another advance. When within about six inches of his prey, he would hurl himself upon it with a rapidity that the eye could not follow. Few indeed were the insects that escaped this deadly little hunter.

One night my pet brought a friend with him. They came down the wall with many misgivings, skurrying back to their retreat at the slightest disturbance. Evidently my regular visitor was the male, and the newcomer was his mate. He made many trips between the wall and the table before he could persuade his better half to venture over; but in the end she came and ate her share of chicken.

After considerable practice on my part, the two lizards learned to come to me whenever I chirped to them. If I held my hand perfectly still, the male would eat his chicken from my fingers; but I never could persuade his wife to be so indiscreet. While he was nibbling the chicken she would wag her tail slowly, spread her four little bird-like feet in readiness for flight, and watch closely for any show of treachery on my part.

One morning two empty eggshells, each about the size of a hummingbird's egg, dropped on the table. They were bluish white and would have passed for birds' eggs had they not been joined together. That night two baby lizards, so tiny and pale that they were scarcely perceptible upon the white wall, came out of the crack with my two friends, and I knew that the family had increased to four. The parents came regularly to dine with me as before; but the babies never ventured so far from home.

IN COURT

**The Original Documents in the Matter of All Cases Reported Under This Heading
Comprising a Few of the Cases Attended to by the Society During the Month,
are on File at the Home Office of the Illinois Humane Society.**

The day after Christmas, a citizen of Thornton, Illinois, asked that the Society make an investigation of a Gypsy Colony encamped there, in regard to the condition of the horses owned by the Gypsies.

An officer of the Society boarded a train for Thornton, which is nineteen miles south of Chicago, and was met at the station by the complainant. Together, they went to the camp, where they found eighty-one horses, stabled in two barns and two sheds. The sheds afforded no proper protection from the cold, and the horses found in them—eleven in number—were standing in snow and were huddled together trying to keep warm. There was no bedding of any kind, and no feed nor hay. The animals were half-starved in appearance and were shivering from the cold.

In one of the sheds the officer came upon a horse tied up in a sling, made of rough board planks, suspended from the roof. The animal had a large, matterated sore, fully a foot square in size, covering one hip, against which one of the boards constantly rubbed. In addition to this the horse was suffering from the severe cold, to which, it was learned, the animal had been exposed for over a week.

The "King of the Camp" was the only one among the Gypsies who spoke English. With his assistance the two men owning the horses in the sheds were pointed out, and the officer made them remove the horse from the sling, at once, and place it, together with all the other horses from the sheds, in

the closed barns. The owners were ordered to provide feed and bedding and to give proper care to the unfit animals.

The officer then swore out warrants for the arrest of the owners. The warrants were served and the cases called for trial the afternoon of the same day. After hearing the evidence Justice A. F. Webb fined each defendant \$10.00 and costs, which was paid.

While attending to the above case, the Humane Officer noticed the condition of the children in the Gypsy Camp. In a dark basement, lighted only by one small window, he found fourteen small children, ranging in age from two months to fourteen years. There were four women with the children. The basement was damp and cold, and the children were half-clad and barefooted. The father of the children was found and placed under arrest, charged with failing to provide proper shelter for his family.

Justice A. F. Webb heard the case, on December 27th, and fined the man \$25.00 and costs, which fine was reduced to \$10.00 upon the understanding that he would move his family into better quarters, at once. The Justice severely reprimanded the man for keeping his children in such a place.

In a small tent the officer found a crippled man, a woman, and eight children, the oldest being eight years of age. These children were in a half-clothed, neglected, filthy condition.

The man was arrested and his case heard before Justice Webb, who discharged him with a strict warning to move out and clean up. Out of consideration for the fact that the man was a cripple, no fine was imposed.

The "King of the Camp" told the officer that the crippled man's wife and her father had both been murdered by the wife's brother, and that the assassin had then crippled the man, himself, by filling him so full of shot that one of his legs had to be amputated. A case where a *blood-relationship* seemed to exist between mere brothers-in-law.

Judge Webb went with the Humane Officer to visit the different tents and houses in the camp. There were four one and two room houses, and five tents, about twelve feet square; and three hundred Gypsies were living in them. Thirty-nine Gypsies were found living in one small room.

The "King" was notified that his "subjects" would have to find decent quarters for their families, to which he replied that they had plenty of money and would do so, at once.

Record 82; Case 174.

Mr. Fay Lewis, Superintendent and Secretary of the Winnebago Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, forwarded information about the prosecution of a wealthy farmer of Seward, arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Lewis, charging cruelty to animals. The defendant was fined \$10.00 and costs.

The specific charge was failure to properly feed, water, and shelter a herd of steers and a number of hogs, the property of the farmer.

Record 82; Case 215.

December 3rd, Officer Hill, of the Mounted Squadron, reported that he

was holding a team for a humane officer's inspection, at Clark and Lake Streets.

It was a team of ponies—a bay and a roan—and one was found to have a large, raw sore on the left hip, while the other was suffering from a bad sore upon which the collar was bearing. Both ponies seemed very weak and barely able to pull the wagon.

The driver, when questioned, said that he had been obliged to take the ponies out in that condition or quit work for the owner. The owner of the ponies was located and placed under arrest. The driver was told to take the team back to the barn for a much needed rest.

The case was called for trial the following day. Judge Butler, after hearing the evidence, fined the owner \$5.00 and costs, \$13.50 in all, which was paid.

Record 81; Case 874.

December 17th, it was reported to the Society that at Oak Park some pigs were being exposed to the severe cold without shelter of any kind.

An investigation was made that same day by a Humane Officer. He found five grown pigs and eighteen little ones huddled together, suffering from the cold. The officer had them removed at once to a warmer place. The owner was found and a warrant sworn out for his arrest. The case was called for trial on December 20th, before Judge Oliphant, who fined the man \$10.00 and costs, \$16.40 in all, which was paid. Upon a later visit to the place, the officer found the pigs well sheltered, with plenty of bedding.

Record 82; Case No. 118.

December 22nd, it was reported that a driver for the Butler Paper Company had left a team of mules, belonging to the Company, standing at 16th

Street and Armour Avenue, almost all day of the 21st of December.

The mules had been fed, watered and blanketed, but the driver was not to be found. An officer went to the home of the driver and learned from the man's wife that he had come home drunk the day before and had been most abusive of her and the children. The driver was located and put under arrest.

December 27th, the case was heard at the East Chicago Avenue Court, before Judge Crowe, who imposed a fine of \$50.00 and costs, which was paid.

It was learned that this driver is an habitual drunkard, given to cruel abuse of his wife and five little children. The Humane Society asked the United Charities Society to take charge of her case, and that Society signified its willingness to do so at once.

Record 82; Case 221.

Through our Special Agent at Princeton, Mr. W. I. Kendall, the Society was notified of a case of alleged cruelty, at Hinsdale.

Mr. Kendall forwarded the information as it had come to him, to this Society, and asked that an investigation be made. It was the case of a little girl, twelve years old, whose stepmother was charged with beating, overworking, and starving her.

A Humane Officer made a thorough examination, going to see the girl, her stepmother and father; also the Superintendent of Hinsdale Schools and several of the teachers in the school which the girl attended.

The girl told the officer that her stepmother whipped her severely for no cause. The teachers said they had never seen indications of whip marks on the girl's flesh, but that she had the appearance of being neglected, and was very poorly clad. They also

said that the girl had a tendency to be untruthful and dishonest.

The stepmother admitted having whipped the girl, stating that she had done so as punishment for lying and stealing. She complained that she could not train the child in cleanly habits.

It was found that the father was a carpenter by trade; that there were four other children in the family, and that they all went to school.

December 18th, a petition was filed before the County Court and the girl was brought into court. The case was tried before Judge Clark, of Du Page County. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, the judge paroled the girl to her father, telling him to see that she was given a good bath at least once a week and was properly clothed.

Record 60; Case No. 260.

An anonymous complaint was made at the Society's office a short time ago, about the mistreatment of a white horse attached to a wagon hauling coal. According to the complainant, the wagon had become stalled in an alley, whereupon the driver had been most abusive to the horse, beating it over the head with a club and cruelly jerking and sawing its mouth.

A Humane Officer located the owner, by means of a license number on the wagon, and a visit was made to the neighborhood in which the owner lived. Several persons were found who had witnessed the beating of the horse, and were willing to testify as to what they had seen. A warrant was sworn out for the owner and he was placed under arrest.

Judge Fry heard the evidence and fined the man \$3.00, remitting the costs. The fine was paid.

Record 81; Case 824.



EDWIN LEE BROWN,
President from May, 1869, to May, 1873.



JOHN C. DORE,
President from May, 1873, to May, 1875.



RICHARD P. DERICKSON,
President from May, 1875, to May, 1877.



JOHN G. SHORTALL,
President from May, 1877, to May, 1906.



JOHN L. SHORTALL,
President from May, 1906, to February, 1910.



WALTER BUTLER,

Elected President February, 1910.

Mr. Butler was born in 1841, in Columbia County, New York, and brought by his parents to Chicago in 1844. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1862, and admitted to the Bar, at Chicago, in 1865.

For seventeen years he was Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and was a Member of the Chicago City Council from 1899 to 1901.

He was appointed Secretary of The Illinois Humane Society, in 1902, to succeed Mr. Belden F. Culver, deceased. Elected First Vice-President in 1906, and President on February 3rd, 1910.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, A. D. 1910

The annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society was held, pursuant to due and proper notice, on Thursday, February 3rd, A. D. 1910, at the Society's Building, 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The President, Mr. John L. Shortall, called the meeting to order.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, which was seconded by Mr. Butler, and unanimously carried, the minutes of the last annual meeting were approved as printed in the last Annual Report.

The President appointed as a Committee on Resolutions: Mr. Stockton, Miss Ewing, and Mr. Perry; and as a Committee on Nominations: Mr. Taylor, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Murison.

The names of those who had contributed to the Society since the last annual meeting, and also the names of those elected to membership in the Society since the last annual meeting, were read by the Secretary.

The President then read his annual address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

This is the forty-first annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society. I will refrain from making a detailed report at this meeting, because you have been made acquainted with the principal events of the Society's work during the year through the *HUMANE ADVOCATE*, which is sent for that purpose to all members of the Society, including Special Agents and Branch Societies in the State, and you will further learn from the various reports to follow at this meeting.

The year has been an active one. We have endeavored to increase public interest in humane work. Our course of lectures on practical subjects for the year 1910 is being given, according to the printed program which has been distributed to all members of the Society, as well as to outsiders to a large degree. Every one is welcome to attend these lectures. They are very interesting and instructive. I wish more of our directors and members would attend these meetings; and I also wish that they would lend their encouragement by suggesting to those with whom they may come in contact—who are interested in the welfare of children and animals, and who may possibly be under their direction and employment, to attend them. Through the practical instructions given by these lectures the Society hopes to improve conditions where cruelty results by reason of ignorance

or indifference. Similar lectures, if given under the directions of our Special Agents and Branch Societies at the cities where they are located, would be of inestimable value to their communities; and I hope this will be accomplished before long.

I again wish to suggest to members of this Society that it would be well that a suitable lecture room be constructed in the basement of its office building, where in the future our audiences may be more comfortably seated. Year after year the attendance will be greater, and we already begin to feel the need of larger space for this purpose. I have examined somewhat into this matter, and feel confident that a very attractive and suitable room for the giving of lectures could be here arranged, and without a large expenditure of money; and furthermore, I think our stable, where the ambulances and horses are housed, should be to some extent rebuilt and made more modern. It should not be difficult for this Society to raise sufficient funds for these special purposes, but its present resources should not, however, be encroached upon to attain this end. If this could be accomplished within the next six months we would be in every way splendidly equipped.

The Society has received during the year many expressions of appreciation of its fountains, and of the great relief to man and beast afforded thereby. There is a demand for more fountains, and it would be well for our members to take an active interest in this important part of our work, and to encourage the erection of drinking fountains wherever traffic is heavy and the demand for drinking water great. The Society has during the winter made great effort to keep some of its fountains in the most congested parts of the city running. This affords great relief at this time of the year, as during the cold weather water for drinking purposes on the streets is very scarce.

The HUMANE ADVOCATE, published by the Society, is now in the fifth year of its existence. As a medium of monthly report of some of the work actually accomplished by the Society, and of the views, in the form of editorials and communications, of various friends of the cause, we regard it of great value to the Society. It always stands ready to act, when desired, as an organ of communication for all Societies and humanitarians in our own and adjoining states. We believe the ADVOCATE has a steadily increasing influence for good; and the Society should endeavor, by every reasonable effort, to increase its influence and circulation.

Since our last annual meeting estates have been probated in the Probate Court, in the proceedings whereof is to be found evidence of great humane interest by the several decedents in their lifetime, who have seen fit to substantially assist the Society by making it a beneficiary under their wills. I refer particularly to the wills of the late Josephine De Zeng, of Wilmette, Cook County, who died in July, 1909, and to the will of Mrs. Parmelia Brown, widow of the late John J. Brown, who died in the same month. In the first instance, the Society is given an interest which is as yet not ascertainable, by reason of its being subordinate to other bequests; and in the latter the Society is bequeathed the sum of \$3,000.

The convention of the American Humane Association, as you have all been informed, was held at St. Paul, Minnesota, last October. It was, as usual, very interesting, and was held in the old Capitol Building of the State of Minnesota, and was attended by delegates and persons interested from many parts of the United States. The Governor of the State of Minnesota and the Mayor of St. Paul were present and showed their interest in humane work. We find that, generally speaking, public officials in our country are showing substantial interest in the humane cause. Superintendents of schools and teachers in the public schools in Illinois are generally aroused to the importance of humane instruction to the children under their care.

Our Society, including one of its Branches, had five delegates at the convention at St. Paul.

In December last the convention of Humane Societies in the State of Illinois, and of persons interested in the work, was held at Springfield, Illinois. This was the second of these Illinois conventions, and was most satisfactory. A greater enthusiasm than ever before was manifested, and the attendance a considerable increase over that of a year ago. A committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the convention of 1910. I wish that more of our members from Chicago would attend these conventions, for we need their influence. Furthermore, they would meet interesting people from many parts of the State of Illinois, and would find the experience a very pleasant one, as well as of great value. This cause should be a popular one, for it is advocating the relief of God's helpless creatures. To what better work can we give our time, devotion and money?

Our Branch Societies and Special agents, as well as other Humane Societies in the State, are accomplishing much good; and by reason of these conventions we all come into close coöperation, and are learning from each other much of value. Our officers feel that by means of these annual conventions the highest standard of work of this character may be attained, and the methods of performing the same made more uniform.

The Society's income during the past year has been greater than ever before, and its funds, property and securities are in hand, and so certified to by the Auditing Committee, composed of Messrs. William A. Fuller and Walter Butler, as will appear in the Annual Report, soon to be published.

The press and periodicals quite generally in this country appear to be taking an active part in humane work, and through these means humane sentiment is being spread in an effective manner.

The citizens of Chicago should be appreciative of the efforts of their Police Department in preventing cruelty. The General Superintendent of Police, Col. LeRoy T. Steward, has rendered the Society valuable assistance in carrying on its work, and has manifested a great interest in the enforcement of the laws against cruelty. Assistant General Superintendent Herman F. Schnettler, the Inspectors, Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants and Patrolmen have all responded most promptly and courteously to calls for service in alleviating the suffering of animals. The Officers of the Mounted Squad are entitled to great credit for the admirable humane work performed by them while attending to their duties in regulating traffic. Captain Healey is an active member of our Lecture Course Committee, and is a most ardent humane advocate. He has been of inestimable value to the citizens of Chicago in this great public spirited work, as well as so ably aiding in regulating the city's traffic.

And now, in conclusion, I wish to sincerely thank my associates in this work for their active assistance and coöperation. Also I wish to here express to all the employees of the Society my high respect for them and appreciation for their untiring efforts and devotion to the cause; and also to here recognize the splendid results attained through the efforts of our Special Agents and Branch Societies, and the many other Humane Societies in the State and in the United States for their cheerful coöperation; we seem to be all working together in perfect harmony.

The Society's policy of conservative conduct and of procedure within the law, a policy so firmly established by our predecessors, and which we are striving to continue, gives it a character and stability recognized and respected throughout the land. This Society has always stood for the highest integrity and for fair play, and for quiet, persistent and energetic efforts in the humane cause. I sincerely hope that its high standard may never be changed.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, *President*.

At the conclusion of the President's address, it was moved by Miss Ewing, and seconded by Mr. Clark, that the excellent address delivered by the President be approved and printed in the Annual Report, and that a rising vote of thanks be tendered to the President for his valuable services to the Society in many ways during

the year. This motion was put by the First Vice-President, Mr. Walter Butler, and was unanimously carried.

The Treasurer then submitted the following report:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

CHICAGO, December 31st, 1909.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

Working Fund overdraft on January 26th, 1909.....\$	414.82	
Total receipts from all sources passed to the credit of the Working Fund from January 26th, 1909, to December 31st, 1909, inclusive.....		\$15,271.85
Paid out on O. K'd vouchers to the debit of the Working Fund from January 26th, 1909, to December 31st, 1909, inclusive.....	15,396.87	
Overdraft, December 31st, 1909.....		539.84
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$15,811.69	\$15,811.69
Respectfully submitted,		
CHARLES E. MURISON,		
<i>Treasurer.</i>		

At the conclusion of the Treasurer's report, it was moved by Mr. Butler, and seconded by Mr. Dale, that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and approved, and that the thanks of the Society be given to the Treasurer for his able and careful attention to the finances of the Society during the year. The motion was unanimously adopted.

After the reading of the Treasurer's report and the adoption of the foregoing resolution, Mr. Butler spoke regarding the work of the Auditing Committee, consisting of Mr. William A. Fuller and himself, and referred especially to the sound and excellent and orderly condition in which the Committee found the securities and financial affairs of the Society.

A complete report of the funds and investments of the Society was submitted by the Treasurer immediately after making his annual report.

Mr. Dale moved that a vote of thanks be given to the Auditing Committee for their untiring labor in making a careful examination of the condition of all the securities and funds of the Society. This motion was seconded by Miss Ewing and unanimously carried.

The Secretary then submitted the following report:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHICAGO, February 3, 1910.

To the President and Members of the Illinois Humane Society:

Report of the work of The Illinois Humane Society in and about Chicago from February 1st, 1909, to January 31st, 1910:

Children.

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	889
Number of children involved	2,068
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied....	1,692

Number of children placed temporarily in institutions.....	22
Number of children disposed of through Juvenile Court.....	22
Number of cases cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts	117
Amount of fines imposed.....	\$1,860.00
Number of persons admonished.....	1,240

Animals.

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	3,588
Animals relieved	23,492
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	1,636
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	317
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	414
Teamsters and others admonished.....	4,204
Cases prosecuted	292
Fines imposed, \$1,662.00; including costs, \$1,155.75. .	\$2,817.75

During the last year, as in previous years, a large number of complaints have been attended to by the Society, of which no record is kept. These cases comprise complaints regarding incorrigible children, various phases of family or domestic troubles or quarrels, and also cases of destitution and sickness. In these cases, which do not come strictly within the scope of our work, counsel and assistance have always been given. Five new water fountains for horses were erected in the City of Chicago and vicinity during the year. A course of lectures in practical humane work was given successfully under the auspices of the Society, with constantly increasing interest and attendance. These lectures have noticeably increased the efficiency of the working force.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
Secretary.

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to children comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:

- 26 Cases of cruelly beating children under 14 years of age.
- 2 Cases of kicking and injuring children under 14 years of age,
- 9 Cases of drinking parents neglecting to provide for children under 14 years of age,
- 28 Cases in which parents failed to provide proper and sufficient food, shelter and raiment for children under 14 years,
- 6 Cases of adult children failing to provide for their parents, too old to provide for themselves,
- 3 Cases in which parents were using children under 14 years for purposes of begging on the streets,
- 1 for scalding a child,
- 12 Cases in which husbands beat their wives and failed to provide for their children,
- 3 Cases for exposing children under 14 years to the inclemency of the weather,
- 6 Cases against parents for causing the delinquency of children,
- 1 Abduction.
- 3 Cases of assault,
- 10 Cases of criminal assault on girls under 14 years,
- 3 Cases of abandoning infant children,
- 1 Pandering,
- 2 Harboring.

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to animals comprise different phases of cruelty as follows:

- 25 For cruelly beating horses,
- 32 For failing to provide food and shelter for animals,
- 10 For overloading horses,
- 42 For working horses with sore backs, etc.,
- 53 For working horses with sore shoulders,
- 45 For working maimed, infirm, sick and disabled animals,
- 26 For working lame horses,

- 11 For cruelly overdriving horses,
- 12 For cruelly beating dogs,
- 10 For cruelly killing dogs,
- 4 For maiming and mutilating dogs,
- 13 For chicken fighting,
- 5 For shooting cats,
- 2 For trying to work a horse with broken leg,
- 2 For torturing and maiming dogs and horses with a pitchfork,
- 2 For failing to blanket and provide shelter for horses,
- 1 For cruelly dragging a horse out of barn to die,
- 1 For pulling hair out of a horse's tail,
- 1 For failing to provide proper shelter for pigs and stock.

At the conclusion of the Secretary's report, it was moved by Mr. Staples, and seconded by Mr. Cavanagh, that the report be approved and that the Secretary be thanked for the gratifying, careful and painstaking work performed during the year. The motion was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF BRANCH SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL AGENCIES.

CHICAGO, February 3, 1910.

During the year the following agencies have been created:

On March 23, 1909, Mr. William G. Kent was appointed a Special Agent for Dixon, Lee County, Illinois.

On March 24, 1909, Mr. Nelson Soucie was appointed a Special Agent for Sibley, Ford County, Illinois.

On March 24, 1909, Mr. John T. Payne was appointed a Special Agent for Macomb, McDonough County, Illinois.

On April 27, 1909, Mr. Ulrich Rohrbach was appointed a Special Agent for Blue Island, Cook County, Illinois.

On July 16, 1909, Mr. Arthur Gordon was appointed a Special Agent for Hardin, Calhoun County, Illinois.

On July 16, 1909, Mr. John M. Stafford was appointed a Special Agent for Grafton, Jersey County, Illinois.

On October 28, 1909, Mr. R. L. Henderson was appointed a Special Agent for Savanna, Carroll County, Illinois.

On October 26, 1909, Mr. W. H. Kimball, Sr., was appointed a Special Agent for Elgin, Kane County, Illinois.

The following Branch Societies have also been organized during the year:

On March 15th, 1909, the McDonough County Humane Society was organized in Macomb, the county seat of McDonough County. The officers of the Society are as follows:

Prof. O. M. Dickerson, President.

Charles I. Imes, Vice-President.

Miss Rose B. Jolly, Secretary.

Mrs. Herman Stocker, Treasurer.

On September 25th, 1909, the Elgin Humane Society was organized in Elgin, Kane County. The officers of the Society are as follows:

Edward F. Mann, President.

Ernest E. Egler, First Vice-President.

Andrew Sjunneson, Second Vice-President.

Fred W. Quinn, Secretary.

Elmer Egler, Treasurer.

On September 24th, 1909, the Carroll County Branch of The Illinois Humane Society was organized in Savanna. The officers of the Society are as follows:

Dr. G. W. Johnson, President.

Rev. C. F. Kleihauer, First Vice-President.

Chauncey Ferguson, Second Vice-President.

C. N. Jenks, Secretary and Treasurer.

At the present time Special Agents of this Society are actively carrying on work in 34 counties of the state:

Boone County—Poplar Grove. Waldo E. Hull, Special Agent. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire county, excepting Poplar Grove.
 Bureau County—Princeton. W. I. Kendall, Special Agent.
 Bureau County—Tiskilwa. Ernest W. Lee, Special Agent.
 Champaign County—Urbana. James M. Dunseth, Special Agent.
 Calhoun County—Hardin. Arthur Gordon, Special Agent.
 Carroll County—Savanna. R. L. Henderson, Special Agent.
 Cook County—Evanston. John S. Keefe, Special Agent.
 Cook County—Oak Park. George A. Amacker, Special Agent.
 Cook County—Wilmette. H. K. Snider, Special Agent.
 Cook County—Blue Island. Ulrich Rohrbach, Special Agent.
 Christian County—Pana. W. F. Fisher, Special Agent.
 DeKalb County—Sycamore. Philo H. VanGelder, Special Agent.
 Effingham County—Effingham. George Austin, Special Agent.
 Ford County—Sibley. Nelson Soucie, Special Agent.
 Henry County—Cambridge. James Pollock, Special Agent.
 Henry County—Geneseo. W. F. Butler, Special Agent.
 Henry County—Kewanee. Jas. S. Bremner, Special Agent.
 Iroquois County—Cissna Park. Jos. D. Ambrose, Special Agent.
 Iroquois County—Milford. Mr. Washburn, Special Agent.
 Iroquois County—Buckley. Peter Wallis, Special Agent.
 Jefferson County—Mt. Vernon. Geo. E. Green, Special Agent.
 Jersey County—Grafton. John H. Stafford, Special Agent.
 Kane County—St. Charles. M. E. Sinton, Special Agent.
 Kaukaee County—Kankakee. Wilber Reed, Special Agent.
 Kane County—Elgin. W. H. Kimball, Sr., Special Agent.
 Lake County—Waukegan. Dr. N. J. Roberts, Special Agent.
 LaSalle County—Mendota. Max John, Sr., Special Agent.
 LaSalle County—Oglesby. Thos. B. King, Special Agent.
 LaSalle County—Ottawa. E. C. Swift, Special Agent.
 LaSalle County—Pera. F. E. Hoberg, Special Agent.
 LaSalle County—Streator. B. A. Hattenhauer, Special Agent.
 Lee County—Dixon. Wm. G. Kent, Special Agent.
 Livingston County—Pontiac. Aug. E. Robinson, Special Agent.
 Madison County—Edwardsville. Dr. Otis Barnett, Special Agent.
 McHenry County—Harvard. W. C. Wellington, Special Agent.
 McHenry County—Union. Guiles Durkee, Special Agent.
 McDonough County—Macomb. John T. Payne, Special Agent.
 Ogle County—A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire Ogle County.
 Peoria County—Peoria. John Brodbeck, Special Agent.
 Sangamon County—Springfield. C. O. Stone, Special Agent.
 Stephenson County—Freeport. Frank Brubaker, Special Agent.
 Stephenson County—A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire Stephenson County, excepting Freeport.
 Vermillion County—Danville. A. G. Woodbury, Special Agent.
 Vermillion County—Hoopeston. A. H. Trego, Special Agent.
 Wabash County—Mt. Carmel. D. L. McClintock, Special Agent.
 White County—Grayville. E. F. Johnson, Special Agent.
 White County—Carmi. Earl McHenry, Special Agent.
 White County—Phillipstown. Arthur Clifford, Special Agent.
 Will County—Manhattan. P. H. Wagner, Special Agent.
 Winnebago County—Rockford. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent.

Also, at the present time, the following Branch Societies are actively carrying on work in 25 counties of the state:

Adams County—Quincy. H. P. Walton, President; Dr. R. Woods, Treasurer; Lyman McCarll, Secretary.
 Alexander County—Cairo. M. Easterday, President; Mrs. Anna Woodward, Vice-President; Horace A. Hannon, Secretary.
 Boone County—Belvidere. Miss Juliet Sager, Secretary.
 Champaign County—Urbana. Miss C. Belle Norton, Secretary.
 Champaign County—Champaign. Harry Muss, President; R. W. Braithwaite, Secretary; A. M. Burke, Treasurer.

Carroll County—Savanna. Dr. G. W. Johnson, President; C. N. Jenks, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. C. F. Kleihauer, Vice-President.
 Fayette County—Vandalia. H. S. Humphrey, President.
 Ford County—Sibley. Mrs. H. D. Young, President; Mrs. John Lindelof, Treasurer; Mrs. L. F. Lutyen, Secretary.
 Iroquois County—Watseka. David McGill, President.
 Kane County—Elgin. Edw. F. Mann, President; Fred W. Quinn, Secretary; Elmer Egler, Treasurer.
 LaSalle County—Ottawa. E. C. Swift, President.
 Madison County—Alton. Mrs. H. M. Schweppe, President; Geo. H. Smiley, Treasurer; Mrs. G. A. McMillen, Secretary.
 Madison County—Edwardsville. Mrs. E. J. Jeffress, President; Miss Charlotte Nelson, Secretary; Miss Edna Jeffress, Treasurer.
 McHenry County—Marengo. Mrs. A. B. Coon, President.
 McHenry County—Union. H. M. McIntyre, Secretary.
 McLean County—Bloomington. Henry Behr, President; Mrs. Jennie K. Brett, Secretary; J. Dickey Templeton, Treasurer.
 McDonough County—Macomb. O. M. Dickerson, President; Rose B. Jolly, Secretary; Mrs. H. Stocker, Treasurer.
 Morgan County—Jacksonville. A. G. Wadsworth, President.
 Ogle County—Oregon. Mrs. Mary H. Artz, Secretary.
 Peoria County—Peoria. R. M. Hanna, President.
 Rock Island County—Rock Island. W. S. Parks, President; Daniel Montgomery, Treasurer; Amalia Peterson, Secretary.
 Sangamon County—Springfield. Hugh T. Morris, Jr., President; Mrs. John H. Brinkerhoff, Secretary.
 Stephenson County—Freeport. Mrs. John G. Oyler, Secretary.
 Vermillion County—Danville. Mrs. J. Snyder, Secretary.
 Vermillion County—Hoopeston. A. Honeywell, Secretary.
 White County—Grayville. Miss Mercy Cooke, Secretary.
 Whiteside County—Sterling. Capt. John Niles, President.
 Will County—Joliet. Coll McNaughton, President; Mrs. W. F. Godley, Secretary.
 Winnebago County—Rockford. Dr. W. H. Fitch, President; Nellie T. Rew, Secretary; Fay Lewis, Treasurer.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
Secretary.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Stockton, Chairman, read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows, all of which resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

That The Illinois Humane Society hereby tenders its thanks to the Press of this city and throughout the state for the interest manifested in humane work during the year, and desires to express to the proprietors, publishers and editors of all newspapers its grateful acknowledgment for kind mention of the work of the Society.

That the Society desires to express its grateful appreciation and thanks to the General Superintendent of Police, Col. Le Roy T. Steward, for the valuable assistance given in aid of humane work; and the cordial co-operation of the Police Department with officers of the Society throughout the city.

It also expresses its appreciation and thanks to all inspectors of police, police captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen, for the prompt and efficient service rendered, and kindly feelings manifested toward the Society, as well as for their unflinching courtesy.

The Society also desires to acknowledge the valuable aid and assistance given to it in carrying on its work by Captain Charles C. Healey and the officers and men of the Mounted Squadron. The splendid work of the Mounted Squadron in relieving animals and preventing cruelty while regu-

lating traffic on the streets during the year has been most helpful to the humane cause.

To Special Agents and all those who are members of Branch Societies throughout the State, who have been active in carrying on the work, the Society expresses its feeling of gratitude, and the hope that they will continue their good work, and call upon the Society for advice and assistance as frequently as the occasion demands, and call at the Society's office when they come to Chicago, and help to increase humane interest throughout the state.

That this Society expresses to its Humane Officers and employees its thanks and grateful appreciation for their loyalty, devoted interest and diligence in attending to the work of the Society during the year.

That the Society expresses its appreciation and thanks to Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Captain Charles C. Healey and Mr. Patrick J. Finnegan for the interest manifested by them and time given as members of the Committee on Lectures in and about the course of lectures on practical subjects now being given under the auspices of the Society.

That the Society expresses its appreciation and thanks to Mr. John L. Shortall, President, for the generous gift of a large library table and six chairs to the Society, which have been placed in the office of the Society and have added to the appearance as well as the service of the office equipment.

That the Society expresses its appreciation and gratitude for the bequest, the amount of which is as yet unascertainable, made to it under the last will and testament of the late Josephine De Zeng of Wilmette, in Cook County, Illinois, who died in July, 1909; and also express its grateful appreciation and thanks for the bequest of \$3,000 made to it in and by the last will of Mrs. Parmelia Brown, widow of the late John J. Brown.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Nominations.

Mr. Taylor, Chairman, read the report of the Committee on Nominations, naming the following persons for election as Directors of the Society for a term of three years from February 3rd, A. D. 1910, or until their successors are duly elected:

MR. GEORGE E. ADAMS,
MRS. GEORGE E. ADAMS,
MR. JOSEPH ADAMS,
MR. J. OGDEN ARMOUR,
MRS. PHILIP D. ARMOUR,
MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE,

MRS. EMMONS BLAINE,
MR. WALTER BUTLER,
MR. THOMAS J. CAVANAGH,
MR. ALSON E. CLARK,
MR. EUGENE R. COX,
MR. JOSEPH WRIGHT.

There being no other nominations, Mr. Taylor moved the election of the persons so named by the Committee on Nominations; and thereupon the persons so named were, each and all, unanimously elected Directors of the Society for the term of three years.

Mr. Scott then read a communication from Dr. William O. Stillman, President of the American Humane Association, calling upon him to go to Washington, D. C., and attend a conference at the Arlington Hotel with various livestock interests on February 10th next and a hearing on February 11th next before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in reference to the bill to regulate the minimum speed of stock trains, introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Wanger of Pennsylvania. It was moved by Mr. Cavanagh and seconded by Mr. Stockton and unanimously carried that the letter be referred to the officers of the Society for such action as they may see fit and deem wise to take.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of The Illinois Humane Society met in the Society's Building, 560 Wabash Avenue, on Thursday, February 3rd, A. D. 1910, immediately after the annual meeting and proceeded to the election of officers and the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. More than a quorum being present, the meeting was called to order.

Mr. John L. Shortall nominated Mr. Walter Butler for President for ensuing year, which nomination was duly seconded, and Mr. Butler was elected.

The following named persons were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

WALTER BUTLER	President
JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	First Vice-President
FRANK M. STAPLES.....	Second Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THOMAS J. CAVANAGH,
HENRY N. HART,
A. A. SPRAGUE, 2nd,

MISS RUTH EWING,
CHARLES E. MURISON,
THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

Ex-officio Members. { WALTER BUTLER,
JOHN L. SHORTALL,
FRANK M. STAPLES,

After the election of officers, Mr. Scott proposed a resolution of thanks to the retiring President for the very valuable services rendered by him to the Society. He said:

Mr. Shortall has been actively interested in the work of the Society for many years. During the closing years of Mr. John G. Shortall's life much of the responsibility and burden of the work of our much lamented President fell on the son. The training he had received, and sound ideas of policy he had imbibed, and the fruitful benefits of a long experience in practical humanity so freely and generously bestowed on him while under the influence of the father, fitted him naturally to succeed to the Presidency of this Society and guide it along safe and sane lines of work and usefulness, and more especially at a time when any violent change of policy would have worked disastrously to the Society's best interests.

During the few years of his Presidency, the Society has been substantially improved, both physically and financially. The lectures on practical humane subjects, which he established, have improved the efficiency of the Society's working force and had a beneficent influence throughout the country. The inauguration of annual state conventions during his term has already brought about a much better condition of affairs throughout the state. His numerous and generous gifts to the Society of both property and money indicate perhaps as much as anything could the deep interest taken by him in its progress and welfare. For his sacrifice of time and energy in behalf of this Society and devotion to its interests, and especially for the ability and care exercised in conserving the financial interests of this Society, he merits our esteem and grateful appreciation.

On motion of Miss Ewing, which was seconded by Mr. Taylor,

and unanimously carried, a rising vote of thanks was given the retiring President.

Mr. Shortall thanked the Society for its resolution of thanks and for the kind expressions of good-will and assured all those present that he would be just as actively interested in the Society's welfare as First Vice-President as he was as President.

After which, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

The President appointed the following Standing Committees of the Society under the By-laws:

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, chairman, THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.,
CHARLES E. MURISON.

COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, chairman, GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

COMMITTEE ON BRANCH SOCIETIES AND AGENCIES.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, chairman, MISS RUTH EWING,
FRANK M. STAPLES.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

(Humane Advocate—Editorial Committee).

MISS RUTH EWING, chairman, JOHN L. SHORTALL,
WALTER BUTLER.

COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.

THOMAS J. CAVANAGH, chairman, PATRICK J. FINNEGAN,
CAPT. CHARLES C. HEALY, GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

COMMITTEE ON HUMANE EDUCATION.

MISS RUTH EWING, chairman, MISS ELLA D. SCHINDLER,
MRS. ELIZABETH H. SUTHERLAND, MISS BERTHA KALLUM.

BY-LAWS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

ARTICLE ONE.

Members of this, "The Illinois Humane Society" (which is hereinafter designated by the words "the Society"), shall be of six classes: Governing Members, Governing Life Members, Honorary Members, Annual Members, Life Members and Branch Members.

All persons who were active members of the Society on February 4th, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Life Members" of the Society on February 4th, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Life Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Honorary Members" and "Branch Members" of the Society on February 4th, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as such, respectively.

ARTICLE TWO.

Governing Members, Governing Life Members and Honorary Members only shall have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of twenty-five dollars, or more; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Life Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

From 1878 to 1910. (No record before 1878.)

CHARTERED MARCH 25TH, 1869, AS THE ILLINOIS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

EDWIN LEE BROWN, President from 1878 to 1879.

JOHN C. DORE, President from 1879 to 1881.

RICHARD P. DERICKSON, President from 1881 to 1883.

JOHN G. SHORTALL, President from 1883 to 1885.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from 1885 to 1887.

WALTER BUTLER, President from 1887 to 1889.

	May 1, 1878, to Apr. 30, 1879.	May 1, 1879, to Apr. 30, 1880.	May 1, 1880, to Apr. 30, 1881.	May 1, 1881, to Apr. 30, 1882.	May 1, 1882, to Apr. 30, 1883.	May 1, 1883, to Apr. 30, 1884.	May 1, 1884, to Apr. 30, 1885.	May 1, 1885, to Apr. 30, 1886.	May 1, 1886, to Apr. 30, 1887.	May 1, 1887, to Apr. 30, 1888.	May 1, 1888, to Apr. 30, 1889.	May 1, 1889, to Apr. 30, 1890.
Complaints investigated.....	1690	1551	1680	1465	1626	2632	2836	2317	2898	1625	1631	2111
Children rescued.....	3	711	717	895	5146	789	285	1112	0125	2123	85	99
Children placed in charitable institutions.....	20	117	30	121	251	203	228	291	420	502	11	11
Horses relieved by admonishing driv's & ownr's.....	783	1121	1136	1004	779	432	2029	1759	980	560	317	212
Horses unfit for service laid up from work.....	190	127	132	142	144	273	91	116	130	68	75	11
Animals removed by ambulance.....	.....	.....	.....	85	96	107	100	111	93	112	11	11
Disabled animals destroyed.....	396	220	88	92	122	178	189	309	316	157	133	44
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals.....	178	204	186	221	116	181	175	208	66	78	51	11
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children.....	.....	.....	.....	50	70	41	41	41	17	22	22	11
Fountains maintained by the Society.....	.....	.....	11	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branch Societies and Agencies of the Society.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	13	.....

Since 1880 the Home for the Friendless, St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Christian Brothers Reform School, Servite Sisters, Foundlings' Home, House of Good Shepherd, Uhlich Orphan Asylum, German Catholic Orphan Asylum, Half Orphan Asylum, Polish Orphan Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, Evanston Industrial School for Girls have received our homeless and destitute children.

May 25, 1877, an Act was passed at the instance and request of the Society to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals at the Union Stock Yards, Town of Lake, Cook County, Stock Yards at East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and Stock Yards at City of Peoria, Peoria County. At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the following named persons have acted as Agents under this Act in the order named: John McDonald, 1877 to 1879; Mr. Marquart, 1879 to 1881; Live Doty, 1881 to 1883; William Mitchell, 1885 to 1894; Leon G. Wadsworth, 1894 to 1905; Henry P. Dering, present Agent.

In 1881 the Society commenced the organization of Branch Societies and Special Agencies throughout the State, the first two being at Peoria and Hyde Park. Edwin Lee Brown lectured through the State.

In 1882 the Society put into operation an ambulance for the removal of disabled animals. Such an ambulance was originated in this country by Henry Bergh, of New York City. In 1880 Rev. George E. Gordon, President of the Wisconsin Humane Society, had an ambulance built, patterned after the New York ambulance, and in 1882 The Illinois Humane Society was presented with an ambulance built on the same lines by its Vice-President, Mr. Fred. W. Peck, which is still in use. In 1897 the Society built and put into operation a new, more perfect ambulance, fitted with modern conveniences. In 1901 the Society

G THE WORK OF

SOCIETY FOR 32 YEARS

extent of work from 1869 to 1878.)

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. JULY 5TH, 1877, NAME CHANGED.

from May, 1869, to May, 1873.

May, 1873, to May, 1875.

from May, 1875 to May, 1877.

from May, 1877, to May, 1906.

from May, 1906 to February, 1910.

from February 3, 1910.

May 1, 1869, to Apr. 30, 1891.	May 1, 1891, to Apr. 30, 1892.	May 1, 1892, to Apr. 30, 1893.	May 1, 1893, to Apr. 30, 1894.	May 1, 1894, to Apr. 30, 1895.	May 1, 1895, to Apr. 30, 1896.	May 1, 1896, to Apr. 30, 1897.	May 1, 1897, to Apr. 30, 1898.	May 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899.	May 1, 1899, to Apr. 30, 1900.	May 1, 1900, to Apr. 30, 1901.	May 1, 1901, to Apr. 30, 1902.	May 1, 1902, to Apr. 30, 1903.	May 1, 1903, to Apr. 30, 1904.	May 1, 1904, to Apr. 30, 1905.	May 1, 1905, to Apr. 30, 1906.	May 1, 1906, to Apr. 30, 1907.	May 1, 1907, to Apr. 30, 1908.	Apr. 30, 1908, to Jan. 31, 1909.	Feb. 1, 1909 to Jan. 31, 1910.	
2872	3141	3251	3195	4358	4704	4030	4183	2535	3166	3242	3195	2985	2952	3376	2714	3303	4192	3262	4477	93,415
1101	5130	2112	2 37	549	758	263	656	345	6153	743	670	336	443	411	734	1158	1271	1193	1692	26,099
508	431	413	346	350	255	257	350	385	421	160	108	21	35	19	49	68	39	1	22	6,860
858	804	835	680	858	744	959	736	889	1087	1318	1343	1278	1055	1107	1392	3242	3761	3241	4204	42,073
149	379	256	273	405	257	376	286	375	868	873	767	854	728	837	1077	1392	1553	1213	1636	16,163
133	180	209	154	133	127	146	155	134	240	196	264	257	231	196	240	292	278	150	317	4,812
213	275	254	319	281	201	182	148	153	227	249	313	265	256	232	265	220	249	197	414	7,287
95	147	117	53	166	104	94	127	149	202	172	137	124	170	184	221	225	321	225	292	5,056
35	54	34	41	22	58	50	40	56	56	19	22	9	17	4	22	48	35	32	117	1,085
25	29	.....	34	.....	38	42	43	44	.....	52	53	56	50	52	50	50	53	53	57	57
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	64	64	67	80	80

provided its own horses for ambulances. In 1905, the Society built another and still more modern ambulance, with rubber tires and modern improvements.

Early in its history the Society commenced the erection of drinking fountains and on May 1, 1882, had eleven in operation at different parts of the city. Numerous fountains have been sent to other cities.

In 1884 the Society organized 1065 Bands of Mercy in the Public Schools of Chicago, having a membership of 67,120 school children.

June 23, 1885, the Society procured the enactment of a law providing for the payment of fines imposed in all cases of cruelty to children or animals, to Societies for the prevention of cruelty or Humane Societies.

In 1893 the Society was presented with its property at 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

July 1, 1899, the Juvenile Court Act (an Act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children) came in force.

In November, 1905, the Society commenced to publish THE HUMANE ADVOCATE.

In 1907, it established a course of Lectures on humane work of practical, educational value.

December 3rd, 1908 the First State Humane Convention was held in Chicago, under auspices of THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of two hundred dollars, or more, and they shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of dues; and in the election of Directors, each Governing Member, each Governing Life Member and each Honorary Member shall be entitled to one vote. The annual dues of Governing Members shall hereafter be fifteen dollars after the first year of membership, payable on the first Thursday of February in each year. The name of any Governing Member whose dues are unpaid on the first day of April in each year shall be posted by the Secretary in his records in the principal office of the Society, and notice of such posting shall be mailed to such delinquent member; and in case he shall continue delinquent for six months after his name has been so posted, and he has been notified as herein provided, the Board of Directors may terminate his or her membership. The number of Governing Members shall be limited to two hundred.

Honorary Members shall be chosen from among persons who have rendered eminent service in the Humane Cause. They shall be elected in the same manner as Governing Members and Governing Life Members, but only upon the nomination of the Executive Committee. They shall be exempt from the payment of dues, and shall have all the rights and privileges of Governing Members and Governing Life Members.

Annual Members shall, upon the payment of Five Dollars, have the privileges of Honorary Members for one year, except the right to vote, or hold office.

Life Members, upon the payment of one hundred dollars, shall have the privileges of Annual Members for and during their respective lives, and the money so received shall not be expended for current expenses, but shall be invested, and only the income thereof may be expended.

Branch Members shall be those who reside outside of Cook County, and shall, upon the payment of two dollars, have the privileges of Annual members for one year.

Governing Members, upon the further payment of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, shall be exempt from dues, and shall then be known as Governing Life Members. The money received from all Governing Members and Governing Life Members, in becoming such members, respectively, shall be invested, and only the income thereof expended.

All members shall be entitled to attend all meetings, lectures and conventions of the Society, and to receive its publications free, and all members shall be eligible to appointment upon Committees other than the Executive and Finance Committees.

Suitable Certificates of Membership shall be provided, and shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE THREE.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee. The number of members of the Board of Directors shall be thirty-six until hereafter changed. No person except a member of the Board of Directors shall be President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer.

ARTICLE FOUR.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Thursday in February in each year. Notice in writing of the time and place of each Annual Meeting shall be mailed to all members of the Society, at least ten days before such meeting. A Special Meeting of members may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or upon the written request of two Directors, written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to all members at least ten days before such meeting. And at the Annual Meeting, or at any adjourned meeting thereof, the Directors for the ensuing year shall be elected as provided by the By-Laws. At the Annual Meeting in the year A. D. 1909, the thirty-six Directors shall be elected, in three classes of twelve Directors each, one of which classes shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected; a second class shall hold office for two years, and until their successors are elected;

and the third class shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are elected.

At each subsequent Annual Meeting, twelve Directors shall be elected to hold office for three years, and until their successors shall be elected.

Any nine members having the power to vote hereunder, irrespective of class, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society; any two or more of such voting members shall constitute a quorum to adjourn without further notice any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society to any fixed time and place.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors, occasioned by death, resignation, inability to act, or removal from the State of Illinois, may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

ARTICLE FIVE.

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall also be called by the President, or upon the written request of two Directors, at any time. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of Directors.

ARTICLE SIX.

At the first regular meeting of the Board of Directors, immediately after the annual election each year, the Directors shall elect from their own number, a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They shall also elect from their number six persons, who, with the President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President, shall constitute an Executive Committee; and the President of the Society shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee. Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum thereof.

The President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors shall be elected and shall have qualified, respectively, unless removed by the Board.

Vacancies in any of the above named offices may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

ARTICLE SEVEN.

The Directors shall elect any and all other officers of the Society, and may at any time appoint such agents as they may deem proper, and shall specify the duties of all officers, committees and agents; and they may at any time remove the same, or any of them, and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number; they may enact by-laws for themselves and the Society, and make and establish all rules and orders for the government of the Society and its officers and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the Society, and generally shall, during their term of office, have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property and funds of the Society, with full power, for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things which the Society could do. The Directors shall receive no pay whatever for any services rendered as such Directors, and they shall not incur, on account of the Society, any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during their term of office.

ARTICLE EIGHT.

The corporate seal of this Society shall be:



ARTICLE NINE.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately

after the Annual Meeting of the Society, at the same place. Notice in writing of the time and place of any other meeting of the Board of Directors shall be mailed to each member of the Board at least three days before such meeting. The President of the Society shall be ex-officio President of the Board of Directors. A record of the proceedings of each meeting shall be kept. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Secretary.
6. Communications and resolutions.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Election of members.

ARTICLE TEN.

There shall be the following standing committees, consisting of three members each, except the Auditing Committee, which shall consist of two members, and except the Lecture Committee, which shall contain at least two members of the Society, appointed by the President, and the President shall act as a consulting member of each committee:

1. Committee on Humane Education.
2. Committee on Branch Societies and Agencies.
3. Committee on Laws.
4. Committee on Finance.
5. Committee on Lectures.
6. Committee on Publication.
7. Auditing Committee.

ARTICLE ELEVEN.

The Chairman of each standing committee shall be chosen from the members of the Executive Committee, except the Chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Auditing Committee. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or at the written request of two members of the Executive Committee; a written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Executive Committee at least one day before such meeting. The President, when present, shall act as Chairman of this Committee. The Secretary of the Society, when present, shall act as its Secretary, and a record of its proceedings shall be kept, which shall be read at each meeting of the Board of Directors. When the Board of Directors is not in session, the Executive Committee shall have full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs of the Society, with full power, for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things necessary for the proper conduct of the work and affairs of the Society, including the election of members of all classes.

ARTICLE TWELVE.

The approval of the President and of a majority of the Committee on Finance of the Society shall be necessary to all investments of the Society's investment funds; and in any disposition of any property of the Society, except such as shall come to the hands of the Treasurer as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

1. *President.* The President shall be the executive officer of the Society, and shall preside (or in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents) at all meetings of the Board, and of the Society, and of the Executive and Finance Committees. He shall have the general charge and management of the affairs of the Society, and shall be the custodian of all its property, except such moneys as shall come into the hands of the Treasurer.

2. *Vice-Presidents.* One of the two Vice-Presidents shall, during the absence or disability of the President, act as President.

3. *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Society shall keep the records of the Society, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, performing such duties as they may require, and as are usual in such office.

4. *Assistant Secretary.* An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee, who shall act as assistant to the Secretary.

5. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the Society that shall come to his hands; the same shall be paid out upon proper vouchers only upon his written order, countersigned by the President; and all checks, drafts and orders, payable to the order of the Society, shall be indorsed by the Treasurer for deposit; he shall keep a record of the property and investments of the Society; all books, accounts and records in his hands shall be at all times open to the inspection of the President and the Executive Committee. In case of the absence or inability of the Treasurer, then any officer of the Society may be designated by the Executive Committee to act in his place during such absence or disability; and in case of the absence or disability of the President, then the First Vice-President is authorized to countersign, as aforesaid; and in case of the absence or disability of the President and First Vice-President, then the Second Vice-President shall so countersign such orders.

The Treasurer shall give such bonds as may be required by the Executive Committee, and deposit all moneys of the Society in such bank or banks as the President and the Executive Committee may designate.

He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury for auditing purposes, on the first day of January of each year, and also whenever called upon by the Executive Committee or the President.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN.

The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall have power to appoint and employ counsel, who shall be the legal adviser, or advisers, of the Society and its officers.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN.

1. The Society has no general agents, authorized to incur any pecuniary obligations in its behalf by their acts or omissions. No agent with such powers shall be at any time created or appointed by any of the Society's officers, nor by its Executive Committee.

2. The Special Agents of the Society shall be appointed and removed at will, from time to time, by the President, or Executive Committee. They shall be subject to and governed by such rules and orders as may be prescribed by the President or Executive Committee, consistent with the By-Laws.

3. Special Agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be determined by the President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, or by that Committee.

4. No Special Agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liability whatsoever on the part of the Society, nor is any illegal act or omission on his part to be deemed within the scope of his authority, as such Special Agent, or as sanctioned by the Society.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society in each year, the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall present their Annual Reports.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN.

No alteration shall be made by the Board of Directors in any of the By-Laws of the Society, unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and entered at length on the minutes, with the name of the Director proposing the same, and adopted by such Board at a subsequent meeting thereof.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

(HURD'S REVISED STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE.)

CONCERNING CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

CHAP. 38, SEC. 492.—*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use or employ, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, or in any business, exhibition or vocation, injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or in the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

SEC. 493.—*Unlawful to Exhibit.* It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit, or have in custody any child under the age and for the purposes prohibited in section 492 hereof.

SEC. 494.—*Order as to Custody.* When it shall appear that any person has made such unlawful use of, or has committed a criminal assault upon any child, such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court, who may make such order as is now provided by law in the case of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

SEC. 495.—*Endangering of Life or Health.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of such child wilfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or to wilfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

SEC. 496.—*Penalty.* Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any child in any of the ways mentioned in this, or in the foregoing sections shall be fined not less than five (\$5) nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace, and police justices or police magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases:

First.—By cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, overworking, mutilating, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any child in his or her charge or custody, with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment.

Third.—By abandoning any child.

SEC. 497.—*Cruelty to Children and Others.* Any person who shall wilfully or unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall wilfully or unnecessarily in any manner injure in health or limb any child, apprentice or other person under his legal control shall be fined not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices or magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

[Approved June 21st, 1895. In force July 1st, 1895.]

CONCERNING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CHAP. 38, SEC. 50.—Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200, viz:

First.—By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Third.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, with proper food, drink and shelter.

Fourth.—By abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.

Fifth.—By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

SEC. 51.—No railroad or other common carrier in the carrying or transportation of any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals shall allow the same to be confined in any car more than thirty-six consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be so fed and watered as soon after the expiration of such time as may reasonably be done. When so unloaded they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in custody thereof, and in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense of said owner, consignee or person in custody of the same; and such company shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid. A violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 52.—*Bull Baiting, Cock Fighting, Etc.* Whoever shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or shall receive money for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature, and every person who shall engage, encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place to be so kept or used, and every person who shall visit such place so kept or used, or who shall be found therein, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 203.—*To Domestic Animals.* Whoever wilfully and maliciously kills, wounds, maims, disfigures or poisons any domestic animal, or exposes any poisonous substance, with intent that the life of any such animal should be destroyed thereby, such animal being the property of another, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than three years, or fined not exceeding \$1,000, or both: Provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to persons owning sheep or other domestic animals, who may, in the exercise of reasonable care and good intentions, put out poison on his own premises where sheep are kept, to kill sheep-killing dogs.

SEC. 471.—*To Be Paid to Societies for Prevention of Cruelty, Etc.* Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That all the fines, paid in money, imposed through the agency of any humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children under the laws of the State of Illinois, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society, to be applied towards its support.

SEC. 472.—*Society to Be Incorporated Under Laws of Illinois.* 2. That all the fines paid in money imposed through the agency of any humane society (or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children) under the laws or ordinances of any city, town or village, within the State of Illinois, may, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society: Provided, such society named in this act shall be incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CHAP. 8, SEC. 24.—An act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals. (Approved May 25, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

Governor to Appoint Officers. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That it is hereby made the duty of the governor to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, one officer for the town of Lake, Cook County, two officers for East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and one officer for the city of Peoria, Peoria County, whose term of office shall be two years respectively, or until a successor to such officer shall be appointed and qualified, and the duty of each officer so appointed shall be to cause the enforcement of the law for the

prevention of cruelty to animals. (As amended by act approved May 11, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 27.—*Duty of Officers.* It shall be the further duty of the officers so appointed to see that all stock in the stock yard or stock yards in his respective county, or at any distillery, brewery, factory or other place where stock are confined, housed or fed, are properly fed and cared for, and that stock receive the full amount of feed for which the owner or shipper is charged. (As amended by act approved June 30, 1885. In force July 1, 1885.)

ANIMALS AND BIRDS FERÆ NATURÆ.

An Act declaring certain animals and birds feræ naturæ to be personal property. (Approved April 10, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

SEC. 28. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That all birds and animals feræ naturæ or naturally wild, when raised or in domestication, or kept in enclosures and reduced to possession, are hereby declared to be objects of ownership and absolute title, the same as cattle and other property, and shall receive the same protection of law, and in the same way and to the same extent shall be the subject of trespass or larceny, as other personal property.

MUTILATION OF HORSES.

An Act to prevent the mutilation of horses. (Approved June 17, 1891. In force July 1, 1891.)

SEC. 74.—*Cutting Solid Part of Tail.*—Penalty. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

BIRD DAY.

An Act entitled, "An act to encourage the protection of wild birds." (Approved May 16, 1903. In force July 1, 1903.)

SEC. 75.—*Bird Day.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That the Governor shall, annually, in the Spring, designate by proclamation, a "Bird Day" (which shall be the same day proclaimed by the Governor as "Arbor Day," as provided by an act entitled "An act to encourage the planting of trees," approved June 10, 1887, in force July 1, 1887), to be observed throughout the State as a day on which to hold appropriate exercises in the public schools and elsewhere tending to show the value of the wild birds and the necessity for their protection, thus contributing to the comforts and attractions of our State.

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in forty counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every country in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING
560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
(Near 12th Street)

The Property at 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago,
was a gift to

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

From the Friends Named Below

Dedicated, A. D., 1893

To the Prevention of Cruelty

FLORENCE LATHROP FIELD
MARSHALL FIELD
PHILIP D. ARMOUR
JOHN G. SHORTALL
T. B. BLACKSTONE
JOHN C. DORE
H. N. AND ANNA MAY
O. S. A. SPRAGUE

CAROLINE E. HASKELL
SILAS B. COBB
THOMAS MURDOCK
WILLIAM A. FULLER
JOHN L. SHORTALL
A. C. BARTLETT
GEORGE SCHNEIDER
BARBARA ARMOUR

GEORGE M. PULLMAN
ESTATES OF MANCER AND MARY TALCOTT
ESTATES OF CHARLES AND ANNA BROWN

HONORARY MEMBERS

ELECTED FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE
CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

THOMAS E. HILL, Chicago
MISS RUTH EWING, Chicago
MISS CALLA L. HARCOURT, Chestnut, Ill.
JOSEPH WRIGHT, Chicago
WILLIAM A. FULLER, Chicago
ALSON E. CLARK, Chicago
JOHN L. SHORTALL, Chicago

DECEASED HONORARY MEMBERS

RICHARD P. DERICKSON, Chicago
MARY A. TALCOTT, Chicago
HENRY BERGH, New York
EDWIN LEE BROWN, Chicago
REV. THOMAS TIMMINS, London, England
NANCY S. FOSTER, Chicago
BELDEN F. CULVER, Chicago
JOHN G. SHORTALL, Chicago
GEORGE T. ANGELL, Boston

GOVERNING LIFE MEMBERS

Adams, George E.
 Adams, Joseph.
 Armour, Allison Vincent.
 Baker, Dr. A. H.
 Bartlett, A. C.
 Braun, George P.
 Congdon, Mrs. Clara A.
 Culver, Miss Helen.
 Dale, John T.
 Dore, Mrs. John C.
 Dudley, Oscar L.
 Drummond, Miss Mary.
 Drummond, Miss Elizabeth.
 Fargo, Charles.
 Fischer, Siegfried M.
 Frost, A. C.
 Fuller, Wm. A.
 Gross, Samuel E.
 Haskell, Frederick T.
 May, Mrs. Anna L.
 McDonald, John.
 Page, Mrs. Thomas Nelson.

Patterson, Mrs. Elinor Medill.
 Patterson, R. W., Jr.
 Peck, Clarence I.
 Peck, Ferd W.
 Peck, Mrs. Ferd W.
 Pickard, J. L.
 Pullman, Mrs. George M.
 Ross, C. W.
 Schoeninger, Adolph.
 Seifert, Mrs. L. N.
 Shelly, Mrs. Alice L.
 Shortall, John L.
 Smith, Byron L.
 Stough, O. J.
 Taber, Sydney R.
 Tree, Lambert,
 Washburn, Elmer.
 Wells, M. D.
 Wheeler, C. Gilbert.
 Williams, George T.
 Wilson, Everett.
 Wright, Joseph.

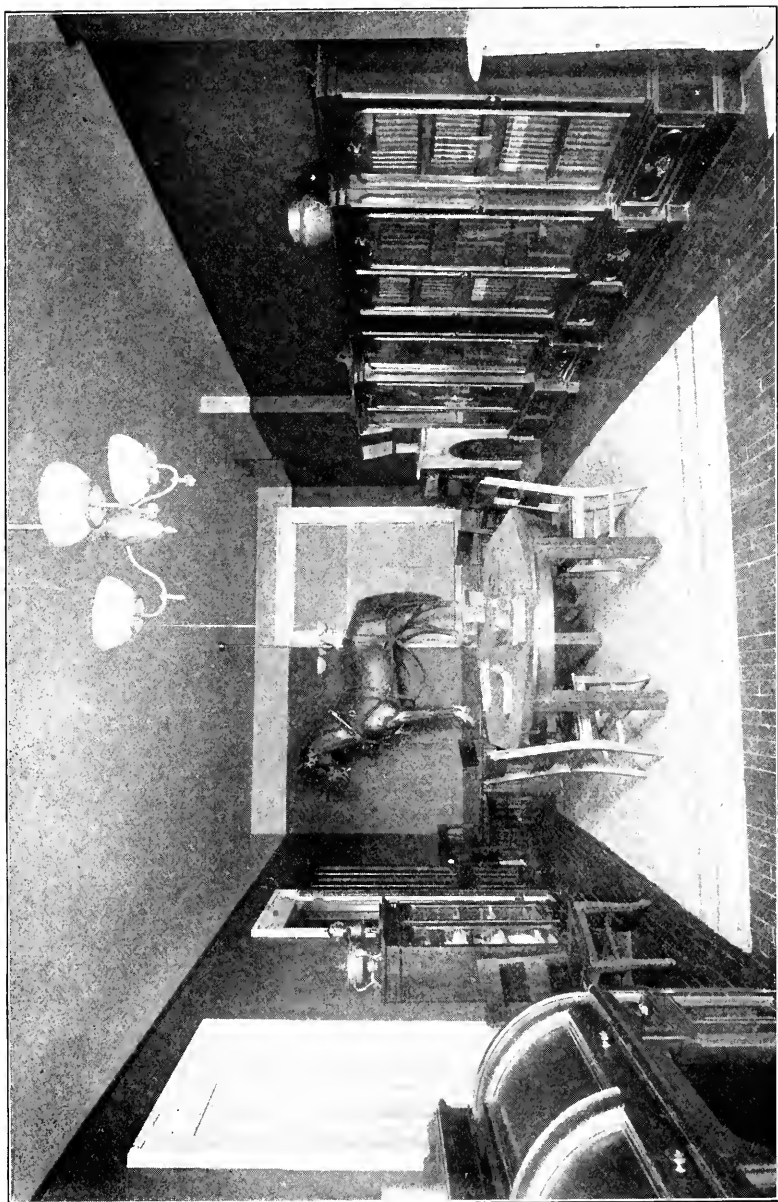
DECEASED LIFE MEMBERS

Armour, Mrs. Barbara.
 Armour, Philip D.
 Baker, W. T.
 Bass, Perkins.
 Beecher, Mrs. Jerome.
 Blackstone, T. B.
 Blair, Chauncey B.
 Blair, William.
 Bowen, C. T.
 Brown, Edwin Lee, President from
 May, 1869, to May, 1873.
 Cobb, Silas B.
 Dexter, Wirt.
 Derickson, Rich. P., President
 from May, 1875, to May, 1877.
 Dobbins, T. S.
 Dore, John C., President
 from May, 1873, to May, 1875.
 Drake, John B.
 Drummond, Miss Jane.
 Farwell, John V.
 Field, Henry.
 Field, Marshall.
 Fisk, David B.
 Foster, John H.
 Foster, Mrs. Nancy S.
 Harrison, Mrs. U. L.
 Haskell, Mrs. Caroline E.
 Haskell, Frederick.
 Harvey, T. W.
 Jones, John.
 Kelly, Mrs. Elizabeth G.
 King, Henry W.

Laflin, Mathew.
 Landon, Albert W.
 Lawrence, E. F.
 Leeds, W. B.
 Leiter, Levi Z.
 Mason, Roswell M.
 May, Horatio N.
 Medill, Joseph.
 Murdoch, Thomas.
 Paaren, Dr. N. H.
 Peck, Walter L.
 Pinkerton, Allan.
 Pullman, Geo. M.
 Raymond, Benjamin W.
 Rorke, M. A.
 Ross, Mrs. Henrietta.
 Schneider, George.
 Schuttler, Peter.
 Sharp, William H.
 Sherman, John B.
 Shortall, John G.
 Shufeldt, Henry H.
 Sprague, Otho S. A.
 Stiles, I. N.
 Stone, Leander.
 Stone, Samuel.
 Sturges, Mrs. Mary D.
 Talcott, Mancel.
 Talcott, Mrs. Mary A.
 Taylor, H. P.
 Wahl, Christian.
 Webster, Mrs. Mary M.
 Young, Otto.

DECEASED DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

	ELECTED.	DECEASED.
DR. JOHN H. FOSTER.....	1869	1874
SAMUEL STONE	1869	1876
JOHN JONES.....	1869	1879
RICHARD P. DERICKSON.....	1869	1882
BENJAMIN W. RAYMOND.....	1869	1883
WILLIAM H. SHARP.....	1869	1886
EDWIN LEE BROWN.....	1869	1891
ALBERT W. LANDON.....	1869	1897
JOHN C. DORE.....	1869	1900
JOHN B. SHERMAN.....	1869	1902
BELDEN F. CULVER.....	1869	1902
MARK SHERIDAN	1873	1877
HENRIETTA ROSS	1875	1880
AMOS T. HALL	1876	1882
THOMAS W. ANDERSON.....	1877	1881
CLAUDE J. ADAMS.....	1877	1891
DAVID B FISK.....	1878	1891
KATE N DOGGETT	1880	1884
JOHN ADAMS.....	1880	1889
PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....	1880	1901
MRS. F. H. BECKWITH.....	1880	1903
WIRT DEXTER.....	1881	1890
ELIZABETH STONE	1882	1887
MARY A. TALCOTT	1882	1888
HENRY W. CLARKE.....	1883	1892
FRANKLIN F. SPENCER.....	1886	1890
DAVID SWING.....	1880	1894
CHRISTIAN WAHL.....	1880	1901
J. MCGREGOR ADAMS.....	1889	1904
GEORGE SCHNEIDER	1883	1906
MARSHALL FIELD	1879	1906
JOSEPH STOCKTON	1877	1907
JOHN G. SHORTALL.....	1869	1908
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE.....	1891	1909



ASSEMBLY AND LECTURE ROOM

**A COURSE OF LECTURES ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS, GIVEN
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,
AT ITS BUILDING, 560 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.**

PROGRAM FOR 1910.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14.

8:00 to 8:45—Winter shoeing as it relates to horses' comfort and safety; to sprains, fractures and other injuries incidental to falling down. DR. A. H. BAKER, Chicago Veterinary College.

8:45 to 9:30—Traffic rules and regulations. CAPTAIN CHAS. C. HEALEY, commanding Mounted Squadron.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 22.

2:30 p. m.—The origin and scope of the laws concerning cruelty to children. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, Secretary and Counsel, The Illinois Humane Society.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28.

8:00 to 8:45—Cruelty to horses by overloading and thereby lessening their earning power, depreciating their value and shortening their lives. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—The origin and scope of the laws concerning cruelty to animals. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11.

8:00 to 8:45—Harnessing and hooking to prevent sore shoulders and backs; to get the most out of horses' efforts and yet conserve their strength. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Barn rules and regulations. MR. THOS. J. CAVANAGH, Secretary, Chicago Team Owners' Association.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 19.

2:30 p. m.—Juvenile problems: Delinquency and dependency among children, and the causes thereof. MR. W. LESTER BODINE, Superintendent Compulsory Education Department, Board of Education, Chicago.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25.

8:00 to 8:45—Cruelty to horses by being worked when lame from diseases of the feet, corns, treads, toe cracks, founder, drop sole canker, nail pricks, open joint, side bone, quittor, furuncle. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Application of laws concerning cruelty to animals. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 26.

2:30 p. m.—Lecture on juvenile problems, continued.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

8:00 to 8:45—Diseases of the forelegs: Ringbone, splint, bowed tendon, kneesprung, capped elbow. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Last lecture on laws continued.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 12.

2:30 p. m.—Child study. DR. D. P. MACMILLAN, Director of Child Study, Chicago Public Schools.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

8:00 to 8:45—Diseases of the hind legs: Ringbone, spavin, curb, capped back, string halt. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Open lecture.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 26.

2:30 p. m.—Child labor. MR. EDGAR T. DAVIES, Chief State Factory Inspector, Illinois.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

8:00 to 8:45—Feeds and feeding: Heat prostration, sunstroke and proper treatment of animals during hot summer season. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Handling of cases on the street; evidence and preparation of cases for trial. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.



FOUNTAIN

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN ILLINOIS.

IN CHICAGO:

Chicago Avenue (Water Works).
Wells and Superior Streets.
County Jail (Dearborn Street).
360 Wells Street.
North Clark and Belden Avenue.
Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
Evanston and Montrose Avenues.
Ravenswood Avenue and Northwestern Depot.
Washington Square.
Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
Rogers Park (Police Station).
Madison and Jefferson Streets.
Ohio and North Green Streets.
441 Noble Street.
California Avenue and Augusta Street.
North and Claremont Avenues.
Garfield Park.
West Fortieth Street (Bohemian Cemetery).
Sixteenth and Brown Streets.
Polk Street and Center Avenue.
Sixteenth and Rockwell Streets.
Sherman Street (Postal Telegraph Building).
Mont Clare, Sixty-ninth and Fullerton Avenues.
Market Street, near Washington Street.
Fernwood, 103rd and Wallace Streets.
560 Wabash Avenue.
Third Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
Michigan Avenue and Peck Court.
Forty-seventh Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Haven School (two fountains).
Twentieth and Dearborn Streets.
Thirty-third and Wallace Streets.
Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Gross Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.
5324 South Halsted Street.
Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Windsor Park (168 Seventy-fifth Street).
Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Road.
Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
Maywood.
Blue Island (two fountains).
5528 Lake Avenue.
Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.
Market and Madison Streets.
Highland Park, Illinois.
Twenty-fifth and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Grand Avenue and Western Avenue.
Polk and Lincoln Streets.
Webster and Larrabee Streets.
Sixty-fourth and South Halsted Streets.
Thirty-fifth and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Thirty-second and Wallace Streets.

ELSEWHERE IN THE STATE:

Waukegan, Illinois.
Maywood, Illinois.

The cost of the casting and equipment, at the present time, amounts to \$65 per fountain. To erect a fountain and put it in commission costs about \$60 additional, making the cost of our fountain, when installed, about \$125.

The Illinois Humane Society

560 Wabash Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Telephones:

Harrison 384

Harrison 7005

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1910-11

WALTER BUTLER	President
JOHN L. SHORTALL	First Vice-President
FRANK M. STAPLES	Second Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT	Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

WALTER BUTLER	CHARLES E. MURISON.
THOMAS J. CAVANAGH	JOHN L. SHORTALL.
MISS RUTH EWING	A. A. SPRAGUE, 2ND.
HENRY N. HART.	FRANK M. STAPLES
	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

DIRECTORS

(And Date of First Election.)

First Class. (For 1 year.)

GEORGE C. ELDRIDGE.....1907	HUGH J. MCBIRNEY.....1907
MISS RUTH EWING.....1903	CHARLES E. MURISON.....1900
HENRY L. FRANK.....1880	WM. PENN NIXON.....1886
WILLIAM A. FULLER.....1892	FERD. W. PECK.....1876
HENRY N. HART.....1879	MRS. FERD. W. PECK.....1878
FRANLIN MACVEAGH.....1888	HOWARD E. PERRY.....1907

Second Class. (For 2 years.)

JAMES F. PORTER.....1907	JOHN T. STOCKTON.....1908
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....1906	MRS. ELIZABETH H. SUTHER-
JOHN L. SHORTALL.....1905	LAND.....1908
JOHN A. SPOOR.....1902	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.....1907
A. A. SPRAGUE, II.....1907	MRS. JAMES M. WALKER.....1876
FRANK M. STAPLES.....1907	MOSES D. WELLS.....1882
MRS. M. B. STARRING.....1894	

Third Class. (For 3 years.)

GEORGE E. ADAMS.....1876	MRS. EMMONS BLAINE.....1901
MRS. GEO. E. ADAMS.....1904	WALTER BUTLER.....1901
JOSEPH ADAMS.....1906	THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.....1908
J. OGDEN ARMOUR.....1901	ALSON E. CLARK.....1891
MRS. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....1904	EUGENE R. COX.....1909
MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE.....1904	JOSEPH WRIGHT.....1910

COUNSEL

WALTER BUTLER.	JOHN L. SHORTALL.
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.
	JOSEPH WRIGHT.

SPECIAL HUMANE OFFICERS

CHARLES H. BRAYNE.	MICHAEL McDONOUGH.
STUART N. DEAN.	GEORGE W. MILLER.
JERRY MCCARTHY.	GEORGE NOLAN.

Ambulance Service: GEORGE JOHNSTON.

House Officer and Matron: MR. AND MRS. BRAYNE.

Stenographers: MISS KATHLEEN I. HARTWELL,

MISS ROSETTA HILL.

GIFTS

FORM OF BEQUEST

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of_____ dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

All wills must be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they must be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses must subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

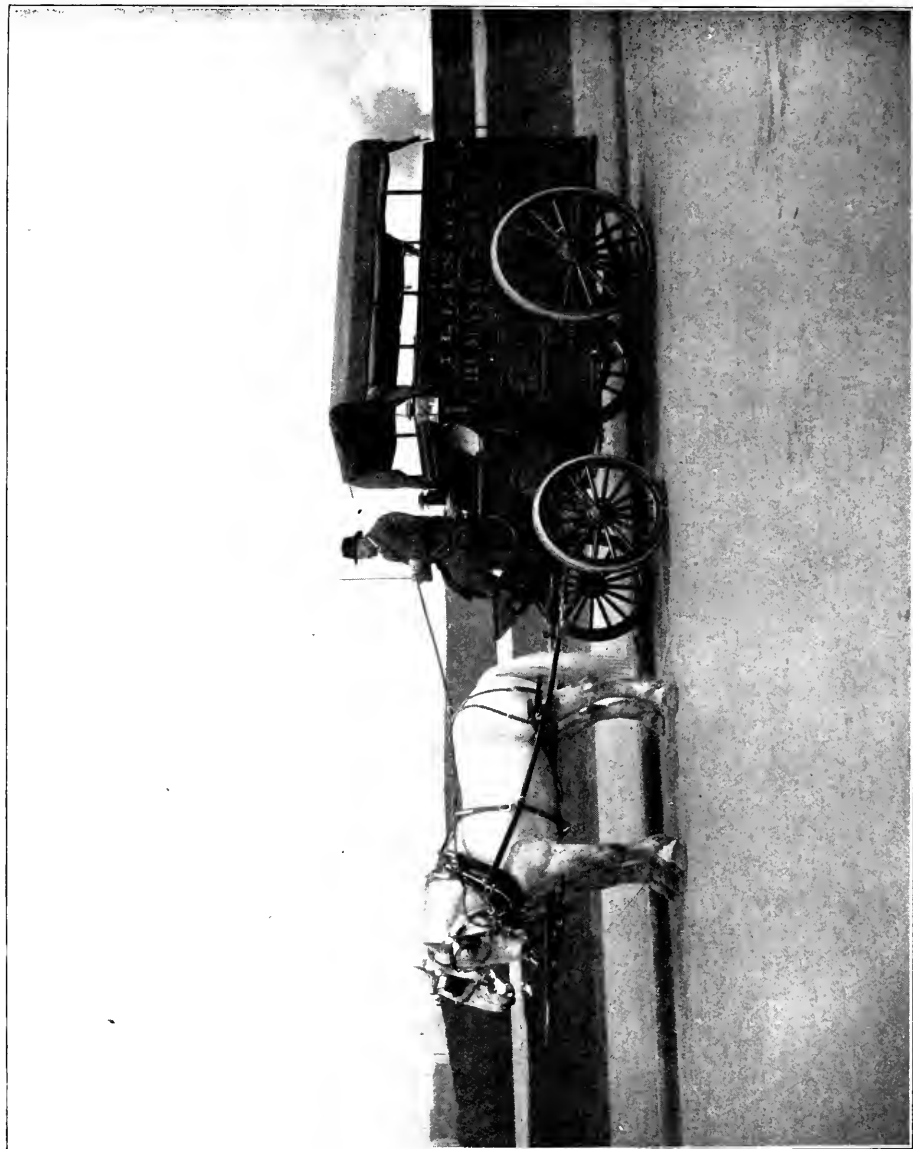
Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.



AMBULANCE

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. V.

MARCH, 1910

No. 5

LECTURES ON HUMANE SUBJECTS

For three years past, a course of lectures on practical subjects pertaining to child and animal conditions have been arranged each year by a Committee consisting of Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Captain Charles C. Healey, Mr. Patrick J. Finnegan and Mr. George A. H. Scott, and given under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society.

These lectures are free to the public and all interested people are cordially invited to attend.

By this system of practical humane education the Society hopes to aid in bringing about the abolition of ignorance and cruelty.

The opening lecture of this season's course was given by Dr. A. H. Baker, of the Chicago Veterinary College, on the evening of January 14th, 1910. Dr. Baker spoke on the subject of "Winter Shoeing as It Relates to the Comfort and Safety of the Horse."

Between seventy-five and a hundred men were present at this meeting, and Mr. John L. Shortall introduced the lecturer.

A brief resumé of Dr. Baker's lecture follows:

It is with great pleasure that I have consented to Mr. Shortall's request to deliver several lectures before The Illinois Humane Society. My sympathies are always with the Society, and I am instinctively humane, especially with reference to the lower animals. I am a natural born lover of animals. They are all entitled to our consideration, and I think it is horrible to inflict any cruelty upon them in any way. I believe that people in general are sufficiently humane, innately so, to avoid unnecessary cruelty if they but knew what to do and how to do it. I believe that when cruelty is inflicted upon a horse by the driver, barn boss, or under orders of the owner, that it is through ignorance rather than intention. I believe in the goodness of mankind sufficiently to believe that. Consequently, I believe that humane action and humane conduct toward the lower animals on the part of the public is largely a matter of education. I have been interested in this Society

for many years, and in the good work that it has done and is doing. There is no limit to the good it may do.

The subject that has been assigned me to-night is an important matter at this particular time of the year, when the streets are in such bad condition and locomotion is most difficult. Under present conditions it is difficult, indeed, for the horse to respond when asked to haul a heavy load. I am sorry to say that this is made even more difficult because of the fact that the street car companies in scraping the snow from their tracks are allowed to pile it up on the side of the tracks. This makes traveling at the side of the tracks almost impossible because of the steep grade, and practically forces teamsters to drive their wagons in the street car track, which is a violation of a City Ordinance.

It is not an easy matter to keep horses well shod in winter weather when they are doing hard work. Shoeing horses every day is, of course, a physical impossibility. I only wish that we could have an audience of horse-shoers for just such a lecture as this. There is a good deal in preparing the hoof for the shoe. Many horse-shoers pare the hoof a little each time, which is wrong when the horse is shod often. The hoof should be pared just enough to hold the shoe, but the amount to be pared each time must depend upon the growth of the hoof. The hooves of a horse compare with the finger nails and toe nails of a man. The foot of a horse is a very delicate piece of mechanism, and the hoof is to protect the foot. If the hoof is pared too much, that is, too much taken off, it is sure to injure the mechanism."

At this point Dr. Baker went into detail with reference to a horse's hoof, giving much interesting information, and emphasizing the fact that in order to get the greatest service out of a horse in the most humane manner, it is necessary that the animal be properly shod. He said that many horse-shoers made a mistake in driving the horse-shoe nails into new places in the hoof rather

than into the holes made by the nails that had held the old shoes; that the making of many nail holes was most injurious to the hoof and would eventually weaken the hoof and make it very tender. He said that whenever possible the nails should be driven into the old nail holes—and that he would like very much to settle that point in the minds of all horse-shoers if he only could, because it had so much to do with the proper application of the shoe and the avoidance of pain to the horse.

Dr. Baker also told of many cases of lameness that had been brought to him for treatment, where the trouble had been caused by improper shoeing. He also said that horses should be shod according to the foot itself, and to the work which the horse had to do. He called attention to the fact that many injuries to horses by falling were caused by improper shoeing. Using the Society's model horse by way of illustration, Dr. Baker went into detail in regard to the bones which were likely to be broken when a horse falls, and told how serious such accidents often were, sometimes disabling a horse for weeks and months, and oftentimes proving fatal. "The proper shoeing of a horse is a good thing, not only from a humane standpoint, but from an economical point of view, as well. When a horse is not in proper condition to be working upon the streets, the owner is the loser."

Capt. Charles C. Healey, Commanding Mounted Squadron of Chicago Police, was then introduced and said in part: "I presume that there are many among you who have heard my almost stereotyped talk with reference to the horse, and the humane work of the mounted department of police, so that it may have grown to be an old story; but the subject is a broad one, and the Mounted Men are doing more than has ever been done before in the way of handling traffic and doing humane work at the same time.

"The mounted men are in the saddle every day, and ride mile after mile over the dangerous pavement in their work of regulating traffic. There is no body of men in any of the departments of police of the City of Chicago that can deliver the results that these men deliver every day. Nearly a quarter of a million, two hundred and forty-seven thousand miles were covered by the mounted police during the last year. Each man rode at least four thousand, seven hundred and eighty miles. When I was called upon for my annual report, I made it short and concise. It was returned to me because the men did not get

what was due them in the way of high commendation in that report, and the general superintendent referred it back to me for a fuller report, which I made.

"The course of lectures given by The Illinois Humane Society, through the efforts of its officers, is one of the grand features of the Society's work; its chief object being the education of men, who, like the mounted men, are looking to men who have had practical experience with the horse, such as Dr. Baker, in order to gain practical knowledge. I have had something to do with the horse all my life, from boyhood to the present day, but I am frank to say that I really knew nothing about a horse until I attended these lectures; and that I received more information the night of Dr. Baker's first lecture in this room than I had ever had before about the horse. This information has done a world of good in our work. Many a time have I put the suggestions made by Dr. Baker and others into practice in the work on the streets. I have also put into practice knowledge that I have gained through the officers of this Society. In the past three years the humane work of the mounted police has decreased, and is decreasing, for the reason that drivers are becoming educated as to the handling of their teams by means of information given out by Dr. Baker and the officials of this Society. The Mounted Squad had nearly two hundred cruelty cases the first year of its work, but has had less than half that number of cases handled in court during this last year. Many cases reported by the mounted department to The Illinois Humane Society have been promptly attended to by the Society without going into court.

"This department is a 'get together' department—this department does team work—this department does important work. It wants the co-operation of every one interested in traffic and humane conditions. The work performed by this department in the past three years compares favorably with that of any other city. We are now in the work in comparison with other cities, as we were the fifteenth city in the United States to adopt the mounted police. No other city in the country does the same class of work done by the mounted police of Chicago,—that is, the actual traffic work. The Chicago Mounted Department is not only giving its time and attention to the regulation of traffic, but is doing a great humane work in looking after conditions for the horse and in educating teamsters. We are trying to educate the teamsters, and will continue to do so, and I am glad to say that the co-operation of the teamsters has been brought

"At an overflow meeting of the Teamsters' Joint Council, at which I had the pleasure of being present, I was received in the most courteous manner and asked to talk to the teamsters. At that meeting there was standing room only, and a resolution was adopted and a circular letter written and sent out to every joint council in the City of Chicago, to the effect that teamsters were directed to render every possible assistance in their power in the matter of street regulations. I also visited the International Teamsters Joint Council meeting and was received in the same manner.

I claim that the mounted men, when regulating traffic, are doing humane work. I claim that every man connected with the Department of Police, which I have the honor to represent, is a humane officer, and a good one. I wish to say to the officers of The Illinois Humane Society that we are willing and most anxious to continue to co-operate with the Society in every possible way for the betterment of the horse and traffic conditions. On behalf of the Mounted Department of Police of the City of Chicago, I wish to offer our co-operation with your Society."

On Saturday afternoon, January 22nd, Mr. George A. H. Scott, Counsel and Secretary for the Society, delivered a lecture on "The Origin and Scope of the Laws Concerning Cruelty to Children."

We regret that no report was made of this lecture for publication.

Extracts from Dr. Baker's second lecture, given on January 28th, are as follows:

"There is ten to fifty, possibly seventy-five times as much cruelty inflicted upon horses by overloading than by any other cause. It is really heartrending to anyone who sympathizes with the horse to see how he is made to suffer to comply with the demands of his heartless owner or driver. This may be considered a sentimental view to take upon this matter, but nevertheless it is a just one. Any one with any sentiment will realize and appreciate that feeling; a man who does not, is not fit to associate with the horse; and therefore is not fit to associate with mankind.

The general length of a horse's life is about six years and the cause of most deaths among horses is the giving out of the nervous system on account of overwork. As long as the nervous system of the horse lasts in good condition, it will be well, vigorous and strong. Overloading a horse wears out its nervous system, causing what is termed "Neurasthenia,"—a weakened condition of the nervous system. Every time a horse moves a muscle, there is some wear and tear of that muscle, and new formation

is going on all the time to reproduce what has been wasted. If a horse is overloaded the loss is greater than the formation and the horse keeps on growing weaker from month to month, and year to year; therefore, a horse's life is being shortened by overwork and improper care. If the horse is strong it will fight off the disease, but if weak, it cannot do so, and if a horse is attacked by any disease while in a weakened condition, nine out of ten times it will die.

During the last two months, the death rate among horses has been nearly double what it was during the same period last year, all because of the hard conditions imposed by the snow and ice.

From the standpoint of economy, the owner cannot afford to overwork his horse, and it is to his interest to take proper care of it in every way, aside from the humanity of it, in order that the animal may give the best service and remain in good condition.

A horse that is not worked every day should have some exercise each day. A horse should never come into the stable after a day's work to find its oats in its feed box. It should be given a few swallows of cold water, and then be allowed to eat hay for from one-half to one hour's time. And the more exhausted it is, the longer should be the time before it is given its oats."

Mr. George A. H. Scott spoke on the subject "The Origin and Scope of the Laws Concerning Cruelty to Animals," as follows:

"The laws relating to cruelty to animals are laws of very recent origin. They have been enacted within the last hundred years. Previous to this time only the common law applied, and under the common law you could not prosecute for cruelty. Under the common law an animal was regarded as property. At the beginning of the last century, humanitarians found it difficult to do much work for the reason that they had nothing to work with, and for twenty years they labored to get some laws on the statute books.

Finally, in the year 1822, after a great deal of hardship and trouble, they procured the enactment of laws regulating the treatment of cattle. After the enactment of this law, they had something to work with, and the question then was—how to put that law into effect. They naturally organized a society—the first society of this kind in the world—being organized in the year 1824. This society worked quietly along for twenty-four years—until 1849, when further legislation was passed with reference to the humane treatment of animals.

The word animal, however, as it was defined in that law, referred only to quadrupeds, and great cruelty was being inflicted upon poultry; so, in 1854, another law was passed to include all animals of every kind. The laws of 1849 and 1854, with reference to the humane treatment of animals, are the laws of to-day, not only in England, where they were enacted, but also here—our laws here being exact copies. Under the old common law the owner had all the rights of property in his animal, but under the police power of the state, these rights of the owner are limited, whereby exercising such rights, they may interfere with the public welfare. At that point humane societies are able to interfere with the owner of the animal, if the same is being mistreated. When the owner is cruel and does not accord proper treatment to his animal, then we, of course, have a right to interfere under the police power of the state.

When it comes to the question of the advisability of destroying a horse because of its condition our officer should make every effort possible to ascertain the name and whereabouts of the owner of the animal and gain his permission to destroy the horse; for a humane act is not always a legal one. A man's property cannot be taken away from him unless he has been cited into court with proper notice, so that he may present his side of the case, and the court may determine whether or not it is the proper thing to do."

On Friday evening, February 11th, Dr. Baker lectured on the subject "Harnessing and hooking to prevent sore shoulders and backs."

Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Secretary, Chicago Team Owners' Assn., lectured that same night on "Barn rules and regulations."

Saturday afternoon, February 19th, Mr. W. Lester Bodine, Supt. Compulsory Education Department, Board of Education, Chicago, talked on "Juvenile Problems."

February 25th, Dr. Baker and Mr. Scott lectured on "Cruelty to horses through over work when lame from various diseases of the feet"—and "Application of laws concerning cruelty to animals."

February 26th, Mr. Bodine continued lecture on "Juvenile Problems."

March 4th, Dr. Baker talked of "Diseases of the fore-legs of a horse"—and Mr. Scott gave the last of the Law Lectures.

Saturday, March 12th, Dr. D. P. Mac-Millan, Director of Child Study, Chicago, lectured on "Child Study."

LODGE-WANGER BILL

At 10 A. M. on Thursday, February 10th, 1910, a meeting was held at The Arlington, Washington, D. C., at which were present the following persons representing The National Wool Growers' Association: Fred W. Gooding, President, Shoshone, Idaho; George S. Walker, Secretary, Cheyenne, Wyoming; P. G. Johnston, Member Executive Committee, Blackfoot, Idaho; E. H. Callister, Member Executive Committee, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Dr. William O. Stillman, President, American Humane Association; George A. H. Scott, Secretary, The Illinois Humane Society; Guy Richardson, Secretary, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Stillson C. Hutchins, President of the Washington Humane Society, attended the conference for a few minutes, but took no part in the discussion.

House Bill 19041 providing that a minimum speed of not less than 16 miles an hour be maintained on all trains in which animals are transported, etc., was read and each clause thereof carefully considered and discussed, preliminary to the hearing before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, set for Friday, February 11th, A. D. 1910.

Resolutions demanding the enactment of a minimum speed limit, passed at the Eleventh and at the Thirteenth Annual Conventions of the American National Live Stock Association, held at Denver, were also read.

The serious losses sustained by those engaged in the live stock industry in the transportation of stock to market, due to the slow movement of trains and long, unnecessary delays, which are attributed to the tonnage system now in vogue, actuated the

cattle men and wool growers to work for remedial legislation.

The cruelty of long confinement of cattle in transit; the suffering and pain caused by loading and unloading at places where facilities for feeding, watering and resting are poor and sometimes positively bad, prompted Humane Societies to procure legal remedy.

Thus the cattle men and the humanitarians came together — bound by that close relationship which exists between economy and humanity. The condition of cattle when slaughtered for human food is a matter of grave concern to the public. Cattle that are worried and fevered by constant pain and suffering, if slaughtered while in that condition, are unwholesome for human food.

At three o'clock, of the same day, another conference was held at the office of Solicitor George B. McCabe of the Department of Agriculture, who drafted the minimum speed bill which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts and in the House by Mr. Wanger of Pennsylvania, and consequently known as the Lodge-Wanger bill.

After this meeting, those present were introduced to the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, who promised to aid in procuring the proposed legislation.

On February 11th, 1910, at ten o'clock A. M., the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce met, Hon. James R. Mann (Chairman), presiding.

Dr. William O. Stillman, speaking from the humane point of view, made a clear and able statement of the reasons why a minimum speed for stock trains should be established. He traced the history of the 28 hour law from the time of its passage and approval by General Grant in 1873 down to the pres-

ent time; told of the long period of non-enforcement and then of the active and effective work done in recent years during the term of the present Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. James Wilson; of the efforts on the part of the cattle interests and the railroads to have the time extended; the working of the law, as extended, and the side tracking of stock trains for commercial purposes only; of the interest of the public in all stock shipped for food purposes; and said that the effect of slaughtering fevered stock was to render it entirely unfit for human food; and, finally, that a minimum speed provision would be necessary to make the 28 hour law a complete and effective law—and that the distance of 500 to 600 miles between the large markets could be made in a 28 to 36 hour run at an average minimum speed of 16 miles.

Mr. Gooding offered the resolutions passed by both the National Wool Growers' Association and the American National Live Stock Association, asking for the enactment of a minimum speed law, and said that the live stock men throughout the western country were unanimous in demanding a minimum speed law for the benefit of shippers, who lost millions of dollars annually on account of shrinkage due entirely to the methods of the railroads in transporting live stock.

Mr. Peter G. Johnston, of Blackford, Idaho, representing the National Wool Growers' Association, stated his personal experience as a shipper, giving two instances:

In October, 1907, he shipped twenty cars of sheep, loaded at St. Anthony, Idaho, en route to Chicago. Owing to delays, 19 hours were consumed in going the first 186 miles and 22 hours in going the next 186 miles—the average being $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour for the first part of the run. The next run of 164 miles was made in 26 hours, an average of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Notwithstanding protests to the contrary, the 4,000 lambs were unloaded at Rawlins, a place unfitted for the feeding of lambs. Mr. Johnston said that the slow speed was occasioned by the fact that other freight had right of way, and that his twenty car-load shipment of sheep "spent about 7 hours on sidings." "The character of the freight that went by was manifest fruit, fast California fruit, a car of old rails and other dead freight." "It seemed," said Mr. Johnston, "that this freight could have very well waited rather than permit the stock to perish from hunger and thirst, as it did in this particular instance." In speaking of the sheep, Mr. Johnston said:

"The unloading of them at Rawlins did not in any particular live up to the purpose of the law now governing shipment as regards the humanity pertaining to it, because the water there was turned out in troughs. Those lambs had never seen a trough before, and I am willing to make an assertion on my oath that not 200 of them attempted to touch it. They were fed dry hay, but they stood huddled together and did not touch the hay. As a matter of fact, they never saw it before or anything like it. At no time is it humane to unload lambs at that station. I tried to make that apparent to the railroad official, but he had his orders and had to obey them."

One hundred and seventeen miles further on—at Laramie—is a place "splendidly fitted for the care of sheep. A beautiful clear stream of water passes the stock yards, with a solid pebble bottom, and shallow, into which the sheep can wade and drink to their hearts' content. Pasturage of western grasses, such as these lambs were used to, is available at this place."

This instance shows wherein the

28 hour law is defective. The matter of reaching places where there are proper facilities for feeding, watering and resting animals in transit is absolutely in the hands of the railroads, and they dictate to the shippers whether or not they shall reach such places. No certainty whatever is given to the shipper and the producer as to whether or not their stock shall reach any given point at any certain time in the day or night.

HUMANE CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH

By MRS. N. N. WOOD,

Of Ensley, Alabama.

Mrs. Wood has for some time past been the Secretary of the Ensley Humane Society. At a mass meeting held in Birmingham, Alabama, February 9th, 1910, for the purpose of reorganizing the Birmingham Humane Society, Ensley was included in Greater Birmingham, and Mrs. Wood was unanimously elected President of the new Society.

Ensley has vast iron and steel industries, and is well named the "Steel City of the South." The very latest project in Ensley, involving millions of dollars, will be the building of a great impounding reservoir on Village Creek. This will give the Tennessee Company, near Ensley, 25,000,000 gallons of water daily. A ninety-foot dam will back water up five miles. An immense battery of By-Product Coke Ovens will be built. The total outlay of new work will cost between four and five millions. This means ultimate expansion on a gigantic scale. An increase of about 15,000 over our present population will mean increased need for our Humane Society. There are many shiftless, lazy people among the whites who neglect their children, allowing them to go barefooted the year around, with sometimes only a single outside cotton garment on. Education is what these people require. Charity only offers temporary relief and sometimes serves to make

the beneficiaries still more indifferent to work. Superstition seems an evil in the South, as demonstrated by my old time slavery darkey, who after catching some mice in the stable, threw them alive into the hot furnace fire in order that (as he explained) "No more would come." I amazed him by telling him how shocked I was at his cruelty. When I speak of this "prevention of cruelty" to some, they look as if they thought I was (mildly speaking) "peculiar"; and seem sorry to think such trifles worry me.

Through the efforts of the Humane Society horses and mules now receive better care and are more humanely driven—though many of the worked out animals would not be tolerated on your streets in the North. We have many blind animals. The whips and the coal mines must be the main cause. Broken blinders are much in evidence. The soil is mostly red clay, which hardens quickly and renders work in constructing roads very laborious and difficult for the teams. The negro drivers are often impatient and cruel, and frequently hit a mule over the head with a shovel or anything else in reach, if the animal fails to draw through the red mud. Young negro boys are often employed to drive these hard worked, patient mules, and are cruel in the extreme. I have heard of unspeakable cruelty in construction camps for the building of county roads, and more particularly in those grading for railroads, located mostly in isolated sections. Humane officers could find their time fully occupied if these camps were properly visited. A county road is now being built over Shades Mountain, a suburb of Birmingham, a severe task for negroes and mules, judging by the frequent complaints and the arrests I had made when the Boulevard from Ensley was being made. At that time I had both contractors and negroes ar-

rested, and the mules removed for treatment and rest. The negro bosses sometimes seem devoid of all feeling and less human than their mules.

The cow seems much neglected, generally receiving very little shelter or food. In some cases a few standing boards put up as a roof, serve as a stable. It is a common practice in the South, in winter [always very damp, with a chill that penetrates anything], to turn cows out for the day to feed as best they can on dried grass and weeds. They are frequently to be seen chewing paper and weeds. I could not believe this until I saw it myself. One need not leave the South to see cattle left out to starve to death in the barren fields. Several were reported down last spring, and were humanely killed. I investigated the cases myself, hoping to save them. It is pitiful to see so many thin, helpless calves left out night and day, muzzled. Such neglectful owners cannot prosper.

Chickens are shipped here, packed so tight that many are found dead on reaching their destination. The members of this Society tried, rather unsuccessfully, to prevent this, and the carrying of chickens with their heads down, which seems to be the custom. We could not get a city ordinance passed to prevent the latter.

The Tennessee Company own about three thousand mules, used in and around the coal mines and various mills and timber lands, constituting the property of the Company. In selecting animals only the best class are accepted,—animals of strong, healthy constitutions. To get the best result, care is taken to keep them up to the highest standard of efficiency. At each operating point suitable stables are provided and maintained in a cleanly condition, both above and below the ground. At least 50 per cent are operated by electricity, and in those

few or no animals are employed. At other operating places the mules are taken out of the mines at the end of each day's work. The best of grain and hay is furnished and the feeding is carried on as regularly and systematically as in the regular army. At regular intervals all animals are turned into pastures for rest and recuperation. They are given plenty of water and grass. The stables can be taken as models for the conditions found in this climate. Many of them are equipped with mechanical feeding devices. All are large and roomy, well ventilated and thoroughly comfortable at all seasons; are white-washed inside and out each quarter and maintained in the utmost cleanliness. All animals are under the constant care and service of a veterinary surgeon and his assistant. An invitation is extended to anyone to visit the operations and inspect equipments, either above or below ground.

Our state laws, in a way, protect our animals, but cruelty is not considered of enough importance, as yet, to arouse the public to enforce the laws. I speak of the public in general. In our cities and towns where Humane Societies are at work for dumb animals, there is not so much cruelty and suffering, but in our rural districts, especially on large plantations where the owners live in town and the animals are left to the care of the negroes and the poorer class of white people, there is much abuse. Our large corporations, furnaces, iron interests, coal mines, etc., as a rule treat their animals well and very little suffering or ill-treatment exist, from the fact that it takes the very best animals to perform the work required; and they are well fed, housed, and cared for. Mine mules are usually bought at about five years of age; are lowered down the shaft, where a barn is fitted up under the ground. They

spend their lives underground, and in the majority of cases go blind. But it's wonderful the amount of instinct these animals have.

Conditions for the dog will not be improved until laws are passed whereby the negroes and poorer classes of white people are limited as to the number they may own. The negro of the South must have his dog, or I might say, dogs, for one or two is not enough; three, four, five and six would come nearer the number. They are poor, half starved, and often diseased.

In our towns and cities there is a law requiring a dog tax. When this is not paid the dogs are destroyed. In Ensley they are destroyed by the city veterinarian, Dr. Jackson, by means of a few drops of hydrocyanic acid, which produces almost instantaneous death.

Perhaps the cattle really suffer more than any other of our animals. They are owned, largely, by a poor class of people, both white and black, who rent their homes, and by reason of no stabling facilities, leave them out in the rain and cold. Often the poor creatures are reduced to mere skin and bones, too thin to be slaughtered, they are simply abandoned to die. People guilty of such cruelty are prosecuted when found. This cruelty is brought home to us very forcibly by visiting the pound pens where the poor animals that have been collected from our streets are to be seen. This, in a way, is being looked after. Yet, it is a large field, and will take time and experience to relieve the condition. In our towns and cities we have licensed abattoirs where animals are slaughtered. All animals are inspected by a veterinarian, and none but sound and healthy ones are slaughtered.

By degrees we are advancing, and in the next few years our animals will be better protected.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of
The Illinois Humane Society

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING

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MARCH, 1910

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Does the Humane Society handle many animal cases?

Does it do any work among children?

What is the magnitude of its work?

This is the three-ply interrogation that frequently knocks at the Society's door and calls on its 'phone—and here is the triplicate answer that is sent back to a questioning public. The Humane Society does handle many animal cases. During the past year, alone, it cared for 6,571 animals—that number including horses relieved from cruel conditions, through the admonishment of their drivers or owners, or laid off from work because unfit for service, sick and injured animals removed from the streets by means of the Society's ambulance, and incurable or fatally injured animals humanely destroyed. In thirty-two years—during which time complete record has been kept—the Society has brought relief in one way or another to 70,335 animals.

The fact that 1,692 children were rescued from cruel conditions and vicious environment, last year, and that 117 persons were prosecuted for abuse of children, shows the Society to be a protective agency for children

as well as for animals. Since 1878, 26,099 child cases have been conducted and 6,860 children placed in institutions at the instance of the Society.

Although the Society was originally organized for the sole purpose of dealing with cases of cruelty to animals, so many cases of flagrant cruelty to little children were brought to its notice that in 1869 it saw the necessity for making the protection of children a distinct branch of its work. Having established itself as an assisting arm of the State government for the protection of animals, it naturally and willingly enough opened wide its protecting arms to embrace all helpless children. At that time no charitable organization for the protection of children from cruelty existed in Illinois, and The Illinois Humane Society voluntarily "mothered" every child who came to its attention. Under the original charter in 1869, as "The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals", the Society's work was limited to "the protection of animals." Out of its effort to defend dumb animals from cruelty grew its capacity for shielding helpless children, and in 1877 the Society was rechristened "The Illinois Humane Society."

The child work for 1909-10 was greater than ever before in the history of the organization, and this despite the fact that there are now many child saving agencies in our State—Societies, Industrial and other Schools, Homes of various kinds, and the Juvenile Court, with its corps of probation officers, whose sole business it is to attend to child cases. The increased population of the State naturally accounts for this.

The extent and magnitude of this child-animal charity, is difficult to survey. The legal jurisdiction of the Society extends over the State of Illinois. Its humane officers may be sent anywhere within the State to investigate or prosecute cases of cruelty, although the Society should have in each county a Branch Society or Special Agent to patrol its district. Out of 102 counties of the State, the Society is already represented in 41 of them, and in addition there are several independent Societies in the State doing effective child and animal work. In Chicago alone the field for humane work is immense. To the child population of the city add the child population of the State; then calculate that the animal populace outnumbers it, about twenty to one. This is the multitude that the Humane Society is incorporated to protect from cruelty—a field as broad as humanity itself.

The Society stands in the position of defender of the helpless children and animals of Illinois. As such it is working day and night to save children from cruel treatment and demoralizing influences; to help them to better things, and to educate them in kindness, which is true morality. It is working to rescue them from the various phases of cruelty to which they are subjected by drunken, dissolute, degenerate parents or custodians, such as brutal beating, starving, improper employment, insufficient clothing, vicious environment. It is trying to stop the cruel beating, overloading, over-working and improper harnessing, shoeing, stabling, and insufficient watering and feeding of horses; as well as all the cruel practices inflicted upon mules, cows, cats, dogs, goats, sheep, pigs, calves, fowls,

birds and other creatures. The Society is seeking to gain legislation; to establish Branch Societies and Special Agents in the counties of the State where none exists at present; to educate the public by means of its daily work on the streets, in the Courts, and through the columns of the Humane Advocate to know about the laws concerning cruelty to children and animals and how to enforce them; to further humane education; to carry to success an already well established course of lectures on practical subjects pertaining to child and animal conditions, planned to make the Society a School of Instruction as well as a Rescue League; and to co-operate with all individuals and organizations working for the same purpose.

The Society is maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees, dues and contributions. It is absolutely free and independent—not being bound socially, religiously or politically to anything or anybody. It works impartially and impersonally for common justice, and endeavors to be steady, quiet and lawful in all its operations. The objects of the Society are all such as should naturally appeal to any public-spirited citizen, and inspire him to lend a helping hand.

FESLER LOVING CUP AWARDED FOR HUMANE ESSAY

Some time ago Miss Anna B. Champion, Superintendent of Ogle County Schools, instituted a contest for the best essay to be written on the subject of "The Value and Influence of Humane Education," by any pupil of the Ogle County Schools.

Mrs. James C. Fesler, of Rochelle, Illinois, a well known, public spirited

woman, offered to present a silver loving cup to the prize winner. Rules governing the contest were published by Miss Champion, and Mr. John L. Shortall, of The Illinois Humane Society, was selected by her to act as Chairman of a committee of judges to select the best essay.

On February 26th, 1910, a Teachers' Institute was held at Rochelle. The general topic of this meeting was "Humane Education." There was a large gathering of teachers, and Miss Strickler, of Polo, Superintendent L. A. Mahoney, of Rochelle, Miss Nash, of Oregon, Superintendents Anna B. Champion and R. F. Fetterolf addressed the meeting.

In response to an invitation from Miss Champion, Mr. George A. H. Scott, Counsel and Secretary of The Illinois Humane Society, was present and addressed the teachers, after which he announced the decision of the judges in the essay contest. Miss Edith Howard, of Oregon, won the loving cup, and Miss Margaret Campbell, of Oregon, honorable mention for having the second best essay. These essays will be published in full in the April number of the Humane Advocate, together with the pictures of the girls who wrote them. The contest was admirably planned and conducted, and Miss Champion and Mrs. Fesler deserve great credit for having created so much interest among the teachers and pupils in humane education.

A GOOD MAN FOR THE PLACE

February 2, 1910, the Reverend Francis H. Rowley, of Brookline, Mass., was elected President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and

the American Humane Education Society to succeed the late George T. Angell.

Dr. Rowley was born in Hilton, N. Y., of New England ancestry. He was graduated from Rochester University and Rochester Theological Seminary.

He has long been actively interested in humane charities, and has served as both Vice-President and Secretary of the American Humane Association.

At the present time he is Vice-President of the Children's Friend Society of Boston. Dr. Rowley is a member of the American Peace Conference, and had the honor of being chosen one of the speakers at the world's peace congress, held in London in 1908.

HARTFORD MEETING

The Van Buren County Humane Society, Hartford, Michigan, held a public meeting on Tuesday evening, March 1st, to listen to an address on "The Work of a Humane Society."

After a few musical selections had been rendered, Miss Isabelle Jelley, the President, introduced the speaker, Mr. George A. H. Scott.

Mr. Scott's address dealt largely with the history and economical value of proper humane work to a community; the methods of investigating complaints and the rights and duties of the parties complaining, as well as of those complained against; and the handling of cruelty cases by humane officers.

The Van Buren County Humane Society, although in existence only a few years, promises to become a force for good work. The meeting was held in the Hartford Theater, and was very well attended, notwithstanding the bad weather.

We belong together, men, animals and plants, all that breathes, all that the sun shines on.
— H. von Schultern.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT—HUMANE EDUCATION



MISS HAZEL DELL HARCOURT,
of Portland, Oregon. A Band of Mercy Child.

MARCH**Greek Children's Song**

The swallow has come again
 Across the wide, white sea;
 She sits and sings through the falling
 rain,
 "O March, my beloved March!
 And thou, sad February,
 Though still you may cover with
 snow the plain,
 You yet smell sweet of the spring!"

SHEEP

From the Bible we learn that "Abel was a keeper of sheep," showing that they were among the first animals to be domesticated.

Sheep have been the friends of man for so many ages that all trace of their wild ancestors is lost, and we can only guess at their origin.

There has been a marked change in this animal's nature during the long ages since it first was tamed. The domestic sheep is one of the most timid and delicate of creatures, while the wild sheep is second to no animal in courage and hardiness.

One of the peculiarities of the sheep is the manner in which it adapts itself to its surroundings; and, no doubt, it is this ability to suit itself to the circumstances of its dwelling place that has given us so many varieties of domestic sheep. The finest and most valuable sheep are raised in England. Then there is the large Merino sheep, famous for its fine wool. There is the sheep of middle Asia, used for carrying burdens, and even for riding upon, and the sheep of southern and eastern Asia, with its enormous tail that must be provided with a little cart to keep it from dragging in the dirt—a veritable bo-peep, that carries its tail behind it. Then there is the Persian sheep, with its black head and white body; and the Shetland sheep, so good for the wool, which is used for crochet-

work; last of all, because it is the very smallest, is the tiny Breton sheep. It takes its name from the province in France where it is mostly raised. This is a dear little creature for a pet, for it is very gentle and loving, and is so small that it is like a kitten about the house. One of its characteristics is an extreme sensitiveness for the feelings of its human friends, and it can easily distinguish between happiness and unhappiness. If anyone of whom it is fond is pleased and laughs, the little sheep frisks about with every evidence of joy. If, on the other hand, someone sheds tears, the sympathetic little creature shows sorrow in an equal unmistakable way. A kind word or loving caress will, in like manner, fill it with happiness, while a cross word or harsh manner will cause it such distress that only a cruel person could be other than gentle with such a pet.

Once there was a little girl named Ethel who owned a little Breton sheep. They were inseparable companions and enjoyed many delightful romps together in the playground back of Ethel's home. One day the little girl climbed up on top of the playhouse her father had built for her. This was fun for a while, but pretty soon she wanted to get down again, and this was not so easy. Finally, her dress caught on a nail, and she hung suspended in mid-air, screaming with terror and the discomfort of her position. The sheep did not know what was the matter, but she did know that her dear Ethel was in great trouble, and the little thing was almost frantic with anxiety. She trembled all over, ran madly about for a minute or two, and then stopped again, all a-quiver. At last she ran wildly toward the house, and acted so strangely that the attention of Ethel's mother was attracted. She felt instantly that something was wrong with her little girl,

and ran out to the playground. Here she quickly discovered Ethel's plight, and rescued her.

KITTY KNEW

Seven sheep were standing
By the pasture wall;
"Tell me," said the teacher
To her scholars small,
"One poor sheep was frightened,
Jumped and ran away;
One from seven—how many
Woolly sheep would stay?"

Up went Kitty's fingers—
A farmer's daughter she,
Not so bright at figures
As she ought to be.
"Please, ma'am—" "Well, then, Kitty,
Tell us, if you know."
"Please, if one jumped over,
All the rest would go."

From "Tiny Tots."

OUR DEBT TO ANIMALS

Humanity has every reason to be grateful to animals. They have taught us some of our most useful arts, and have suggested the idea for many an invention.

It was the beaver that showed us the possibilities of building under water; the bee brought us the conception of regularity in building; the birds are the oldest masters of basket-work; they, too, have furnished every inventor who has attempted to design a flying-machine with his basic principle; the spiders have taught us the art of weaving and suspending a net.

Man learned how to construct ships from the fish; how to dig holes from the badger, and the frogs gave him his first swimming-lessons.

One day, an Indian was struggling through the snow, hunting for game. Suddenly, as a great bird swept past him, he raised his bow and shot it. It was a ruffed grouse, with a long horny fringe growing out from each toe.

The next day, the Indian saw another bird of the same kind, but this time, he did not kill it. Instead, he watched to see how it used its feet. He saw that it walked over the snow with ease, because of its broad, flat feet. He then made a large, flat shoe for himself, as nearly like the bird's foot as possible.

And so, it was the grouse that gave us the pattern for snow-shoes, which enable people to travel for miles across the snow.

MARCH

Celia Thaxter.

I wonder what spendthrift chose to
spill
Such bright gold under my window-
sill!
Is it fairy gold? Does it glitter
still?
Bless me! it is but a daffodil!

And look at the crocuses, keeping
tryst
With the daffodil by the sunshine
kissed!
Like beautiful bubbles of amethyst
They see, blown out of the earth's
snow-mist.

O March that blusters and March
that blows,
What color under your footsteps
glows!
Beauty you summon from winter
snows,
And you are the pathway that leads
to the rose.

IN COURT

**The Original Documents in the Matter of All Cases Reported Under This Heading
Comprising a Few of the Cases Attended to by the Society During the Month,
are on File at the Home Office of the Illinois Humane Society.**

On January 18th, the Irving Park Police asked that officers of the Humane Society be sent to investigate conditions on certain premises at 60th Court and Irving Park Boulevard, where it was alleged a woman and her son were keeping a large number of animals in great filth and need of food.

Two humane officers visited the place. The woman and her son were not at home. The officers found a perfect menagerie of neglected stock; a large number of dogs, cats, goats, and pigs; two old crippled horses; and quantities of chickens and geese. One dog, chained to a post at the entrance, was surrounded by snow and ice and had no protection from the cold rain except a dry goods box half filled with tin cans in lieu of bedding. A nanny-goat with two new born kids was found in an out-house without food or bedding. In a pan, 2x4 ft. in size, a pig was gnawing the wood in the throes of hunger. The yard was strewn with the carcasses of goats, horses, dogs and chickens, upon which the unpenned live animals were feeding like vultures. Two old crippled horses were discovered in a ramshackle barn. In one corner of this barn the hindquarters of a horse were found hanging suspended from a peg—and a dead horse lay on the floor. In a shed some distance from the barnyard were a number of hogs frantic for food and water. Nowhere were food, water or bedding in evidence.

After making an examination, the officers walked to Norwood Park, a distance of two miles, and made com-

plaint against the woman, charging her with cruelty to animals. Upon returning to the place the officers obtained permission to destroy one of the horses, which was almost dead from starvation. No sooner had the carcass fallen to the ground, when the ravenous dogs began to devour it.

January 24th, in company with Constable Wm. Sells, of Dunning, the officers went again to the place in question, but could not find the defendant. The woman's brother and daughter were interviewed, however, and the brother was ordered to purchase food for the animals. The officers then swore to a complaint before Justice James Giles, of Norwood Park, against the woman's son, for neglecting the stock while left in his charge. When ready to serve the warrant the man could not be found. The Constable offered to keep watch and notify the Society when the man and woman should return.

On January 26th, another call was made at the place by the officers and they were told by neighbors that some food had been fed the animals since their last visit. Word was left for the mother and son, advising them to appear in court when summoned.

January 27th, another call was made at the place. The officers discovered no improvement in conditions, but the woman, who was at home on this occasion, agreed to dispose of the stock.

February 2nd, attorney for defendant told the officers that the woman was in default of payment on the house in which she was living, and that the owner of the property was

suing for possession. On February 5th, defendant and her son were brought before Justice Giles, of Norwood Park, and fined \$100.00 and costs. The son was dismissed upon payment of costs. By agreement it was arranged that the defendant should dispose of two-thirds of her stock within thirty days and properly care for the remainder. Upon the fulfillment of this contract the fine was reduced to \$5.00.

The defendant in this case is known as a police court character, having been arrested before for starving animals. According to the neighbors the woman has a mania for living in want and wretchedness and forcing the same conditions upon her animals.

Case 327; Record 82.

On January 25th, the Desplaines St. Station arrested two men for driving two old worn-out horses attached to a wagon. A Humane Officer was summoned to examine the team and went to the place designated at once.

At Jackson and Green Streets the driver had been seen, together with a boy, attempting to raise another poor, old, sick horse onto its feet by means of a windlass attached to the back of the wagon. This horse was too sick and weak to take another step, and the driver was making a desperate effort to get the horse into the wagon and get him to the "killing yard," while yet alive. Alive, the animal would bring \$3.50; dead, even the pelt would be worthless.

During the process of raising the horse, the chains cut deep into the body of the animal, which caused the horse to flinch with pain. To subdue the tortured creature the driver beat him over the head with a club. Whereupon a policeman interfered and put the poor old animal out of its misery with a pistol shot. The officer then placed the driver under arrest.

The horses drawing the wagon then came in for attention. When the Humane Officer examined them, he found the horses scarcely more fit for service than the one that had been destroyed. One of the pair had a bad running sore, very painful and inflamed, on one leg just above the fetlock joint. The other horse had a serious wound on the right hind leg. The horses were both old and decrepited, and had no shoes on their feet.

After learning from the driver that the owner of the horses had ordered them taken out, the owner was located and put under arrest. The team was sent to the barn.

Both defendants asked for a jury trial, and the cases were called for hearing on February 21st, before Judge Going. Defendant was defended by counsel. The case of the owner was called first, he being charged with causing and knowingly allowing two maimed, decrepit creatures to be worked. During the cross-examination the owner admitted that he had had both horses sent to the killers a short time after his arrest. After hearing the evidence, the jury found a verdict of guilty and imposed a fine of \$75.00 and costs. Counsel for defendant asked for time in which to pay the fine, and wanted to make a motion for a new trial on the ground that the fine was excessive. The judge did not agree with the defendant and remarked that The Humane Society was the only advocate that the poor animals had.

On February 24th, the case was called again. The counsel for defendant made a strong plea to have the fine of \$75.00 reduced. The judge refused to lessen it, or to grant any further extension of time in which to pay it. The case of the driver was then taken up. He signed a jury waiver, pled guilty, and was fined

\$3.00 and costs. The owner then paid the original fine of \$75.00 and costs, as well as the fine imposed on the driver for \$3.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$95.00.

The defense attempted to villify the Society and its representative in the case by declaring that they were more concerned about the fines than about the welfare of animals. Strong objections to these statements were made by both the prosecutor and the judge, who supported The Humane Society at every point.

Case 505; Record 82.

The owner claimed to be a horse dealer doing a legitimate business, but the investigation and trial brought out the fact that the man was trafficking in condemned horses—worn-out, worthless animals—only fit to be sent to the rendering plant. He was making a practice of buying these horses for 50 cents apiece and selling them to the killers for \$3.50 per head. The horses being driven on the day of the man's arrest were of this kind, and he was making capital of the last hours of strength that were in them. The wagon was a makeshift ambulance, used for the purpose of carrying such animals as were too far gone to walk to their death. It was the man's custom to buy up a number of these poor creatures and then have them driven in a bunch to the killers after dark. Far from being a legitimate business—the man was making a business of cruelty.

On February 2nd, a woman reported to the Society that she had seen two old crippled horses that were sick and sore and without shoes, being driven to a high covered wagon used as an ambulance for hauling condemned horses to the killers.

She said that one of the horses of the team—a white mare—had fallen

at the corner of 12th and Loomis Streets, where it had been abandoned by the driver to lie on the wet, icy street in a suffering condition for four hours. At the end of that time a park policeman had been summoned and mercifully shot the horse.

Humane Officers went to the place in question and found the body of the dead horse. The animal was old and thin and the fetlock joint of the right hind leg had been broken.

Complainant was seen and further stated that the other horse of the team—a sorrel in color—was in a shockingly bad condition.

The Humane Officers learned the names of the owner and driver of the team and called at their barn. The sorrel horse was found standing in the barn. The officers examined it and recognized it as one of the team which the owner had been arrested for working the week before. One foot was badly swollen and covered with proud flesh as a result of improper care after an injury to the hoof.

The men were arrested on warrants obtained the following day, and were tried and convicted by Judge Newcomer at the Desplaines Street Station, March 1st. Fines of \$35.00 and costs for the owner and \$3.00 and costs for the driver were imposed. These were paid.

February 11, while on Wabash Ave., an officer of this Society saw a man cruelly beat a bay horse that was being driven to a heavily loaded truck. The animal was in good condition.

The officer called to the man to stop whipping his horse, but he either did not hear the command or wilfully disregarded it. The man continued to ply the whip for the distance of a block. At this point an officer of the Mounted Squad placed him under arrest.

The case came to trial the morning of February 14th, before Judge Decker, who, after listening to the testimony, fined the man \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$11.50 in all, which was paid.

Case 770; Record 82.

On February 15th, Mr. W. G. Kent, our special agent at Dixon, Ill., swore out a warrant for the arrest of a woman and her son, living in Dixon, charging them with having saturated a dog with gasoline and then set fire to it, horribly mutilating the dog.

The case was given a hearing before Justice Shaulis. Fifteen witnesses were subpoenaed. When put upon the witness stand the boy admitted that he had poured gasoline over a neighbor's dog, afterwards setting fire to it, and gave as his reason for having done so that the dogs in the vicinity had become a great nuisance.

State's Attorney Harry Edwards, for the prosecution, and H. A. Brooks, counsel for the defendant, argued the case.

The jury was out until 9 o'clock in the evening of the day of the trial before returning a verdict. The boy was found guilty and the mother was acquitted. The boy was fined \$10.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$30.00.

The poor victimized dog was humanely destroyed.

Case 803; Record 32.

On the petition of Mr. W. G. Kent, a 10 year old boy named Henry O'Neil was declared dependent by Judge Scott. The boy had had no one to look after him and had become unruly in his conduct.

Mrs. Vaile, a member of the Associated Charities, was appointed temporary probation officer. In case of necessity the association volunteered to take charge of the boy.

Case 431; Record 60.

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

**A COURSE OF LECTURES ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS, GIVEN
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,
AT ITS BUILDING, 560 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.**

PROGRAM FOR 1910.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14.

8:00 to 8:45—Winter shoeing as it relates to horses' comfort and safety; to sprains, fractures and other injuries incidental to falling down. DR. A. H. BAKER, Chicago Veterinary College.

8:45 to 9:30—Traffic rules and regulations. CAPTAIN CHAS. C. HEALEY, commanding Mounted Squadron.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 22.

2:30 p. m.—The origin and scope of the laws concerning cruelty to children. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, Secretary and Counsel, The Illinois Humane Society.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28.

8:00 to 8:45—Cruelty to horses by overloading and thereby lessening their earning power, depreciating their value and shortening their lives. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—The origin and scope of the laws concerning cruelty to animals. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11.

8:00 to 8:45—Harnessing and hooking to prevent sore shoulders and backs; to get the most out of horses' efforts and yet conserve their strength. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Barn rules and regulations. MR. THOS. J. CAVANAGH, Secretary, Chicago Team Owners' Association.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 19.

2:30 p. m.—Juvenile problems: Delinquency and dependency among children, and the causes thereof. MR. W. LESTER BODINE, Superintendent Compulsory Education Department, Board of Education, Chicago.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25.

8:00 to 8:45—Cruelty to horses by being worked when lame from diseases of the feet, corns, treads, toe cracks, founder, drop sole canker, nail pricks, open joint, side bone, quittor, furuncle. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Application of laws concerning cruelty to animals. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 26.

2:30 p. m.—Lecture on juvenile problems, continued.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

8:00 to 8:45—Diseases of the forelegs: Ringbone, splint, bowed tendon, kneesprung, capped elbow. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Last lecture on laws continued.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 12.

2:30 p. m.—Child study. DR. D. P. MACMILLAN, Director of Child Study, Chicago Public Schools.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

8:00 to 8:45—Diseases of the hind legs: Ringbone, spavin, curb, capped back, string halt. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Open lecture.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 26.

2:30 p. m.—Child labor. MR. EDGAR T. DAVIES, Chief State Factory Inspector, Illinois.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

8:00 to 8:45—Feeds and feeding: Heat prostration, sunstroke and proper treatment of animals during hot summer season. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Handling of cases on the street; evidence and preparation of cases for trial. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

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VOL. VI.

APRIL, 1910

No. 6

CONSERVATION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES IN ANIMAL LIFE IN THIS COUNTRY.

By **JOHN PARTRIDGE**, Pres. State Humane Assn. of California and
San Francisco S. P. C. A.

From the four quarters of our country comes the warning—Beware!

From the Everglades of Florida, where once thrived the birds that furnished the plumes to adorn my lady's bonnet; to the fisheries of Alaska that produce the world's greatest supply of salmon, and from the Coasts of Labrador and Maine, formerly the source of fish foods for the continent, to the Gulf of California, where the unfortunate turtle is speared and conveyed half alive, only to be again tortured before he reaches the table of our restaurants, and on the Great Interior Plains, where millions of animals are raised annually, only to die a slow death of starvation and thirst, this same wanton waste is practiced, until all experience goes to prove that Humane Education can play an important part in conserving the natural resources of animal life.

Even now, aigrettes, those delicate white sprays so cherished by thoughtless women, have to be imported from foreign countries. The business of the plume hunter, once very profitable in the United States, is a thing of the past. Aigrette plumes are found on the birds only during the nesting season, when they gather in large colonies and are slaughtered by the hunter in great numbers. The parent bird gone, the young being

neglected, die of starvation, no attempt being made to care for them. These same conditions apply to many other beautiful birds. All this I hope will soon be changed, for the Audubon Societies are alive to the situation.

As to the great fisheries of Alaska and other parts, tourists are amazed at the wanton waste practiced by fishermen on the Alaskan Coasts and in the Columbia River. The decrease in these places has become so marked that Federal regulation must be inaugurated to save the fish from exterminating. In the Sacramento River, where catches are being safeguarded and replenished from time to time, the supply has remained the same for many years.

From the rookeries of the fur seals in Alaska comes the same piteous cry—beware of the despoiler. Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, in speaking before the State Humane Association of California, made the following statement:

"In 1885 there were two million fur seals on our islands; in 1891 there were nine hundred thousand; in 1896, two hundred thousand; and now there are, I understand, from reports of friends, but fifty thousand."

What the American people need is an International Game Law. We all

agree that the water should not be robbed of those animals that cannot be restored. A closed season of twelve years for the fur seals has been proposed, on the expiration of which term the killing on the islands shall be done only by Government agents and Canada shall receive one-fourth of the proceeds from the sale of the skins. This arrangement should be considered and adopted, if a better cannot be had.

The conditions on the great cattle ranges are occupying considerable attention at the present time and are on a fair way to be solved. The American Humane Association has, by persistent efforts, exposed the terrible suffering of animals in the winter seasons on the prairies of the middle West. There has been so much said on the subject by humanitarians that the prominent public men of the country will find themselves assisting in the remedial work under the laws suggested to conserve the great natural resources of the United States.

The early policy of land disposal has been one conducive of loose methods and reckless waste on the part of the stockmen and utter indifference to the consideration due animal life.

So easy has it been to acquire lands by transfer under state charters, by special grants, and otherwise, that it has had a tendency to induce individuals and corporations to become reckless and take chances on mild and moist years producing great profits, with little or no effort; and with purses bulging with wealth, no provision has ever been attempted to protect the great herds against the rigors of a heavy freeze or carry them through a severe winter.

The development of land laws through Squatter Sovereignty has been slow, and has impeded progress,

though, perhaps, originally an excusable evil, it must now give way to progress and civilization.

Land surveys should be made with due regard to the topography of the country, the capabilities of the soil and water sources. Entry should be permitted only to actual settlers, and homesteading encouraged.

The effect of wise legislation will be to settle up the country with a law-abiding people, having due regard for the care of their livestock, with a natural increase of production, consistent with commonsense methods.

The creation of national forests, parks and other reserves will add greatly to the equitable water supply.

The tendency toward large holdings is encouraged by the tenantry system, but its influence on production and population is discouraging. Federal leasing, under well-defined regulation, may be permitted, until the land is required by actual settlers. Free unrestricted use of the ranges must not be tolerated. The benefits of the free-hold system will impart that self-interest which always attaches to ownership. The advantages of making this a nation of homes and home owners are so many and so apparent that comment thereon is unnecessary. Peace, contentment and kindness are always best nurtured in the glow of the fireside. Federal and state action is absolutely essential to preserve that peace and harmony which can only prevail under well-defined rights in which the humane laws must assert themselves in every clause, and assure success to their prospective influence on production, encourage commerce, and conserve the resources in animal life whenever and wherever the need arises.

The man from Colorado objected to the Burket Bill, because, as he stated, it would put a stop to the settlement of

public lands; while the man from Texas insisted that if present conditions continue there will be no government land worth settling upon; while the man from Wyoming said that in his enclosure during the winter months he carries his cattle on ten-dollar hay, while a number of his neighbors carry theirs on free grass. The man from Wyoming also owned high-grade cattle, and bought high-grade bulls with a view of improving his herd. After listening to the arguments it is not difficult for us to decide under which system the best care is likely to be accorded the beasts. The man of all sections must understand that the sentiment of the whole world is against any system that will admit of the wanton cruelty that is permitted to exist in the range stock business. In years when the grass is good and the winter mild, the animals have a chance to live, but in years of severe winters thousands and thousands are frozen to death. Federal regulation must be had. No man has a right to be party to such atrocities. It must not be understood, however, that all cattlemen are unmindful of the protection due their animals, for such is not the case, and a great deal of what does occur, happens perhaps through thoughtlessness, for I believe the majority are willing to be advised.

The development of grazing and stock raising in the United States, including home pasturing, breeding and herding, has grown to tremendous proportions; the extent and value of these industries are so enormous that the commercial side of the question will help the humanitarian. The livestock business today in California, Arizona and New Mexico, alone, concerns the handling and care of eleven and one-half million head, valued at over one hundred million dollars. A great portion of this vast herd has to depend almost entirely on the open

grazing lands of these three states, of which there are over one hundred and thirty million acres subject to the government control.

Grazing in the arid and semi-arid regions, considered with reference to stock, including cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules and miscellaneous stock, has been so great that until quite recently the land was not capable of sustaining one-half the stock it formerly did, owing to the almost total destruction of natural grasses.

Should the plan be carried out of reseeding, limiting the number of animals to conform with the feed supply, fencing in the range with due regard to water sources and proper protection for the forests, and cultivation of the brush sections, which are Nature's greatest reservoirs, better than any dam that can be built by man; it will restore the pastures to their former productiveness, as when the antelope and deer grew sleek and fat and roamed unrestricted.

The enforcement of the doctrine of conservation of the natural resources of the country, as I understand it, does not mean the tying up of all enterprise, as some persons would have you believe, nor is it an attack upon the large moneyed interests, without which it would be impossible to carry on the great undertakings which have done so much to develop manufactures and place this nation in a position to be independent of the rest of the world, but it is a reminder that wanton waste can lead to but one end, and that—disaster.

The country's resources must be handled in a sane manner, not for the benefit of a few, but for the use of all, which means that there must, of necessity, be some regulating power. It is for us to do our part, and see that the cause for which we stand receives that consideration which is its due.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of
The Illinois Humane Society

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING

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APRIL, 1910

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.

Chicago—the city having the greatest teaming interests in the world—is soon to have its first Work-Horse Parade. Various attempts to establish such a parade have been made for several years past, but conditions were such as to make it impossible to have all Chicago's interests properly represented.

Gradually, things have shaken into shape and conditions become more favorable. A representative management has been secured, and a work-horse parade in Chicago is now an assured thing.

On March 25th, a meeting was held at 92 La Salle Street for the purpose of forming an organization for the promotion of a work-horse parade. Mr. W. E. Tyrrell, Mr. George A. Probst, Mr. Fred C. Weintz, Mr. T. J. Cavanagh, Mr. John L. Shortall and Mr. George A. E. Scott were present at this meeting. Mr. Scott made a motion, which was seconded by Mr. Weintz, and carried, that a committee consisting of Mr. Cavanagh, Mr. Probst, Mr. Shortall and Mr. Tyrrell be appointed to select a suitable man for President of the contemplated organization. It was suggested that the organization be called The Work-Horse Parade Association of Cook County. It was moved by Mr. Shortall and seconded by Mr.

Probst that the meeting be adjourned until Thursday, March 24th, at 11 o'clock, at the same place; and that Mr. Cavanagh be Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Scott Secretary pro tem.

It was suggested and agreed upon by those present that representatives of the Building Material Association, the Van Team Owners' Association, Coal Team Owners' Association, South Water Street Association, Express Companies, Harness Makers, Wagon Makers, and all others that could be persuaded to come, be secured by the different members of the committee to attend the adjourned meeting.

At the meeting held on Thursday, March 24th, 1910, the following people were present:

M. B. Stevens, A. A. Stevens & Bro.
J. B. Thomas, Libby, McNeill & Libby.
E. B. Merritt, Armour & Co.
H. D. Hunt, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
P. J. Finnegan, Joseph Stockton Transfer Co.
John L. Shortall, The Illinois Humane Society.
L. M. Byles, Morris & Company.
F. C. Weintz, Weintz Express & Transfer Co.
W. E. Tyrrell, 92 La Salle Street.
D. D. LaPrarie, Pabst Brg. Co.
Robert W. Cooper, 321 E. Indiana St.
Harry J. Lillibridge, G. H. Hammond Co.
Thomas J. Cavanagh, Chairman pro tem.
George A. H. Scott, Secretary pro tem.
George A. Probst, South Water Street Team Owners' Assn.
William Colohan, South Water Street Team Owners' Assn.
Edward P. Hanisch, R. Hanisch Sons.
After some general discussion regarding the advisability and benefit of inaugurating such a parade, it was moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Finnegan, and unanimously carried, that a committee be appointed by the Chairman to make a selection of offi-

cers for the proposed Work-Horse Parade Association of Cook County; and that the committee so appointed present its report at a meeting to be held on Monday, March 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mr. Cavanagh's office.

At this meeting on Monday, March 28th, held for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to select a suitable person to fill the office of President of the proposed Work-Horse Parade organization and for the transaction of any and all other business pertaining to the same, there were present the following persons:

Mr. M. B. Stevens. A. A. Stevens & Bro.

Mr. J. B. Thomas. Libby, McNeill & Libby.

Mr. E. B. Merritt. Armour & Co.

Mr. H. D. Hunt. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

Mr. P. J. Finnegan. Joseph Stockton Transfer Co.

Mr. John L. Shortall. The Illinois Humane Society.

Mr. F. C. Weintz. Weintz Express & Transfer Co.

Mr. W. E. Tyrrell. 92 La Salle Street.

Mr. Harry J. Lillibridge. G. H. Hammond Co.

Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh. Chairman pro tem.

Mr. George A. H. Scott. Secretary pro tem.

Mr. Arthur Meeker. Armour & Company.

Mr. Quinn. Crane Company.

Mr. Connery. City Fuel Company.

Mr. Jewell. Boston Work Horse Parade Association.

The committee reported that Mr. Arthur Meeker had been called upon and asked to become the President of the proposed Work-Horse Parade Association, and while he had not given a final answer he had taken the matter under advisement. Mr. Jewell, of Boston, gave interesting information regarding the Boston Work-Horse Parade Association, relative to the method and management of the

parade and system of awarding prizes adopted by that city. Some of the medals awarded at Boston were exhibited at the meeting.

Mr. Meeker then stated that he would gladly act as president of the Association, provided those present were unanimous in the choice. Being assured of the unanimity of feeling on that point, he accepted the presidency. Thereupon, a motion was made and adopted that Mr. Meeker's acceptance be incorporated in the report of the committee, and that the report, so amended, be adopted. Upon motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously adopted, the committee was continued to act as a committee, together with the President as an ex officio member thereof, to select suitable officers of the Association, and to make report at the next meeting, to be held on Wednesday, March 30th, 1910, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mr. Cavanagh's office.

At the meeting held on Wednesday, March 30th, 1910, there were present Mr. Arthur Meeker, Mr. John L. Shortall, Capt. Chas. C. Healey, Mr. W. E. Tyrrell, Mr. Patrick J. Finnegan, Mr. Harry J. Lillibridge, Mr. Matt Quinn, Mr. George A. Probst, Mr. George A. H. Scott, and Mr. T. J. Cavanagh.

The committee appointed to name officers for the Association reported as follows:

For President. Mr. Arthur Meeker; for Vice Presidents. Mr. George W. Dixon. Mr. Walter Butler, Mr. Stanley Field, and Mr. A. A. Sprague; for Secretary and Manager. Mr. T. J. Cavanagh; for Treasurer. Mr. E. A. Potter; for the Executive Committee, the President, ex-officio, the Secretary, ex-officio, Mr. Stanley Field, Mr. George W. Dixon, Mr. W. E. Tyrrell, Mr. George A. H. Scott and Mr. E. H. Jewell.

For Directors: John S. Cooper, Harold McCormick, Julius Rosenwald, Geo. A. Probst, John A. Spoor, Robert Ogilvie, Milton Booth, John T. Stockton.

Frank Hebard, Leroy T. Steward, James Horan, John S. Field, Henry G. Foreman, Francis T. Simmons, Wm. Kolocek, Edward P. Hanisch, R. T. Crane, Jr., D. H. Burnham, LaVerne W. Noyes, American Express Company, United States Express Company, John Wolff, H. Stilwell, H. J. McBirney, Jas. Keeley, J. W. Scott, Jas. O. Heyworth, B. A. Eckhart, J. W. Fernald, E. Hines, Fred W. Upham, Austin J. Doyle, William Neer, Alexander H. Revell, John R. Bowman, John C. Cunningham, E. Louis Kuhns, George L. Warner, Clyde Carr, John T. Wilder, James M. Wright, National Express Co., Wells Fargo & Company.

The persons so recommended by the Committee were duly nominated and unanimously elected to their respective offices.

After the election of officers, the following resolution was offered and unanimously carried: That the Committee on Nominations be given power to substitute other names for the names of any persons not accepting the office to which they were elected; that the Committee be also empowered to add such names as it may seem fit from time to time.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That the securing of Michigan Avenue for holding the parade be left to the President, Mr. Meeker.

That the Executive Committee have power of making selection of all persons necessary to take charge of the parade and officer the same on Decoration Day.

That the President be authorized to appoint a Committee to raise funds to defray the expenses connected with the holding of this parade as he may see fit at any time.

That no entrance fee be charged.

That the President, who is the Chairman of the Executive Committee, shall have power to appoint any other committees that may be neces-

sary to carry on the work of the Association at any time as he may see fit.

The direct object of a work-horse parade is to improve the condition and treatment of work horses; and, indirectly, to influence the public to take an interest in the good treatment of horses, including those doing public service, to induce owners and teamsters to take a personal and humane interest in the condition and appearance of their horses, to stimulate all classes of people to buy and use horses of a good type, and to encourage and reward the intelligent, considerate driver. In London, there are cart-horse and van-horse societies and each gives an annual parade. This custom has maintained in England for about thirty years under the inauguration of Sir Walter Gilby and the patronage of royalty. The establishment of this yearly parade of work-horses has brought about a close competition among the owners and drivers in vying with each other to see who can show the best conditioned horse or horses at the end of each year of service.

Parades of this kind have been given in New York, San Francisco, Boston, and other large cities, following in the main the plan established by the London Society. There are no set rules by which these parades are conducted. The circumstances and conditions of each locality govern the situation.

A Work-Horse Show is unlike all other horse shows in object, purpose, character, management, rules of classification, and points for consideration. *Good condition*, as evidenced by the daily care given by the drivers, is the basis of the competition. No sick, lame, docked, or otherwise unfit horse is allowed to compete, but all others may enter free of charge. The very nature of such competition reverses

the ordinary rules governing horse shows. Sound condition of body, limbs and feet, free breathing, gentle manners, well-fitting comfortable harness, take precedence above beauty, style, action, good points, size, breed, type, in awarding of prizes. Classification is according to age and length of service in the possession of the owner. No age limit bars the way in this contest and the old work-horse veterans may be the blue ribbon standard bearers. It is a "free for all" exhibit—for horse lovers, not horse fanciers—a show for the horse rather than a horse show.

With more draft horses and greater teaming interests than any other city in the world; with miles of splendid boulevards; and an association of interested, practical men to promote such a display, there is every reason to believe that Chicago will have a magnificent Work-Horse Parade on Decoration Day, May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and ten.

RECENT LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS.

On Friday, April 1st, Mr. George A. H. Scott was invited to speak at the George B. McClellan School, 35th and Wallace Sts.

An excellent program, composed of recitations and musical selections, was given by the pupils, followed by an instructive talk by Mr. Scott about humane work.

On the same day, Mr. Scott went to the Chicago Normal School and delivered the first of a series of lectures on practical humane work before the six hundred students of that school.

On the evening of April 2nd, another lecture was given by Mr. Scott at Washington Hall, under the auspices of Shipping Clerks' Council, No. 22, Royal League. This lecture was illustrated by many interesting stereopticon views from different parts of the world.

A BIRD LOVER'S APRIL.

Bradford Torrey in a book of essays on bird life included a chapter with the title that is used for this editorial. Mr. Torrey's April bird study was made in New England. Everywhere bird life is interesting and perhaps it is much the same, but the April of the Lake Shore District of Illinois provides the bird lover, with a feathered feast the like of which is not spread in any other part of the country.

April marks the height of the tide of the spring migration. To change the figure it is a month given over to a passing show. The procession begins with the chewink, the whitethroat and the fox sparrow and it ends with the scarlet tanager, the Cape May warbler and the humming bird, all birds of proper and attractive habit and worthy of intimate friendship.

Lincoln Park, Chicago, is acknowledged to be one of the best bird-study fields in the United States. The feathered hosts come up from the South, strike the foot of the lake and divide, the one-half passing up the Michigan shore and the other half the Illinois shore. Most of our birds migrate at night and those that pass over the city weary winged at the late hours see the green of Lincoln Park below them and drop down to rest and to spend the day.

In two hours of a late April morning in Lincoln Park a trained observer saw and identified sixty-five species of native birds. Fifteen species were in sight at one time. It is doubtful if the park observers in any other part of the world can find in their notes of the migration seasons a like record. The April show is worthy and there is no price of admission charged. It is a daily performance and those who go once will go again.—Chicago Evening Post.

Only he who accords to animals their rights, deserves to be called a man in the full sense of the word. —Landsteiner.

Our well-being depends much more largely upon the existence of animals, than does theirs upon us. —Schuen.

He who shows no mercy to the helpless creatures that are dependent upon him, has no right when he himself becomes helpless, to beseech a higher power, "Lord, be merciful to me!" —B. von Suttner.



MISS EDITH A. HOWARD

Of Oregon, Illinois.

Winner of the prize offered to the scholar of the Ogle County Schools, for the best essay on the subject of "The Value and Influence of Humane Education."



MISS MARGARET CAMPBELL

Of Oregon, Illinois.

Entitled to Honorable Mention for the second best essay in the same contest.

THE VALUE AND INFLUENCE OF HUMANE EDUCATION.

WRITTEN BY MISS EDITH A. HOWARD.

"The tender and humane passion in the human heart is too precious a quality to allow it to be hardened or effaced by practices such as we often indulge in."

Humane education teaches kindness and consideration to the so-called dumb creatures. This in itself is very important, nevertheless, the most important of all is the foundation of character. One will have pity for the animals that are not able to protect themselves and will recognize that they have the same right to life and protection. In the eighteenth century humane education was carried so far as to think a person lacking in sense if he should kill even a worm. Cowper says:

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners
and fine sense
Yet wanting in sensibility, a man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a
worm."

"He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

In this century also we want to reverence all that God has made and loved.

Humane education should begin in the home from the earliest stages of infancy, for the impressions received at that time, whether for good or evil, will remain through life. The parents who put the child upon a hobby horse,

give him a whip and say, "Now whip the old horse and make him go," little realize the cruel passion that they are instilling into his little heart; for when he gets in a wagon behind a real horse you will very soon see that he has not forgotten his first lesson. And with these lessons continued in various ways he is permitted to tantalize the dog, the cat, rob birds' nests, and do many other acts of cruelty to animals. And still further you can trace his character in connection with his playmates, and when he is grown to manhood, also his relations with his fellowmen.

It is a well-known fact that the training of the intellect alone is not sufficient. It is very true that the education of the head without the training of the heart simply increases one's power for evil, while the education of the heart along with the education of the head increases one's power for good. This is indeed true education.

We must begin with the child. The lessons learned in childhood are the last to be forgotten. The potter can only mould the clay when it is soft, for when it begins to harden he can do nothing with it. So it is with the child. When it is young, the first principles of conduct instilled into his mind take root and grow, and these principles become fixed as he grows from childhood to youth and from youth to manhood. How important, then, that these principles implanted within the child's heart be lessons of gentleness, kindness, mercy, love and humanity, and not lessons of hatred, envy, selfishness and malice! How important that it be taught to be kind, gentle, loving, and humane! There is no better way of accomplishing this than by teaching kindness towards

God's lower creatures. And if children are taught thus, they will not only be kind and merciful to the lower animals but, as they reach manhood, also to their fellow men. As one writer says, "Let them be taught that the lower animals are God's creatures, as they themselves are, put here by a common Heavenly Father, each for its own special service, and that they have the same right to life and protection. Let them be taught that principle recognized by all noble-hearted men, that it is only a depraved, debased and cowardly nature that will injure an inferior, defenseless creature, simply because it is in its power to do so, and that there is no better, no grander test of true bravery and nobility of character than one's treatment of the lower animals."

Then let the children be trained, their hands, their intellects and, above all, their hearts. They should have pity for the animals that cannot protect themselves, that are unable to explain their pain and suffering. As a result of that training they will in time be brought to realize that the higher law is to protect and care for the weak and defenseless. This, in turn, will lead them to that highest law—man's duty to man.

There was a touching incident in the life of the celebrated Russian novelist, Turgenieff, which awakened sentiments in him that colored all his writings with a deep and tender feeling.

When Turgenieff was ten years old his father took him out one day bird shooting. As they were walking along a golden pheasant arose from the ground close at his feet. He raised his gun and fired, and was wild with excitement when the bird fell fluttering at his side. The bird was growing weaker and weaker, but the instinct of the mother was stronger than death, and with a feeble flutter

of her wings the mother bird reached her nest, where her young brood were huddled together. Soon the little head toppled over and the dead body of the bird was the only covering for her brood.

"Father! Father!" cried Turgenieff, turning his horror-stricken face to his father, "what have I done?" The only reply the father made was, "Well done, my son; that was well done for your first shot. You will soon be a fine sportsman."

"Never, father, never again shall I destroy any living creature. If that is sport I will have none of it. Life is more beautiful to me than death, and since I cannot give life, I will not take it."

We need more sympathy in all our relations of life. Sympathy must be brought about so far as our relations with one another and with the animal world are concerned. Every living creature must be looked upon, respected, and treated not as a mere thing, not as something merely to serve us, but as a living creature.

The Golden Rule must be applied in our relations with the animal world just as it must be applied in our relations with our fellow men. No one can be a Christian man or woman until this fact is embodied in his or her mind. If it were not for the birds, practically all the vegetable and plant life would in time be destroyed, and we would be helpless so far as our living was concerned. When we study the habits of animals in a truly sympathetic way, we soon see that each one has a place in the economy of God's world. Instead of being enemies of the animal world, we should be their friends and helpers.

There is a joy that comes from this open-hearted fellowship with all living creatures which is too precious and valuable to be given up when it is once

experienced. Many people, in all parts of the world, whose thoughts and sympathies have reached this higher plane, are giving freely of their time and money for the advancement of humane education, for the circulating of many thousands of humane publications, for building homes for animals, and for the enlargement of the work of the various organizations.

I cannot complete this essay without touching upon two incidents in the life of our beloved Lincoln, one of the most humane of men. One, as he was traveling with some companions, he noticed a helpless bird fluttering along the road. He dismounted from his horse and put the bird on a limb near the nest. One of his companions laughingly said, "Why, Lincoln, why did you bother yourself and delay us with such a trifle as that?" "My friend," said Mr. Lincoln, "I can only say this, that I feel the better for it." Another, during the series of debates with Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, Mr. Douglas said, "I care not whether in the Territories slavery be voted up or whether it be voted down, it makes not a particle of difference to me." Lincoln replied with emotion, "I am very sorry to perceive that my friend Judge Douglas does not feel the lash the least bit when it is laid upon another man's back."

In conclusion, I will quote the words of a celebrated author, who says, "Such are the strong, the valiant, the royal men and women, those with this tender, soul-pathos, loving, caring, feeling for, sympathizing with, both their fellow human beings and their so-called dumb fellow creatures; recognizing that we are all parts of the one great whole, all different forms of the manifestation of the Spirit of Infinite Life, Love, and Power that is back of all, working in and through all,—the life of all."

THE VALUE AND INFLUENCE OF HUMANE EDUCATION.

WRITTEN BY

MISS MARGARET CAMPBELL.

In some children the instinct of kindness is inborn and develops like a flower. It has been said that the history of the development of man from babyhood to old age is a condensed history of the development of the race. Although it is less sentimental to think of a child as a barbarian than as an angel, one is forced to see ties of close affinity with the barbarian when, for instance, a crowd of boys make "sport" of stoning a cat. The barbarian acts on impulse; so does the undeveloped human. "It is the purpose of education to make a child think; it is the special purpose of humane education to find some quality of sympathetic kindness in the child, and develop it. One writer says, "The Aim of Humane Education is recognition of the bond uniting all living things with Nature and Nature's God."

No child can practice cruelty towards any living creature without doing himself far greater harm, yet in the majority of the homes we hear, "Don't hurt the cat, she will scratch you," instead of, "Don't hurt the cat, for she feels the pain as you do." Children are naturally fond of animals and by no other means can kindness be so thoroughly inculcated in them as by humane teaching. In this way we can increase the sympathetic feeling in them, and awaken through the imagination their kinship with every living thing.

Ethics should be taught in every school because it is necessary for the welfare of society and individual happiness. In hundreds of school rooms where they have received this higher education, the teachers say, "The chil-

dren are less disorderly and more gentle and affectionate to each other. They feel more and more kindly to the animal, and have ceased to rob nests and kill birds. They are touched by the suffering of animals, and the pain they feel when they see them cruelly used moves others to pity and compassion."

Humane Education is the strongest weapon with which to accomplish the greatest good. If you can reach the heart of a child you will make a tender, considerate man and a good citizen. You will save vast quantities of future abuse in home, business, stable and farm. It is simply loving all thy fellow creatures as thyself, and showing it; teaching the children of men the beauty of mercy, justice and peace. It has been said that, "The greatest thing a man can do for God is to be kind to some of His other children." Man is God incarnate. Humanity, therefore, cannot be very far from being next to Godliness. Even in religion there is nothing greater or more important than this great principle of service, helpfulness, kindness and love. What is a Christian? A follower of Christ, one who does as He did and one who lives as He lived. Who was Christ? He that healed the sick, clothed the naked, bound up the broken-hearted, sustained and encouraged the weak, befriended and aided the poor and needy, taught the people to live nobly, truly, grandly, and who spent all of his time in the service of humanity.

Kindness to animals has always been a distinguishing mark of every real religion. Norman Macleod said, "I would give nothing for that man's religion whose cat and dog are not the better for it."

"Because he hath pity on every living creature, therefore is man called holy."

A Humane Spirit is one of the signs of greatness. The people whose memory we love and honor most were kind to animals and their fellow men. Among many, was Abraham Lincoln. The Greatest Act in his life was when he signed the "Emancipation Proclamation." In 1840, when he returned the little sparrows to their nest, and again, when he pulled the pig from the mire, he was preparing himself for that greater deed—the freeing of those four million black brothers.

We say that the chief cause for inhuman treatment of animals has been a supposed inferior degree of intelligence on the part of animals which, in another form, would mean that they are less able to care for and protect themselves. Should this be a reason why they should be neglected and cruelly treated? No. This should be the greatest reason why we should all the more zealously care for, protect and kindly treat them. "The law of kindness is the law of happiness."

"Wherever one finds sweet humanity, he finds a spot where all people love to dwell."

Woman is the cause of much suffering. One of our greater writers says, "Woman has stood through the centuries as embodied tenderness and sympathy. Her gentleness has made her great, and about her knees humanity clings for refuge from cruelty and wrong." Cruelty when balanced against fashion has no weight. She who turns pale at the sight of a cut finger will deck herself in furs and feathers that it would take a fair-sized zoological park and a huge aviary to supply, and then calmly march to church to hear a sermon on cruelty.

A bier for dead birds, has it come to that?

Must be our thought of a woman's hat.

This education will eliminate most of the neglect, indifference, ignorance and cruelty to domestic animals. Man will be educated to have interest in, feeling for, and sympathy with every phase of life that has the power to enjoy and to suffer. Among the many other things this education of the heart will strike out is the painful and unnecessary check rein on horses. It does no credit to their owners' goodness of heart that they should longer continue to torture the animals that so faithfully serve them. It will do away with the cruel and heartless habit of making collections of butterflies, insects, and birds' eggs, merely for the sake of collecting. The most serious evil of this practice is that it entirely does away with the idea of the sacredness of life. It is not only the suffering of all dumb animals that we are trying to prevent, but, also, and much more important, the moral degradation of the person who causes this suffering. There is a law which says that one cannot do an unkind or cruel act without doing himself a great injury, and, on the other hand, he cannot do a kind or a loving service for another without bringing rich returns to his own life and growth.

"Thus the new idea about the rights of children and the rights of dumb animals must be repeated until it shall become a mode of modern thought. Men and women will be kindness incarnate because they will not know anything else than love and equity. All of these great results will be seen when Humane Education has been taught in all of our schools and homes. Few persons can remember when certain principles and emotions came to their own hearts. How can one find the day, the hour, when the truth was coming for years?

"The same Almighty Hand which decks the lily and cares for the spar-

row fashions also the little squirrels and beautiful butterflies, and adapts each to the physical conditions by which His providence has surrounded it."

"The same Force formed the Sparrow,
That fashioned man, the king,
That God of the whole,
Gave a Spark to the Soul
Of every feathered thing."

"And I am my brother's keeper
And I will fight his fight
And speak the word for beast and bird,
Till the world shall set things right."

APRIL FOOLS.

Shy little pansies
Tucked away to sleep,
Wrapped in brown blankets
Piled snug and deep,
Heard in a day-dream
A bird singing clear;
"Wake, little sweethearts;
The springtime is here!"

Glad little pansies,
Stirring from their sleep,
Shook their brown blankets
Off for a peep,
Put on their velvet hoods,
Purple and gold,
And stood all a-tremble
Abroad in the cold.

Snowflakes were flying,
Skies were grim and gray,
Bluebird and robin
Had scurried away;
Only the cruel wind
Laughed as it said,
"Poor little April fools,
Hurry back to bed!"

Soft chins a-quiver,
Dark eyes full of tears,
Brave little pansies,
Spite of their fears,
Said, "Let us wait for
The sunshiny weather;
Take hold of hands, dears,
And cuddle up together."

—Emily H. Miller.



LOVING CUP

Presented by Mrs. James C. Fesler as the prize in the humane essay contest, instituted by Miss Anna B. Champion, Superintendent Ogle County Schools.

IN COURT

**The Original Documents in the Matter of All Cases Reported Under This Heading
Comprising a Few of the Cases Attended to by the Society During the Month,
are on File at the Home Office of the Illinois Humane Society.**

February 28th, an officer of the Society was notified that a druggist at Taylor and Paulina Streets was holding a girl fifteen years old, who was known to have run away from home.

The officer went at once to the drug store, and found the girl dressed in a clean gingham dress, but wearing no hat or coat. She gave her own name, and those of her parents, and told where she lived. She said she had made the attempt to escape from home on account of the cruel treatment she received from her mother. She was filled with fear at the thought of going home, and the officer took her to the Juvenile Home, 171 Ewing Street, where he asked that an examination be made to determine the girl's sanity, as she seemed a little demented.

The officer then called on the parents of the girl, and was told by them that she was subject to fits and was mentally unbalanced. A nearby neighbor corroborated this statement. The mother declared that she never whipped the girl, but that the child told lies about the treatment accorded her. It was found that there were eleven children in the family, ranging in ages from thirty to eleven years age.

Upon another visit to the Juvenile Home, the officer was informed that the girl had become so unruly as to make it necessary to send her to the Detention Hospital.

On March 3rd, the girl was brought before the County Court. The parents were represented, and asked to take the girl home. The court allowed them to do so without hearing the evidence in the case.

Record No. 60; Case No. 519.

March 2nd a man complained that a horse in bad condition was down on the street in front of his store, and asked that an officer be sent to examine it.

The officer found the horse blind in both eyes, with a spavin on the right hind leg, and in bad condition generally. A complaint for the arrest of the owner was drawn up and sworn to.

Judge Stewart heard the case and fined the owner \$5.00 and costs, \$13.50 in all, which was paid.

Record No. 83; Case No. 74.

March 2nd, complaint came to the Society that a horse had been abandoned at 23rd and Center Streets.

An officer of the Society investigated and found that a small horse had been down in the mud from half past three o'clock until a quarter of nine at night. The animal was in a bad, suffering condition; and the humane officer destroyed it. The owner was found and placed under arrest.

March 8th, the case was called at Englewood Police Station, before Judge Fry, who, after hearing the evidence, fined the prisoner \$5.00 and costs.

Record 83; Case 26.

March 8th, a woman reported that she was having a team held at State and Kinzie Streets, and would like to have an officer of the Society make an examination of their condition. An officer went to the barn where the horses were kept and found a bay horse standing in a stall.

The animal had a large tumor on the left breast, open for the length of four inches. The inflammation extended so far from the sore itself that practically the whole breast was painful to the touch. A collar hanging on a nearby post was saturated with blood and matter, giving evidence of having been used on the sore horse. No one in any way connected with the stable or horse could be found.

The following day, the name of the owner was learned, and the man was located. He admitted the sore was bad, and that his brother was working the horse. The officer obtained a warrant for the arrest of the owner.

March 23rd, the case was called before Judge Newcomer, at West Chicago Avenue Police Court. The owner was charged with causing and knowingly allowing a horse to be worked in an unfit condition.

Evidence was given by Mrs. F. W. Packard and Mounted Officer Powers. The Court fined the owner \$10.00 and costs, \$15.00 in all.

Record 83; Case 94.

On the morning of March 8th, it was reported to the Society that a woman eighty-three years of age, living on Dearborn Street, was habitually abused by her son.

An officer called upon the woman and found her so beaten and bruised about the face that he sent at once for a doctor to come and dress the wounds.

In the afternoon of the same day, the son—a man thirty-eight years old—was arrested by detectives from the Stanton Avenue Police Station.

The mother was then asked to sign a complaint against him, which she did. March 9th, the case was called before Judge Stewart, at the Thirty-fifth Street Police Court. A fine of

\$100.00 and costs was assessed. The man was sent to the House of Correction. This case was eventually reported to the United Charities, and the aged woman was cared for by that organization.

Record No. 60; Case No. 521.

March 10th a man reported to the Society that two men had beaten his horse, injuring it so severely as to disable it for a week.

A Humane Officer went with the complainant to examine the horse. A partially healed cut was found on the forehead of the animal. The owner said that the men had inflicted this wound with the butt end of a heavy whip.

A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the men. The case was called the following day at the Maxwell Street Station, before Judge Maxwell, who, after hearing the evidence, fined each defendant \$5.00 (remitting the costs), which were paid.

Record No. 83; Case No. 123.

March 10th, Miss Rose B. Jolly, Secretary of the McDonough County Humane Society, prosecuted a farmer, living in Bethel township, for leaving his horses without feed and water for several days.

It seemed a case of wanton cruelty, as the farmer owned acres of good land and had a barn well stocked with grain.

March 11th, Officer Deroo, of the Mounted Squad, reported a horse down at Michigan Avenue and Washington Street.

A Humane Officer went to the place and found an old white mare lying in the street. The two officers tried to raise the horse to its feet, but could

not do so. The driver explained that the horse frequently fell while at work, but that although he had told the owner of the horse's unfit condition, the owner continued to order it out for work. The owner was sent for, and came.

Both owner and driver were placed under arrest, after which the horse was carried to Dr. McEvers, by the Society's ambulance.

The next morning, Judge Gemmill, of the Harrison Street Police Court, heard the case. The defendants were represented by an attorney. The driver was discharged, while the owner was fined \$3.00 and costs, \$5.00 in all, which was paid.

Record No. 83; Case No. 143.

The attention of a Humane Officer was attracted to a horse standing unhitched outside the Maxwell Street Police Station. The animal was in charge of Officer P. H. Sheridan, who told the Humane Officer that the horse had been hitched with another to a wagon, and had fallen down at Blue Island Avenue and 12th Street. Passersby had made such a protest that the officer had brought the horse and driver to the Station.

Upon examination, the Humane Officer found the horse was suffering from a large, raw, bleeding sore, fully the size of a man's hand, upon which the collar was directly bearing. The front legs were badly skinned, and the heels of the hind legs were cut. These cuts had been partially concealed, presumably with intention. The animal had a bad discharge from the nostrils and was short of breath. The horse was in a thoroughly exhausted condition.

The driver was ordered to walk the horse to the barn. The owner called at the station to protest that he had

merely been exercising the horse, not working it.

Later, the Humane Officer called to see the horse at the stable. The horse in question was not there, though there were several others, all crippled and unfit for work. When the owner was found, he said that the horse inquired for had been destroyed.

The owner was arrested on two charges, and Judge Maxwell, of Maxwell Street Station, fined him \$5.00 and costs, making \$13.50 in all, which was paid.

The driver was discharged.

Record No. 83; Case No. 46.

March 17th, report was made to the Society that a man, living on Sangamon Street, cruelly neglected and abused his wife and children. It was charged that the man was a drunkard.

A Humane Officer called on the wife of the defendant and found her face badly bruised and disfigured. She said that her husband was a teamster; that he drank to excess; and worked irregularly on account of his habits. There were three little children—five, four and two years of age.

On March 22nd, the officer took the defendant before Judge Uhler. The judge severely reprimanded the man, placed him under bonds, and instructed the Humane Officer to keep a strict watch of the man and bring him into court again, if necessary.

Record No. 60; Case No. 540.

A woman made complaint against a man for driving horses with sore shoulders.

The man was arrested and tried before Justice Meyer at West Pullman, Ill., and fined \$8.00 and costs.

Record 83; Case 202.

**A COURSE OF LECTURES ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS, GIVEN
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,
AT ITS BUILDING, 560 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.**

PROGRAM FOR 1910.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14.

8:00 to 8:45—Winter shoeing as it relates to horses' comfort and safety; to sprains, fractures and other injuries incidental to falling down. DR. A. H. BAKER, Chicago Veterinary College.

8:45 to 9:30—Traffic rules and regulations. CAPTAIN CHAS. C. HEALEY, commanding Mounted Squadron.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 22.

2:30 p. m.—The origin and scope of the laws concerning cruelty to children. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, Secretary and Counsel, The Illinois Humane Society.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28.

8:00 to 8:45—Cruelty to horses by overloading and thereby lessening their earning power, depreciating their value and shortening their lives. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—The origin and scope of the laws concerning cruelty to animals. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11.

8:00 to 8:45—Harnessing and hooking to prevent sore shoulders and backs; to get the most out of horses' efforts and yet conserve their strength. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Barn rules and regulations. MR. THOS. J. CAVANAGH, Secretary, Chicago Team Owners' Association.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 19.

2:30 p. m.—Juvenile problems: Delinquency and dependency among children, and the causes thereof. MR. W. LESTER BODINE, Superintendent Compulsory Education Department, Board of Education, Chicago.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25.

8:00 to 8:45—Cruelty to horses by being worked when lame from diseases of the feet, corns, treads, toe cracks, founder, drop sole canker, nail pricks, open joint, side bone, quittor, furuncle. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Application of laws concerning cruelty to animals. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 26.

2:30 p. m.—Lecture on juvenile problems, continued.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

8:00 to 8:45—Diseases of the forelegs: Ringbone, splint, bowed tendon, kneesprung, capped elbow. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Last lecture on laws continued.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 12.

2:30 p. m.—Child study. DR. D. P. MACMILLAN, Director of Child Study, Chicago Public Schools.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

8:00 to 8:45—Diseases of the hind legs: Ringbone, spavin, curb, capped back, string halt. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Open lecture.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 26.

2:30 p. m.—Child labor. MR. EDGAR T. DAVIES, Chief State Factory Inspector, Illinois.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

8:00 to 8:45—Feeds and feeding: Heat prostration, sunstroke and proper treatment of animals during hot summer season. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Handling of cases on the street; evidence and preparation of cases for trial. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

Humane Advocate

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VOL. V.

MAY, 1910

No. 7

LETHAL CHAMBERS OF THE ANIMALS' HOME OPERATED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO SOCIETY FOR THE PRE- VENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

By **MATTHEW McCURRIE, Secretary**

Visitors to the Animals' Home operated by the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, are generally profuse in their praise of its cleanliness, its system, its facilities, and the utter absence of those disagreeable features which make many municipally conducted public pounds notorious.

Over 10,000 small animals pass through the Society's institution each year, and the task of humanely accomplishing the death of the large number of them which it is necessary to destroy has been a problem of some magnitude.

The taking of life is always a disagreeable thing even when it is a necessity and is humanely accomplished. Under the best possible conditions it remains a most distasteful duty.

The Society has now successfully introduced the use of lethal chambers, air-tight receptacles into which the condemned dogs and cats are placed and subjected to a flow of ordinary illuminating gas. Vents are left in each chamber so that the in-rushing gas forces all air from the compartments and effects quick and painless death.

In one corner of the cement-paved court of the Animals' Home are the Lethal Chambers, as they are called—the innocent instruments which have sent many suffering creatures into the great animal unknown. There are

three such chambers, the largest, having a capacity of fifty dogs and power to induce death in ninety seconds. This is used only when a large number of dogs are to be killed. The second, which has just been installed, and which is pictured herewith, is used for sick, injured or diseased dogs and puts an end to their suffering in thirty seconds. The smallest is used only for cats. They accomplish their work quickly, painlessly and well, which is a consolation.

The cage of the lethal chamber in the illustration is made of heavy galvanized wire. It is 42 inches long, 16 inches wide and 27 inches high. A one and one-half inch gas pipe enters the wire cage from the bottom and allows gas to escape near the top. An outlet of the same size at the bottom allows the air to escape at the bottom while the gas is flowing in at the top. Dogs are placed in the cage through a hinged door opening on the top. A removable iron shelf can be placed half-way up in the cage to provide for killing small dogs, as asphyxiation is quicker if the animal is placed near the top of the cage where the gas enters. A tight-fitting galvanized iron cover is arranged on iron weights and a slight pressure brings it down over the cage before the gas is turned on.

The task of destruction is hardest on tri-weekly execution days, when fifty or more dogs of all sorts and



sizes must be given the deadly gas which is to terminate their earthly existence.

To the dog-lover, there is something intensely pathetic in the whole thing. Dogs of every size and kind are to be seen—bright little fox terriers with intelligent eyes, lithe bodies and smooth white coats, fairly glistening with health, romping about and ready to make friends with the visitors all innocent of their impending fate; and Scotch and Skye terriers with their saucy, inquiring faces which look up at you and seem to say, "Well, how do you like me? I'm

ready to go home with you; come along."

Upon the last "execution day" a newspaper man watched the dismal ceremonies and had the following to say about his visit:

"Among the condemned were bull terriers, black and tans, mongrels, curs, and the nondescripts which Secretary McCurrie calls the Heinze breed for the reason that they seem to include all of the fifty-seven varieties. All of them make a strong appeal to the sympathies of the dog-lover just at this time for they are so utterly innocent and helpless.

The big cage on wheels is rolled out of the lethal chamber up to the opening of the pen, and one by one the dogs are put into the tundril by the attendants. Many of the dogs, anticipating freedom, jump happily into the vehicle, wagging their tails, all innocent of its grisly purport. Others are not to be coaxed and have to be caught and placed in the cage. Others act surly, and snarl and show their teeth, and these are the ones that will bite on provocation and quite as often without reason.

One especially vicious dog led the keepers a merry chase before he could be caught, and to the visitors the keeper seemed in constant danger.

The keeper backed and filled and maneuvered, and before the spectators knew what had happened, the dog was safely held by the back of the neck and lodged in the cage. It was a clever piece of work.

While barking and wagging their tails, the closely packed carload of expectant dogs is wheeled across the yard and into the lethal chamber. The front is adjusted to the big, brick, bake-oven-looking arrangement and then the gas is turned on."

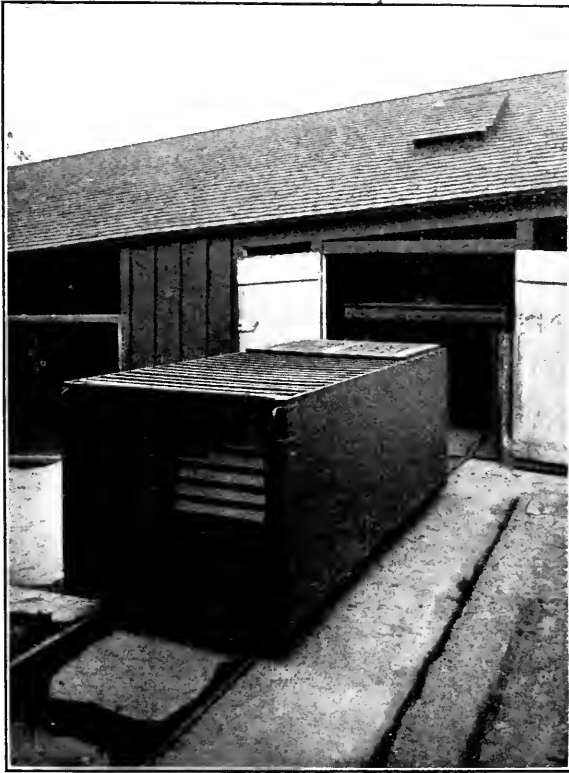
There is a glass cover to the lethal chamber, through which it is possible to watch the tragedy to its consummation.

As soon as the gas is turned on there is a lively sniffing for a few seconds. The dogs are cheerful and their tails continue to wag. Suddenly one falls as though shot. One by one, in quick succession, almost simultaneously, the dogs fall into a huddled heap on the floor of the car.

There is no struggling or distortion.

A cart removes the bodies. The carcasses are utilized in making fertilizer, soaps, and other things, so that nothing is wasted."

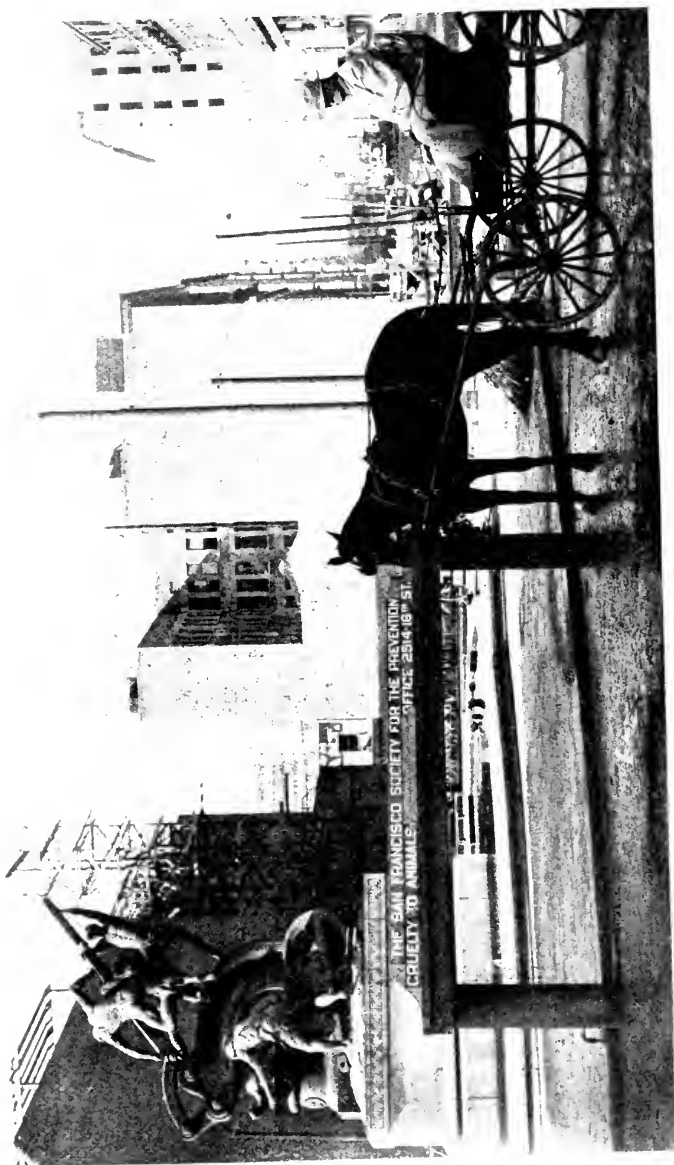
In the neighborhood of 6000 dogs are picked up from the streets by the San Francisco Society each year. The majority of these are tramps and are



They look as though they had all crowded together for warmth and a good sleep. A moaning and howling lasts for perhaps five or ten seconds and then all is still. There is a convulsive twitching and quivering here and there and then all become motionless. This all happens in less than ninety seconds.

killed. Some are reclaimed by their owners, while the remainder are sold.

During last year we destroyed 4860 dogs, returned 885 to the owners and found homes through purchase for 213. Dogs picked up from the streets are kept two or three days. If not redeemed before the end of that time, they are destroyed.



Steel and Concrete Water-troughs Used by San Francisco Humane Society

WATER TROUGHS FOR HORSES IN SAN FRANCISCO

Nearly every community has provision of some sort for its thirsting beasts, but San Francisco seems to be the only city that boasts a chain of drinking fountains for horses based on the old-fashioned water trough. There is little similarity, however, between the neat, compact, steel and concrete structures that adorn our principal thoroughfares and their antiquated, stable-yard ancestors.

Conceived in a moment of urgent necessity, when iron bath tubs placed near hydrants in the ruins of San Francisco's never-to-be-forgotten fire were made to serve in the emergency, the water trough idea has grown under the tutelage of the Society from one improvement to another, until to-day the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, maintains eleven modern, elevated, self-operative troughs. These have been placed in different parts of the city where teaming is heavy.

Experience has shown that for practical purposes our troughs are about the best and cheapest contrivances for the purpose yet devised. Permanent troughs can be constructed for less than one hundred dollars each. They are strong and durable, and easily withstand hard knocks that would shatter less serviceable fountains. When erected and in use the flow of water is automatically regulated and, except for occasional cleaning, they require little attention. While not built with any claim for artistic merit, their appearance is pleasing and would not detract from the beauty of any scene.

They are distinctly practical — the main idea being to produce a trough that would stand the severe jolts of large trucks. The type now in use

is 12 feet long, 20 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a 6-inch channel iron guard rail, bolted to steel arms connected with steel upright posts. These posts are made of 10-inch steel pipe filled with concrete and set in concrete three feet under ground. A space of three and one-half feet from the pavement to the bottom of the trough allows the poles of wagons and trucks to pass under without striking. The trough is made shallow in order that the pole will not raise up when the horse reaches in for the water. An automatic valve, enclosed in an iron box 2 feet long by 6 inches wide and 10 inches high, in the center and back of the trough, allows space for drinking along the entire 12 feet of the trough. Drivers appreciate the convenience of watering their horses without having to uncheck them, and as the troughs are above the street level, the water is kept free from dirt and contamination. Two additional troughs are about to be erected by the Society and appliances are now being constructed to be placed on all of the troughs so that small animals may obtain water from them.

MATTHEW MCCURRIE.

ANIMAL INSTINCT

Plainsmen on western cattle ranches have called attention to a new illustration of the adaptability of animal instinct to emergencies.

The cattle of former days were of the long horned kind. When the herd was threatened with an attack by wolves the calves were placed in the middle of the bunch and the older animals formed themselves into a solid phalanx about them, all facing outward. The cattle of today are largely hornless. If, as occasionally happens still, the herd is attacked by wolves the calves are guarded as before, but the herd faces in instead of out. Their hoofs, not their horns, are now their weapons.

FOREIGN NOTES

FROM MISS MABEL SPICER.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is doing its best to teach the Filipinos to be kind to animals, but they are a people who seem to have no natural feeling of consideration for the animal kind.

Upon hearing a great disturbance in my kitchen, one morning, I found, upon investigation, that my cook had plucked the feathers from several snipe and that the poor little suffering naked birds were wildly running about the room, amid shouts of laughter from the cook and some small boys who had gathered at the back door to see the fun.

The Filipinos also place live birds and chickens on ice. When the S. P. C. A. protested against this, the Manila Times came out with an editorial upholding the custom and saying that there wasn't a man in the city who would not gladly change places with the birds.

The only pet is the cock. A Filipino will squat by the hour and stroke a cock, that has a string tied to one foot and is never allowed to run alone. When his master goes for a walk, the fighting cock is always under his arm. Sunday afternoons, all the men of the village file to the cock-pit, where the contestants have steel spurs fastened to the birds' legs, after which they are placed in the pit to "fight to the finish."

The cariboo or water buffalo is also close to the heart of the men and boys. They sit astride his neck, or walk beside him as he trudges along. The cariboo cares very little for Americans, apparently, but allows crows to sleep on his back.

The horses are mere ponies and used only for riding and driving.

One sees many pet monkeys in the Islands, owned, usually, by Ameri-

cans. I once lived for a time with Major and Mrs. Dade, who, for the pleasure of their children kept three monkeys, several cats and dogs, a goat, a pony, some guinea pigs, chickens, turkeys and ducks,—a wonderful barn-yard to have in the city.

The cats are wild and never are fondled. They have a decided crook in their tails. Dogs are seldom pets, and their flesh is the favorite meat of the mountain tribes.

In many of the Filipino homes, a large python is kept in the roof, for the purpose of killing rats and mice. The natives believe they bring good luck, and never kill them. The snakes, in return for the confidence reposed in them, never harm the Filipinos.

There is a large variety of lizard that seems to spend his entire life in the same tree, and croaks in a most melancholy way every evening of his existence. The small house lizard scurries over the walls after flies, which he likes to eat. When pursued, he drops his tail.

When in Malta on the farther side of the Island at St. Paul's Bay where the Apostle Paul was shipwrecked, I made the acquaintance of a most entertaining cat and dog at a certain Inn where I stopped. They were only curs, but the best bred animals I ever saw. They would sit at a distance from my table and watch me eat, without offering to intrude, until I would invite them to have a bite, when they would respond with alacrity. The cat had the first bite; then she would wait until the dog had been served. If I offered the cat two bites consecutively, she would turn her head away as much as to say, "It isn't my turn." If I tried to induce the dog to take two bites before giving one to his companion, he would be equally unselfish. Neither one could be prevailed upon to be helped twice in succession.

THE CARE OF THE HORSE

It is amazing how little thought the average driver gives to the comfort of his horse, to say nothing of its health! Often the faithful animal is not properly cleaned; his shoes are allowed to get badly worn and loose; the harness is hung on him in a haphazard fashion, and is often ill fitting and rubs and galls the flesh. He is frequently permitted to stand, needlessly in the hot sun, or uncovered in a cold rain, snow or high wind, when by a little thoughtfulness it could have been avoided.

Hired team drivers are not the only offenders in this respect, for many horse owners will, thoughtlessly, expose their animals to extreme discomfort, if not actual suffering, by neglecting to use a little common sense.

A well-conditioned, well-fed and well-cared for horse will do more and better work than one which is neglected and permitted to get harness sores, lame and stiff, and will sometimes last years longer. This fact should be so obvious that it appears absurd to call attention to it. But a close observer declares that the majority of work horses are not properly cared for, causing a large money loss to their owners, to say nothing of the discomfort and suffering experienced by the animals.

Bakers should give this subject more attention than it usually receives. Where several teams are employed it is hard to keep track of all that goes on in the stable and on the routes. But let the drivers see that you take an interest in the teams, that you know how a horse should be cared for and treated, that he is a living animal, responsive to kind, intelligent treatment, and that he has a large money value.

We give herewith a few general rules for the comfort of the horse, and would suggest that they be posted in a prominent place in the stable or barn and that each and every driver be compelled to learn these simple rules by heart. You will find that it will cure much of the thoughtlessness, which is largely responsible for the neglect and abuse of man's best friend—the horse.

These suggestions are those of an experienced driver and horse owner, and are as follows:

"We all know how much better we work when dressed properly for the work we have to do. It's the same way

with the horse. The working horse needs no check, but if you do check him, see that his head is drawn no higher than he can comfortably hold it, and uncheck him before climbing a steep hill and when standing. Blinders are also undesirable, especially on the work horse. They obstruct the sight, cause stumbling, fright and refusals to go back. They annoy the horse, strain and heat the eye, and sometimes impair the sight. Many accidents may be traced to the use of blinders."—National Baker.

DOGS ON "THE FORCE" IN BERLIN

Police and detective dogs in Berlin are giving almost daily proof of their fitness for Sherlock Holmes work. They are gaunt, sinewy animals with shrewd faces, of the German sheep dog breed. They are required to give tongue at a signal, and to lie still at assigned stations until the trainer, moving away from them, summons them by a call or a whistle. Even when running at full speed they instantly stop and lie down at the word of command. All of them leap a seven-foot fence with ease, and while carrying heavy objects in their mouths.

A supreme test of obedience is their refusal of food. A dog is chained to a tree and ordered to guard some object, such as a bunch of keys. When a visitor cautiously fishes for the treasure the dog rushes at him savagely, growling and gnashing his teeth. An appetizing piece of sausage which is offered to distract the animal's attention is sniffed at and contemptuously ignored. Frack, the champion of the canine detective corps and winner of many prizes, does not even turn his nose toward the sausage.

Maj. Klein, of the Berlin police department, declares that the police dogs are expected to assist in the rescue of persons in danger of drowning, and to follow persons whose manner indicates that they contemplate suicide, and give warning by baying. In raids the dogs should hunt out concealed persons and betray them to the police. The dog must be attached to his master alone, regarding other persons with suspicion, and not allowing them to approach him. He should precede the patrolmen to spy out the land. The keen scent, watchfulness, and agility of the dog should facilitate the discovery of suspicious persons and conditions, and save the police many useless steps. The fidelity and affection of the dog must be won, maintained and rewarded by kind and intelligent treatment.

REPORT OF WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOR THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL, 1910

CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	244
Number of children involved	493
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	449
Number of children placed temporarily in institutions.....	40
Number of cases disposed of through Juvenile Court.....	24
Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts	25
Fines imposed, \$481.00; including costs, \$64.00.....	\$545.00
Number of persons admonished	209

ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	927
Animals relieved	3,073
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	262
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	104
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	111
Teamsters and others admonished	1,353
Cases prosecuted	91
Fines imposed, \$451.00; including costs, \$280.10.....	\$731.10

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of
The Illinois Humane Society

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING

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MAY, 1910

LETTER TO THE CLERGY

Chicago, April 22nd, 1910.

To the Clergymen of Chicago:

Reverend and Dear Sirs:—The Illinois Humane Society deeply appreciates the powerful influence of the clergy in moulding public opinion in favor of Mercy. It, therefore, earnestly appeals to each of you to preach to your people a sermon on that subject at an early date.

We all recognize the fact that kindness is an important element of pure and undefiled religion. In many parts of this country a Sabbath morning in April or May is chosen for a sermon on this subject: and in England, for the last forty years, the fourth Sunday after Trinity.

In the interest of cruelly treated children and abused animals as well as in the interest of the formation of character in the children of your own church, may we venture to ask you to co-operate in this matter.

With sincere respect,

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

Walter Butler, President.

Note—The above letter speaks for itself. The responses already received express a hearty willingness to further the observance of a Mercy Sunday, most gratifying to the Society.

THE DOCTRINE OF KINDNESS

Thousands of children are victims of vicious environment and cruel treatment, and scores of animals suffer from neglect and abuse. The fact that over three-hundred and forty-eight Humane Societies (in the United States) devoted to the suppression of cruelty with a membership of over 50,000 persons are continuously operating for the relief of such sufferers and that it is estimated that in their united effort they reach 1,223,526 such cases in one year, and that this number is but a small proportion of the needy cases shows the great necessity for more help in this protective work.

Humane education, at home and abroad, is the only thing that is going to strike at the roots of cruelty. Many things ameliorate cruel conditions, but nothing short of knowing better than to be cruel to anything or anybody will ever exterminate cruelty.

Almost by common consent humane education is being recognized as the logical method of teaching morality and humanity. Fourteen states of the Union have deemed the matter of sufficient importance to enact laws making the teaching of the doctrine of kindness a part of the regular course of study in their public schools; and Columbia University has established a Chair of Humanity.

Our people everywhere need to be taught the efficacy of love, mercy and consideration in all the ministrations of life. Where better may this be done than in our churches? All the attributes of God partake of the "quality of mercy." True Christianity would teach us to reflect this God-like love to all things at all times. If the pulpit and religious press join the educators and humanitarians in meeting the phalanx of cruelty to helpless children and animals, the tide will be turned.

What of the thousands of children, victims of circumstance cruel to health, mind and morals, who are subjected to all manner of deprivations, starvation, scant clothing, lack of love and care, education, rest or recreation? Who would not promptly and joyously help them to better things?

And what of the good beasts—faithful, patient, hardworking, oftentimes reflecting more of virtue than man himself. Why, in the name of Justice, are they made to suffer the anger of others, cruel usage, improper care, hunger, thirst? Who would not gladly lead them to green pastures?

Humane sentiment has come down to us through Oriental tradition and Western thought, from time immemorial, but the process of reducing this sentiment to practice has been altogether too slow. Humane sentiment and humane practice have not developed along parallel lines.

The official and unofficial church have always favored humanity to animals. How could it be otherwise when kindness is the essence of Christianity.

But to favor a movement and further it are two different things, and the christian pulpit has been for the most part rather silent as to the religious duties of man toward the animal creation.

Society as a whole needs enlightenment and remonstrance. It needs to be taught the principle of common justice and to be trained in making constant application of the rule.

No system of learning deficient in the quickening spirit of brotherly love is going to be productive of a liberal education. Provision should be made against such deficiency in the home, school and church.

If the clergy would exercise a more active interest in the protection of children and animals by addressing their

congregations and Sunday Schools, at least once during the year, on the religion of humanity, they would be throwing much moral weight into the scale of Justice, and doing more toward building up the Kingdom of Righteousness.

The admonition, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," reveals the principle of reciprocity as the basis of all morality. Humanity should everywhere be preached on the broad principle of universal benevolence.

NEW TRAFFIC RULES

A meeting was called by General Superintendent of Police Leroy T. Steward, on May 2nd, at his office, for the purpose of discussing matters relative to improved regulation of traffic.

The following representative men, having practical knowledge of traffic conditions, were invited to be present:

T. J. Cavanagh, representing the Team Owners' Union; George W. Dixon, chairman of the traffic committee, Association of Commerce; P. L. Fullmer, representing the Teamsters' Journal; R. B. Hamilton, vice-president of the Chicago City Railways Company; R. R. Hertzog, general superintendent of the Chicago Railways Company; Charles A. Livingston, president's assistant of the Chicago Railways Company; Capt. Edward Richards, of the South Park police; George A. H. Scott, representing The Illinois Humane Society; John Sheridan, secretary of the Teamsters' Union; Fred A. Stowe, president's assistant of the Chicago City Railway Company, and Capt. Frank P. Tyrrell, of the West Park police.

Fifty rules for the regulation of traffic were submitted by Mr. Steward at this meeting. They were approved and have since been adopted by the

Department of Police. Printed copies are to be distributed among the police, and placarded in union headquarters and in all barns and stables.

The three following sections form a unique feature of the new ruling—most interesting and commendable as showing the good work accomplished by Chief Steward in welding traffic and humane interests:

“No one shall knowingly permit a horse to be ridden or driven that is not entirely fit for service and capable of the work for which it is being used; free from lameness and sores liable to cause pain, and disease likely to cause accident and injury to person or property.

“No one shall ill-treat, over-load, over-drive, over-ride or cruelly or unnecessarily beat any horse.

“No one shall crack or use a whip so as to annoy, interfere with or endanger any person or excite any horse other than that which he is using.”

ROYAL MINISTRATION

Crown Princess Cecilie, of the reigning house of Hohenzollern, and daughter-in-law of Emperor William, is the active president of the Imperial German Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Personally, she is noted for her excellent taste in dress, chic appearance, charm of manner and ready wit.

She is an active, earnest worker in the cause of humanity. Of late she has been working to secure legislation restricting the practice of vivisection. The present German law restricts the practice in universities and high-schools, while it permits absolute freedom in the matter to all hospitals and medical schools. The Princess seeks to gain uniform and reasonable legal restriction upon all such experimentation, wherever and by whomsoever it is done, thereby doing away with the possibility for atrocious cruelty to animals behind “closed doors.”

She is the first woman of her reigning house to become the champion of any public cause or an initiator of legislation. It is said that her husband, the future Kaiser, and the Emperor and Empress of Germany, are all in sympathy with her stand. She has interested many of the German people, and it is to be hoped that the measure she has introduced will pass the legislature without opposition.

It is good to know that a royal, imperial princess is lending her moral and intellectual force and power of influence and position to the establishment of good will to beasts!

BIRDS AND MEN

The storm has laid waste more than the orchards and gardens. Our false summer had tempted the birds to outfly their usual gradual migration northward, and the treacherous return of winter must have unmated many.

Any one who has heard the note of a bird bereaved of its mate will feel what this tragedy is, how poignant, how real, how like our own suffering through loss. This is the tie that binds us more than any other, perhaps, to one another, and to respond to the heartache of a simple creature of the woods and fields is to touch the deepest of the mysteries.

We assume that birds and beasts have no souls. Yet between this grieving bird and its mate has existed a relation so personal as to be what we proudly call human. The sorrow of bereavement cannot exist without love, and the pain in the note of the bird is a sign that in the greatest experience known to the soul of man the bird is sharer. To realize this is to change one's conception of the universe.

In one of the profoundest writings of De Maupassant he describes the isolation of the soul, the mood in which the human spirit feels too keenly its separateness. Loneliness, the revolt of the heart against this inexorable fact, the hunger of the self for some response from without self, is perhaps the strongest emotion we feel. Yet we share this with the birds of the air and the beasts of the field.—*Editorial, Chicago Tribune.*

DANDELION

There's a dandy little fellow,
 Who dresses all in yellow,
 In yellow with an overcoat of green;
 With his hair all crisp and curly,
 In the springtime bright and early
 A-tripping o'er the meadow he is seen.
 Through all the bright June weather,
 Like a jolly little tramp,
 He wanders o'er the hillside, down the road;
 Around his yellow feather,
 The gypsy fireflies camp;
 His companions are the wood lark and the toad.

But at last this little fellow
 Doffs his dainty coat of yellow,
 And very feebly totters o'er the green;
 For he very old is growing,
 And with hair all white and flowing,
 A-nodding in the sunlight he is seen.
 Oh, poor dandy, once so spandy,
 Golden dancer on the lea!
 Older growing, white hair flowing,
 Poor little baldhead dandy now he is!

—NELLIE M. GARABRANT.

STRIX, THE OWL

To have an owl as a household pet is certainly odd. Strix was such a pet—and she had the freedom of her master's home. I met her in rather a surprising way. Let me tell you about it:

I had gone to dine with her master, and was waiting in the sitting room when I suddenly saw a great white owl perched on the back of a big arm-chair. She was motionless, and eyed me in a strangely solemn way. I was startled but she was calm. "Keep your seat," I hastened to say, "and I will draw up another chair. It is a pleasant surprise to meet you—most unexpected," I continued.

Before making answer, she fluttered to the floor to recover a pencil I had dropped; she picked it up in her short, curved beak and brought it to me. I thanked her and she lighted on my knee in the friendliest manner.

When my friend entered the room,

she flew to meet him; she rubbed her head affectionately against his face, and manifested the greatest joy. "This is Strix," my host said, "I forgot you had never made her acquaintance,—she is a pet wood-owl."

"She is a very clever, interesting person," I replied.

"If you think her so," my friend remarked, "I must tell you her romantic story. I was spending some time in the suburbs of Paris. During one of my rambles, I came one day, upon an owl nailed to the door of a barn. Each wing was pierced with a nail and the bird was held—a dying prisoner. I could hardly believe that anyone could find it in his heart to do such a thing. I hurried to her rescue and commenced to remove the nails as gently as possible, at the same time encouraging the poor creature to keep up her spirits."

"Suddenly, a man came running from a near-by farm-house, shouting to me to leave the bird alone. He said that he was afraid of such birds,—their hooting at night was terrifying and they did great damage to the crops,—and he had nailed this owl to the door to serve as a scare-crow to the rest."

To my sad surprise, I learned that it was a common practice among the farmers of this region, to nail owls to their barn-doors. They were superstitious enough to fear the hooting noise, and were too ignorant to know that owls are among the most valuable of the farmer's helpers, protecting their crops from mice and meddlesome insects."

"I opened my purse and asked the farmer to name his price. In astonishment, he told me to take the worthless thing. The first thing I did was to give the famished creature some food and water. She seemed to realize my good intentions and let me do with

her as I liked without offering any resistance. I bound up her injured wing with my handkerchief. She eyed me with almost as much amazement as did the farmer."

"What are you going to do with that bird?" the farmer asked.

"Take her to Paris," I gaily replied. And so I did, and she has lived with me ever since. From that day to this, we have been the best of friends."

"I named her Strix, and it was not long before she recognized my voice and even my step on the stairs; she always gave me a parting caress when I left the house, and was the first to greet me upon my return.

"When she had entirely recovered the use of her wings, she began to make little flying trips about the neighborhood. I left the windows open so she could come and go as she chose. One night, she did not return at all. The next day, a curious rapping at the window told me that my tramp had returned. I threw up the sash and let her in. After that, she came and went, constantly, until finally, she was away most of the time, returning only at regular intervals for her food."

"One morning at sunrise, I determined to follow her to satisfy my curiosity. I discovered that as soon as she left me, she flew straight to a lovely old garden, some distance away. In a twinkling, she disappeared within an old stone tower. I found an entrance to the tower and walked in. There, in one corner, was Strix, busy feeding the breakfast I had given her that very morning to four wide-mouthed baby owls! Strix seemed not at all surprised to see me; she simply raised her round amber eyes and gazed at me with the proud look of a mother."

"After that, I did her marketing for her, and saw that the brood had plenty

of the food that they liked. I met Papa Owl on one of my visits, and after that, we had many jolly family gatherings."

"Several weeks later, I walked into my study, one afternoon, to find all six of the Owl family waiting to see me! Most people would have been shocked, but I was flattered and pleased. I petted them all around and urged them to stay to dinner, which, to tell the truth, I am confident they expected to do. As their coming was a surprise, I was not prepared with bird-food, so, I ordered the cook to serve them with the roast which had been planned for my own table. They fell to eating it like hungry travellers, until the last scrap had disappeared."

"Then, the little gentleman and his four children snapped their beaks in farewell—and flew away. Strix alone remained with me, and again took up her old habits as though nothing had ever occurred to interrupt them."

COMBS THAT ARE ALIVE

We seem never to come to the end of similarities between the birds and ourselves. The timeworn joke of the fox and the rooster taking a brush and comb into the Ark is only a play upon words; but when a whippoorwill finds the delicate hairs about its bill clogged with the dust scales from the wings of many unfortunate moths, a few swift strokes from the comb upon its middle toe, and they are clean. We do not know the use of the similar comb on the toe of many herons, but it is probably used to arrange the plumage of the head and upper neck. These are actual combs, being composed of horn, with slender teeth.

Scores of other examples come to mind, far too many to be recorded here. Probably there is not a city in the United States where we may not see on the principal streets a vender of glue, who, to prove the excellence of his article, exhibits a broken plate or bottle, mended with his glue and sustaining the weight of a good sized stone. Commandably strong this substance may be for

ordinary purposes; but would a man think of using a few quarts of it to fasten the shingles on his roof, or to attach his cottage to the side of a picturesque hill? Hardly. Yet this is what the chimney swift does when she takes a hundred inch-long twigs and glues them together and to the perpendicular brick wall of a chimney. Here her five eggs and herself are safe, held in space, defying all gravity by a few touches of the mother bird's saliva.

ANXIETY

A little bird sat on the edge of her nest;

Her yellow-beaks slept as sound as tops;
That day she had done her very best,

And had filled every one of their little crops;

She had filled her own just overfull,
And hence was feeling a little dull.

"Oh, dear!" she sighed, as she sat with her head

Sunk in her chest, and no neck at all,
While her crop stuck out like a feather bed

Turned inside out, and rather small,—
"What shall I do if things don't reform?
I don't know where there's a single worm.

"I've had twenty today, and the children five each,

Besides a few flies, and some very fat spiders.

No one will say I don't do as I preach;
I'm one of the best of bird providers.

But where's the use?—we want a storm;
I don't know where there's a single worm."

"There's five in my crop," said a wee, wee bird,

That woke at the sound of his mother's pain.

"I know where there's five." And with that word

He tucked in his head, and was off again.
"The folly of childhood," sighed his mother,

"Has always been my especial bother."

The yellow-beaks they slept on and on,

They never had heard of the dread to-morrow;

But the mother sat outside making her moan.
She'll soon have to beg, or steal, or

borrow,
For she never can tell the night before.

Where she shall find one red worm more.

The fact, as I say, was she'd had too many;
She couldn't sleep, and she called it virtue,

Motherly foresight, affection, any

Name you may call it that will not hurt you;

So it was late when she tucked her head in,
And she slept so late it was almost a sin.

But the little fellow who knew of five,

Nor troubled his head about any more,
Woke very early, felt quite alive,

And wanted a sixth to add to his store,
He pushed his mother, the greedy elf,
Then thought he had better try for himself.

When his mother awoke and rubbed her eyes,
Feeling less like a bird, and more like a mole,

She saw him—fancy with what a surprise—
Dragging a huge worm out of a hole!

'Twas of this same hero the proverb took form,

"'Tis the early bird that catches the worm."
—GEORGE MACDONALD.

"There is a man in Tacoma, Wash., who every year has hundreds of birds brought to his home from different parts of this country and from Europe. In large, bright rooms they are taught to sing and fly through the house until their songs are sweet and their wings are strong. When they can sing well enough and are strong enough he opens the windows, and away they fly. Linnets, goldfinches, English blackbirds and the many songbirds of our country go out from his bird hospital to make boys and girls happy. Some of them fly very high and sing half for the angels and half for boys and girls.

"Last spring this man, whose name is Dr. Charles McCutcheon, set free five hundred birds of seven varieties, all strong of wing and sweet of song. When asked why he did this he answered: 'Ever since I was a boy in England I have dreamed of the days when I rolled upon the green and listened to the skylarks and finches. I always said I would have a cage for these birds in my home. But it is a sin to confine the birds, as they will not sing as sweetly as they do in the open. There is a beauty about a landscape that has its song birds which is not seen in a stretch of country that is as still as a tomb.'

"The birds are made happy, and they make the world happy."—*New York Observer*.

IN COURT

The West Chicago Avenue Police Station reported that a woman, an habitual drunkard, living on West Chicago Avenue was shamefully neglecting her three children.

An officer of the Society together with one from the regular force called at the woman's home. The house was ramshackle and in a filthy condition; there was very little furniture, and no fire. The woman was found lying on a couch, stupid from intoxication. The officers called the patrol wagon and had her carried to the County Hospital, where the physician who examined her said she was in a bad state of alcoholism.

The children, eleven, six and four years of age, all in a shockingly dirty condition, were taken by the officers to the Juvenile Home.

It was learned that the father was employed as a stereotypist. The officers saw his employer, who stated that the man was doing steady work and was earning \$25.00 a week.

A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the man, and papers were made out for the children. The case was called for a hearing at the West Chicago Avenue Police Court on March 16th. At the appointed time the father of the children appeared in the court room and asked for a continuance of the case until March 29th, for the reason that his wife had passed away at the County Hospital. This was granted.

In the meantime, the Humane Officer went to the Juvenile Court where the case of the children came up before Judge Pinkney. The father was present and told the court that he had engaged a woman care-taker to take charge of two of the children, and had made arrangements to have the

other child sent to live with its grandfather. This provision for them was acceptable to the Judge. Probation officers were to see that the proposed plans were carried out.

On March 29th, the father's case was tried before Judge Newcomer. As the drunken mother had been removed by death and proper provision had been made for the children, the Judge discharged the man.

Record No. 60; Case No. 516.

On April 12th, it was reported that a heavily overloaded team of horses hauling dirt at 40th Court and 18th Street had become stalled in the mud and were being shamefully whipped and abused by the driver.

Complainant stated that a lead team had been secured to help the stalled team out of its trouble, but that the treatment of the horses at the hands of the teamster should receive the Society's attention.

An officer arrested the driver. When the case was called, respondent's attorney asked for a continuance.

When the officer went to the place where the abuse had occurred, he found over fifty teams there hauling dirt from the excavation for the new barns of the City Railway Company, at 22nd and 40th Court. For a distance of two blocks, the street was practically a mud hole. The Street Car Company had offered to dump broken stone and brick onto the street by way of improvement, but the property owners had objected to this on the ground of the added expense it would be to them to have the stone removed when the street was to be regularly paved; whereupon the Street Car Co. had provided a lead

team to help all horses working at the place.

The officer made a second visit to the excavation, but saw no abuse, and found no ill-conditioned teams out of the twenty or more that he examined.

On April 21st, the case of the abusive driver was called before Judge Maxwell at the Maxwell Street Police Court. Respondent was represented by an attorney. Two witnesses testified as to his cruel treatment of his horses. Out of consideration for respondent's youth, and the fact that he was his mother's sole support, the Judge imposed the minimum fine of \$3.00 and costs, which was paid. It was learned by the officer that the driver's employer had discharged him for the offense.

Record 83; Case 488.

April 12th, an officer of the Society found a team of gray horses, thin and in poor condition, standing in front of a saloon, attached to a heavily loaded garbage wagon. One horse was suffering from a raw sore on the shoulder upon which the collar was pressing, and another, fully the size of a man's hand, farther up on the neck.

The driver was found drinking in the saloon. When questioned he gave the name of the owner of the horses and said that he was well aware of the condition of the sore horse when it was ordered out. The officer had the horses taken to the barn, and gave instructions that they were not to be worked.

The owner was located and both owner and driver placed under arrest. The cases were called on April 14th, at the Maxwell Street Court. Both men were defended by an attorney. Judge Maxwell fined the owner \$5.00 and costs (which was paid) and discharged the driver.

Record No. 83; Case No. 502.

The Elgin Humane Society charged a man living in Elgin with abandoning a cow on February 8th.

The case came up for trial on April 15th before Justice of the Peace, C. Fred Volstorff.

Witnesses testified that on the morning of February 8th a car carrying stock was delivered to the respondent by the C. M. and St. Paul Ry.; that one cow that was sick had fallen to the floor of the car, which was wet and dirty.

The respondent, who owned the stock, called Dr. C. A. Pearce, a Veterinary Surgeon, who said that the animal was paralyzed and unable to move. The veterinary treated the cow, but said that if the animal did not show quick signs of recovery that he would advise the owner to destroy it.

The cow was allowed to remain in that suffering condition the remainder of that day, all that night, and until ten o'clock the following morning.

At this point, a citizen called a police officer to examine the cow. The animal was almost dead, and the officer had the cow killed by a butcher in the neighborhood.

The Elgin Humane Society swore out a warrant for the arrest of the owner, charging him with abandoning the cow. At the trial of the case, the respondent claimed that he had sent his son and another man to look after the cow, but that through some misunderstanding nothing had been done. He also said he had asked a man to destroy the cow, but that for some reason it had not been done. The Society considered that the facts constituted a strong case of cruelty, but the Justice dismissed the case.

Record 83; Case 535.

Complaint was made to the Society that a woman, living on West 18th Street, cruelly neglects her children.

A Humane Officer made an investigation. When he called at the place, he found the house in a filthy condition, the children hungry and dirty, and insufficiently clothed, and the mother in a bad state of intoxication.

There were seven children, of thirteen, ten, eight, six, five, two and one years of age. The father was seen, and said he would gladly place the children in a home where they would receive better care. The officer advised the man to cause the arrest of his wife, which he decided to do.

Food was at once ordered for the children. Mr. Goggin, of the Visitation and Aid Society was asked to take charge of the children.

The case of the woman was called for trial before Judge Maxwell, who fined her \$45.00 and costs, amounting to \$51.00 in all, and committed her to the House of Good Shepherds.

Five of the children were placed in the Home for the Friendless by Mrs. Cross of the Juvenile Court, while the two remaining ones were left with their father, who promised to see that they had good care.

Record 60; Case 506.

The First Precinct Police Station called for a Humane Officer to be sent to examine a horse that was being held for that purpose by Police Officer Lee.

The Society's officer found the animal to be very thin, hide bound, lame from a spavin, knee sprung, and sore on one shoulder and hip.

The owner had charge of the horse. He was arrested charged with cruelty to animals.

Judge Gemmill heard the case and fined the man \$3.00, which was paid.

Record 83; Case 506.

The Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station reported the cruel neglect of two children—one, two years, and the other, seven months' old—by their parents. The father was a worthless man and the mother an habitual drunkard.

The Humane Officer went to the home of the family to make an investigation. The father and mother were away, but the children were in the house.

The woman and her children were taken by the police of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station to the Harrison Street Station, where the case was called, within a few days, before Judge Gemmill.

The mother and sister of the woman were present at the trial and asked to be allowed to have the custody of the children, which request was granted.

The Judge advised the woman to stop drinking, and said that her children would be returned to her whenever she could prove herself to be a fit person to have their custody.

Record 60; Case 527.

A request came from the office of the Mounted Police that an officer of the Humane Society be sent to Jackson Boulevard and LaSalle Street. An humane officer went at once to the place designated and found an old, brown horse harnessed to an express wagon. The animal was badly knee sprung and almost too weak to stand; the fore-legs were skinned, caused by interfering. The horse was unhitched and taken to a near-by livery stable. The driver was arrested, and a warrant sworn out for the arrest of the owner.

The two men were summoned to appear before Judge Wells. The owner produced a receipt from the animal rendering company, showing that the

horse in question had been destroyed. Upon the promise that he would never again be guilty of working a horse in unfit condition, the Judge discharged him.

Record No. 83; Case No. 180.

An officer of the Society was asked to investigate the case of a man who had been called before Judge Uhlir for deserting his wife and children.

It was learned that the man's wife was a cripple; that the two small children had been put in an institution at

the foot of 35th Street and the Lake; and that the husband, himself, had deserted them all.

The Judge fined the man \$100.00 and agreed to release him after two months' time in the House of Correction, providing that he would consent to give a bond in security for the payment of \$7.00 per week to his wife for one year, or until the sum of \$364.00 shall have been paid to her.

The wife is to notify the Society if her husband can be persuaded to this arrangement.

Record 60; Case 494.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

BEQUESTS

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

All wills must be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they must be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses must subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

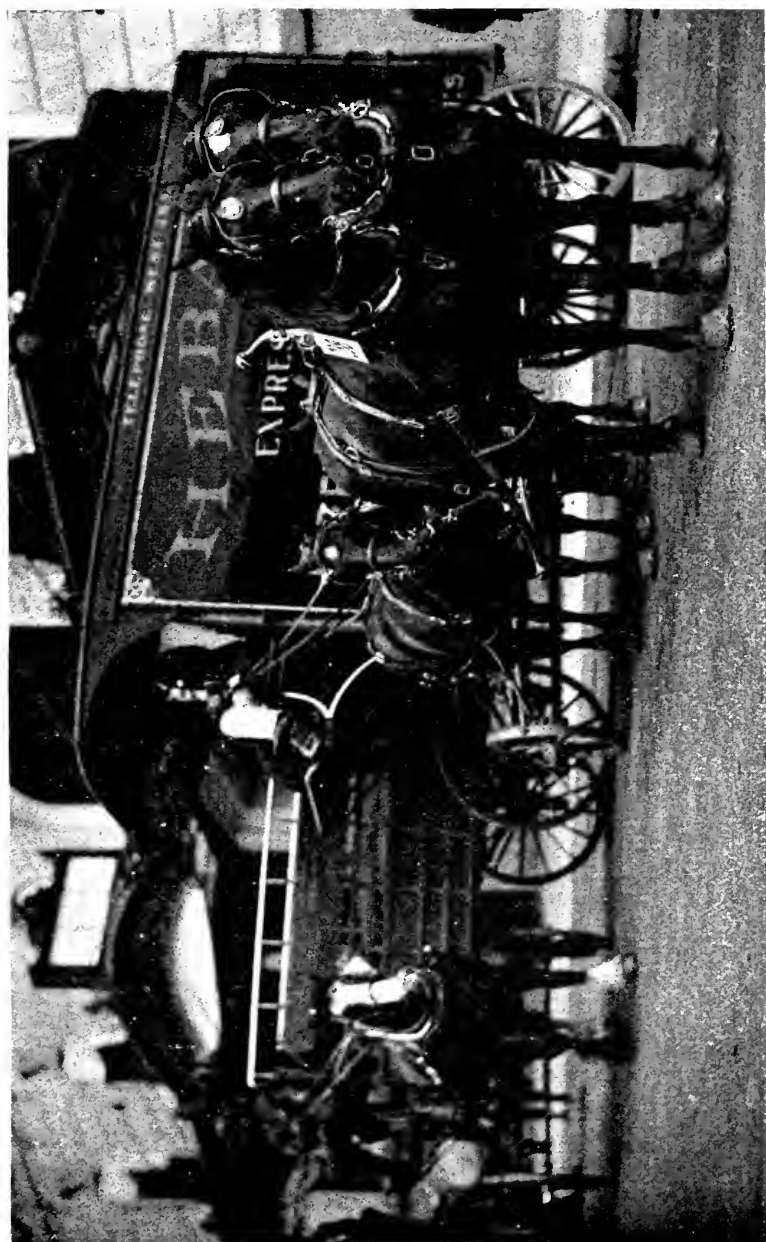
I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of..... dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

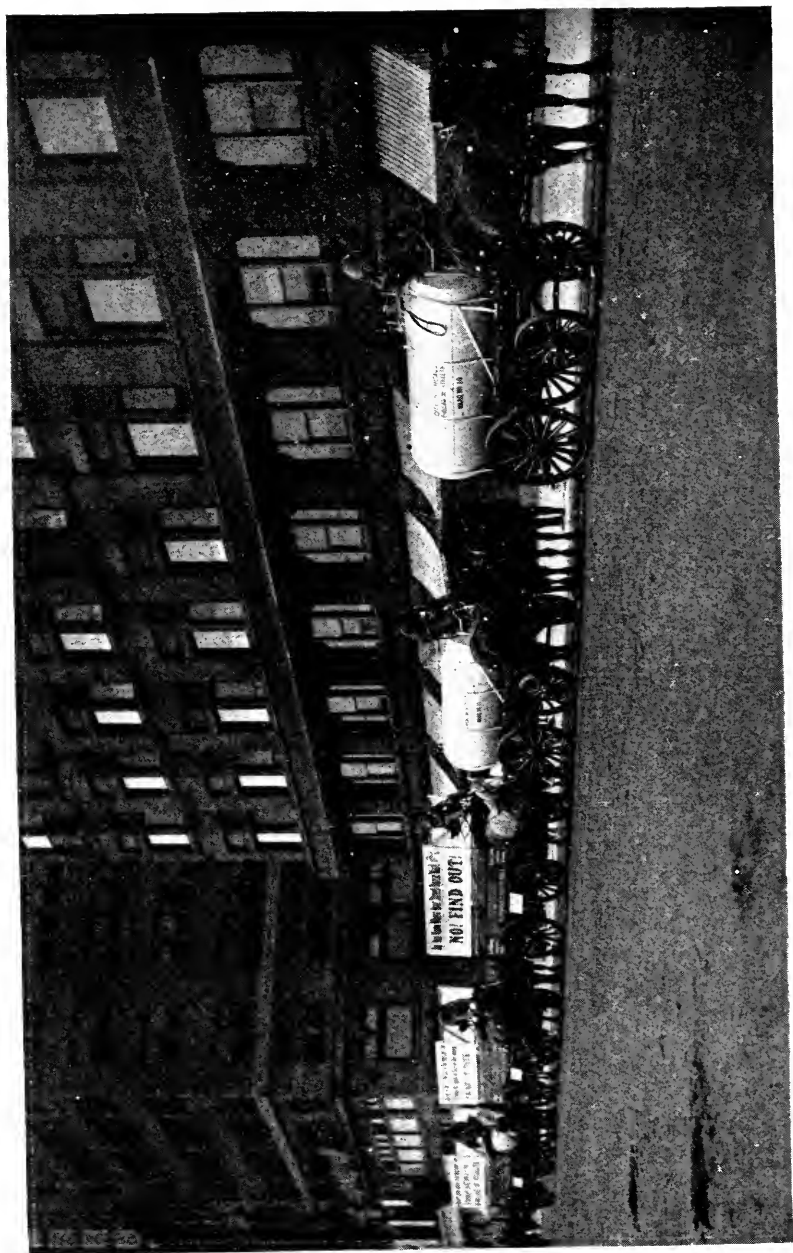


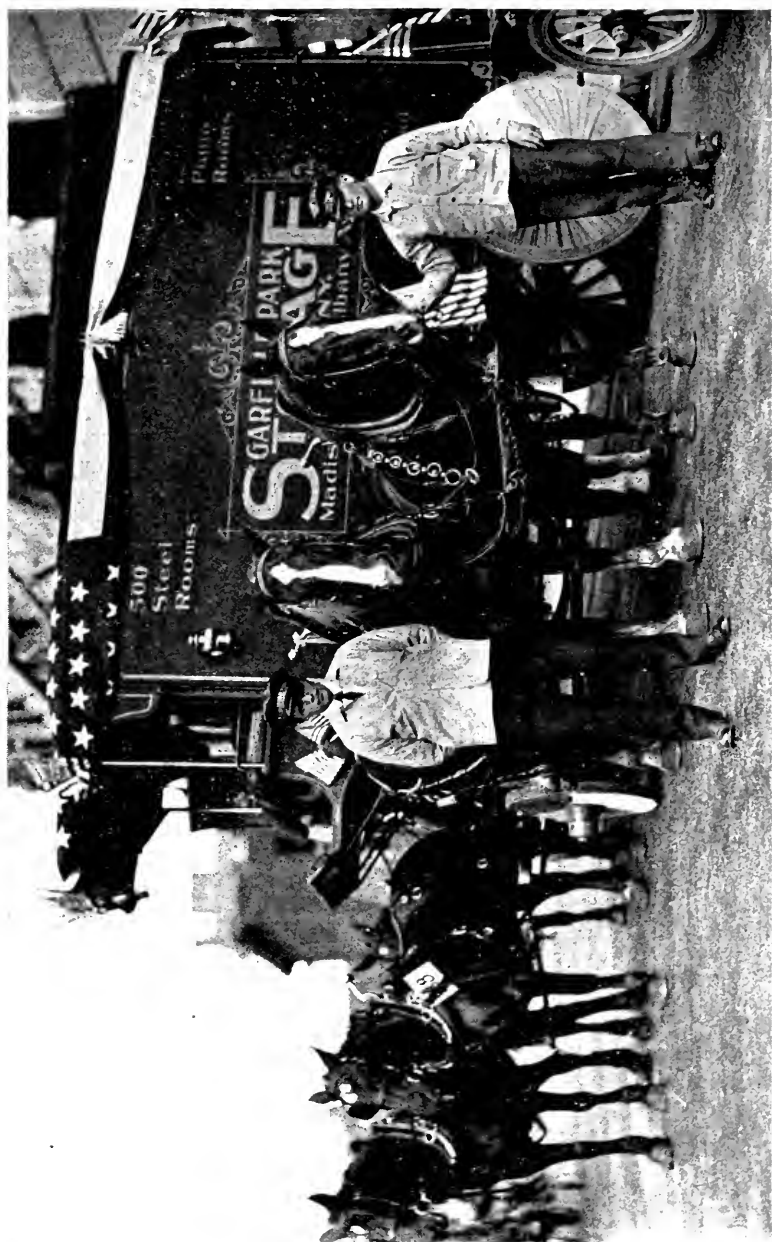
ARTHUR MEEKER,
President, Work Horse Parade Association.



T. J. CAVANAGH.
Secretary-Manager, Work Horse Parade Association.









Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

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HISTORY ON CHICAGO'S FIRST WORK-HORSE PARADE

The recent successful Work-Horse Parade held in Chicago on May 30, 1910, was a brilliant example of the efficacy and wisdom of persistent purpose.

For over seven years Chicago people have been thinking and talking about the advisability of having such a parade, and numerous attempts in that direction have been made.

As time went on, things gradually began to look favorable for the holding of a parade which should represent Chicago's diversified interests. On March 25, 1910, in Chicago, a meeting was held for the purpose of forming an organization for the promotion of a work-horse parade. Mr. W. E. Tyrrell, Mr. George A. Probst, Mr. Fred C. Weintz, Mr. T. J. Cavanagh, Mr. John L. Shortall and Mr. George A. H. Scott were present at this meeting. These men agreed to make an earnest and united effort to interest a sufficient number of representative Chicagoans to form an association. They were convinced that Chicago with her 250,000 draft horses, her vast business interests, and her 2,000,000 public-spirited citizens could and should have a parade worthy of its work and workers,—and they had the courage of their convictions.

Accordingly, a meeting was called for April 1st, at which the following persons were present: Mr. M. B.

Stevens, A. A. Stevens & Bro.; Mr. J. B. Thomas, Libby, McNeill & Libby; Mr. E. B. Merritt, Armour & Co.; Mr. H. D. Hunt, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.; Mr. P. J. Finnegan, Joseph Stockton Transfer Co.; Mr. John L. Shortall and Mr. George A. H. Scott, of The Illinois Humane Society; Mr. F. C. Weintz, Weintz Express & Transfer Co.; Mr. W. E. Tyrrell, Teaming Contractor; Mr. Harry J. Lillibridge, G. H. Hammond Co.; Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Chicago Team Owners' Association; Mr. Arthur Meeker, Armour & Co.; Mr. Mathew Quinn, Crane Co.; Mr. Michael Connery, City Fuel Co.; Mr. Carl H. Jewell, Boston Work Horse Parade Association; Captain Charles C. Healey, in command of the Mounted Squad of Police.

The following persons of the Work-Horse Parade Association were unanimously elected officers:

President: Arthur Meeker.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: Gov. Charles S. Deneen, Mayor Fred A. Busse.

Vice-Presidents: George W. Dixon, Walter Butler, Stanley Field, A. A. Sprague.

Secretary and Manager: T. J. Cavanagh.

Treasurer: E. A. Potter.

Executive Committee: President, ex-officio; Secretary and Manager, ex-officio; Stanley Field, George W. Dixon, W. E. Tyrrell, George A. H. Scott, Carl H. Jewell, Robert Ogilvie.

DIRECTORS:

James Horan	Leroy T. Steward
Wm. T. Abbott	Homer Stillwell
Harold McCormick	Julius Resenwald
R. T. Crane, Jr.	Laverne W. Noyes

John T. Stockton	John A. Spoor
Fred W. Upham	Edward Tilden
W. Neer	George A. Probst
H. J. McBirney	Edward Morris
D. H. Burnham	H. H. Kohlisaat
B. A. Eckhart	John S. Cooper
J. W. Fernald	John S. Field
Edward P. Hanisch	Jas. O. Heyworth
M. Booth	George W. Jackson
Jas. Keeley	John T. Wilder
Fred C. Weintz	John Wolf
J. W. Scott	Edward Hines
Austin J. Doyle	E. Louis Kulus
Alexander H. Revell	James M. Wright
Francis T. Simmons	J. F. Schaffer
John R. Bowman	John T. Cunningham
Clyde Carr	J. C. Eastman
Henry G. Foreman	Frank Hebard
Wm. Kolocek	Victor Lawson
Andrew Lawrence	George L. Warner

This completed the machinery for carrying on the work—and then the work, itself, began in earnest. The indefatigable work of the President, the Secretary and members of the Executive Committee was promptly rewarded by hearty responses from many business men and drivers as soon as the character and object of the undertaking was made known. The enthusiasm over the project and the practical help that came in the donation of money and medals and the entries of 1,500 teams was in true Chicago spirit, most gratifying to the Association.

Many firms, after entering their teams in the parade, posted notices in their stables offering cash prizes on their own account to all of their drivers returning with blue ribbon (first prize) decorations. This offered an extra incentive to those handling the horses, and whetted the appetite for honors to a keen edge. The improved appearance and condition of teams and teamsters, seen on the streets immediately after the opening of the lists of entries for the parade was noticeable, and augurs well for permanent betterment.

The following announcement of

rules governing the competition was made some time before the parade:

A new harness or new wagon count for nothing. The horses, only, are to be judged.

Work horses of all kinds may be entered, except those used in hacks and cabs. There will be a special class for old horses, contractors' runabout horses, letter carriers' horses, horses owned by cities and towns and for the fire department.

Any horse that is dock-tailed, sick, lame, thin, galled, out of condition, or otherwise unfit for work, will be excluded from the parade.

Entries should be mailed or delivered to the Secretary of the Association at No. 92 La Salle street, room 55, Chicago. If within two days after mailing you do not receive an acknowledgment of it from the Secretary, please notify him immediately. Entry blanks and circulars may be obtained from the Secretary on postal card request if you are not able to call.

Competent judges will be selected by the Association to officiate on the morning of the parade and two or more judges will be assigned to each class of teams. Should there be more than twenty entries in any class then that class will be divided into two divisions or more, thus securing fairness in judging.

Age counts in favor of the horse. The older the horse, the higher will he be graded, provided that his condition is good.

The judges are instructed not to give the first prize to a green horse.

The judges are instructed not to give a first prize or blue ribbon to any horse unless—allowing for the imperfections of age—he is a well-made horse of good type.

Docile and gentle manners will be considered, showing that the horse has been kindly treated.

Color will not count even in respect to matched teams.

A horse will be considered serviceably sound if he goes sound and breathes sound. A blind horse may be serviceably sound.

The value or newness of the harness will not count, but the harness must be clean, comfortably well-fitting, and not unnecessarily heavy.

Many a good horse would fail to receive a prize by reason of the collar being too small or too large or for some other defect in the harness.

Harness that is light, but strong enough to do the work required of it, is preferred to heavier harness. This rule will be observed especially in respect to bridles and other parts in which great strength is not required.

The vehicle will not be considered, except that a vehicle too heavy or otherwise unsuitable for the horse or for the work in which he is used, would disqualify the entry.

Horses must be shown in the same manner in which they are regularly working in all respects, including vehicle, harness and number of horses in the team. For example, a horse regularly used in a pair cannot be entered as a single horse.

The Association desires to take special notice of the old horses in Cook County, and we deem this to be one of the most important classes in the parade. It is open to horses that are in active service and have been owned and used by the person making the entry, or by his predecessor in the business, for not less than ten years prior to the entry.

After the entries are all received, this class will be arranged in divisions, so that the competing horses in each division will be of about the same age.

The prizes offered for the old horses will be valuable, medals and sums of money will be provided for this special class.

Mere age does not entitle a horse to a prize; the prize winners must look well fed, sleek and comfortable.

No horse should be entered that is not absolutely free from lameness and in good condition.

This class is not open to horses owned by cities and towns.

A handsome medal or badge, to be worn on the person, will be given to every driver in the parade who has driven the same horse two years or over. Drivers who are eligible for this badge must sign a special entry blank, stating how long they have driven their horses, and this statement must be countersigned by the owner. Badges will not be awarded where owner and driver are one and the same person.

To the oldest driver in point of service, who has driven continuously for one firm or its predecessor, a donor whose name is withheld, offers a gold medal. In addition, the Association will give a silver medal to every driver who has seen twenty years of continuous service for his present employer or his predecessor.

A special entry blank is necessary in this class.

Other prizes will be announced later.

A grand gold medal valued at \$25.00 will be awarded to the driver of the best four-horse team in the parade.

A special cash prize will be given for the best driver of a four and six-horse team; the horses to be backed, turned and driven between obstacles. Entries may be made at

the Secretary's office three days before the parade.

The highly developed nervous system of the horse renders him peculiarly capable of suffering. Rough usage, even if it stops far short of absolute brutality, keeps him in a constant state of fear or irritation. Anyone who is accustomed to observe horses can tell by a single glance at a given horse whether the driver is a good or bad one. The expression of the animal's eyes, and the carriage of his ears, tell the story unmistakably.

There are many teamsters who treat the horse as if he were a machine, and therefore are guilty of continual cruelty toward him, which reacts on their own characters. Such men miss the opportunity of their lives, and their daily labor becomes a degradation and a curse to them.

On the other hand, there are many humane drivers who have a real affection for their horses, and take the greatest pride in their appearance. These men make good husbands, good fathers, good citizens; and their daily labor is not only a means of livelihood, but a constant source of happiness. To reward and increase this class is the main object of the Work-Horse Parade Association.

On Decoration Day, May 30, 1910, the First Chicago Work-Horse Parade, that had been progressing for some time on paper, burst into view as a living reality, before a delighted throng of 50,000 spectators outlining the route of march on Michigan Boulevard from Twelfth Street north to the river. It was a gay pageant of horses neighing and prancing to the strain of martial music, and made a "moving picture" of unique interest and beauty that elicited great applause.

The judging and awarding of prizes had been attended to before the forming of the parade, and each winner bore his prize ribbon aloft as he joined in the triumphal march.

Cornelius Healy, a driver for fifty-seven years on the streets of Chicago, was awarded the Anti-Cruelty Society medal. James Ritter, Sr., and Bob White, with records of fifty-one years each of continuous service, and Pat Daly, a driver for

twenty-six years, carried off the three medals given by The Illinois Humane Society. Peter Rock, a teamster in the city of Chicago for fifty-one consecutive years, won the medal presented by the Work-Horse Parade Association.

Other drivers of long service who appeared and the length of time they have given a team on the streets of Chicago follow:

John Mills.....	39
James O'Connor	44
David Ryan.....	43
John Coffright.....	41
Andrew Laing.....	41
Stillman Bovee.....	41
John Taylor.....	40
William Walker, Sr.....	40
J. V. Smith.....	39
William Geist.....	39
William Murphy.....	39
Louis Lane.....	39
William Hess.....	38
John Nelson.....	38
Ben Doll.....	37
Patrick Conley.....	37
John Walsh.....	37
John Skiski.....	37
John Kinsella.....	37
Charles W. Tilden.....	36½
William Ransford	36
Fenton J. Phelan.....	35
Christ G. Ahrens.....	35
John Sullivan.....	35
Thomas J. Dunn.....	35
Charles Eder.....	35
W. J. Smith.....	35
James Plant.....	35
George Johnston.....	35
Bryan Roach.....	35
L. Edel.....	34
William McKillis.....	33
J. H. Mangan.....	33
John Weinschen.....	32
Frank Bauer.....	32
Michael Haase.....	32
John C. Scott.....	32
Thomas McLaughlin.....	32
Jack Sellry.....	31
Henry Shay.....	31
Frank Happler.....	30
C. H. Clayton.....	30
Albert Young.....	30
George F. Schladitz.....	30
Andrew Reedy.....	30
Albert Gruschow.....	30

Prizes in Various Classes

First prizes in the various classes, the names of the owners of the teams, mentioned first and then the drivers, except in

municipal entries, as awarded are as follows:

Chicago fire department—Horses No. 222-9-64, 2222-2223, 72-74, Dick-Harry-Sox, and 2163-125.

Linceln park mules—Queen and Jack, Bill and Jinn.

West park commissioners—Fatty, Harry, Flossie and Daisie, Prince and General.

Old horses—Nicholas Coal company, T. H. Gause; Crane company, Charles Callahan; O. R. Williams, T. J. Dunn; S. N. Pierson & Sons, John L. Long; E. W. Burke, John Pennis; United States Express company, H. Montgomery; Willis Sykes, Willis Sykes; Ira K. Mix Dairy company, William H. Ehrmine; Mandel Bros., Robert Evans; Adams Express company, W. V. Granger; American Can company, W. M. Stoaack; Dixon Transfer company; T. Manion.

Breweries—Stroh Brewing company, Henry Reichert; South Side Brewing company, Michael Donohue; Best Brewing company, W. M. Mause.

Coal, singles—Nicholas Coal company, Charles Metzger.

Coal, doubles—City Fuel company, Edward Hemmer.

Coal, triples—Bunge Coal company, Hugh Holmes.

Department stores, singles—Mandel Bros., W. B. Thompson.

Department stores, doubles—The Hub, Herman Bonds; Capper & Capper, Ennis Anderson; Siegel, Cooper & Co., J. C. Smith; Mandel Bros., D. H. Pritchard; Mandel Bros., W. T. Bishop.

General express, singles—J. H. Brinkman, George L. Brinkman; Louis Johanson, John Boshman; Brinks' Chicago Express company, W. J. Buenemann; Brinks' Chicago City Express company, David Lynch.

Excavators—C. C. Anderson, Charles Gengen; Martin Fynn, Harry Myers; Joseph Trucco, Kelly Montajno.

Furniture—Valentine-Seaver company, Chris Haunner; W. K. Cowan company, Matt Check.

Grocers—Charles Maerz, Peter Barbanero.

Ice cream wagon—Ed Larson, Ed Larson; J. T. Cunningham, George Green; C. D. Gammon & Co., William Langley; Farquhar Trucking company, William Walker.

Lumber—Edward Hines Lumber company, John Nerud; John E. Burns Lumber company, John Byers; Robert Helwig, Martin Shym'shak.

Lumber, doubles—Chicago Packing Box company, August Rautenberg; North Side Lumber company, George Kalenk; W. B. Crane, Nieké Cuba; John E. Burns Lumber company, Hugh Tettelnborn; Pilson Lumber company, Frank S. Vehla.

Mail order houses—Montgomery Ward & Co., Thomas McGoern; Union Horse Nail company, William Flagg; Graham Bros. & Co., John Jenner.

Milk, doubles—Borden's Condensed Milk company, Thomas Meed; Charles Anderson and Thomas Hays.

Railroad express companies—American Express company, A. J. Murtha; Adams Express company, Herbert Duley; United States Express company, John Sauter.

Railroad transfer companies—Joseph Stockton Transfer company, P. H. Klamaun and Edward Fox; Arthur Dixon Transfer company, C. H. Clason; W. P. Rend Transfer company, George W. Nettleton.

Steam fitters supplies—Weir & Craig Manufacturing company, Frank Harlander and J. H. Appel; Crane company, M. Coty.

General teamers—J. C. Pennoyer company, William Cotten; John P. Linch, John Wellnitz, John White and Charles Baker; Wenig Teaming company, John Daley; A. M. Forbes & Co., Louis Sunshine; E. W. Burke, Joseph Reidy.

General teaming doubles—P. Clifford, T. Clifford; A. T. Willett company, Charles Buckholtz, H. J. Herman, E. W. Murke, Michael Redden; Taft Bros., O. B. Dumphy; Herman Hoge, Robert Koffman.

Teas and coffees—Chase & Sanborn, Will Rowen.

Packers' singles—Armour & Co., John Doyle; Charles Hehfeld, William Sanner; Libby, McNeil & Libby, Louis Amel; Swift & Co., Frank Priest; Morris & Co., William Strobbsell; Swift & Co., George Seamon; Morris & Co., Frank Housley.

American Shire horses—Union Stock Yards & Transit company, James Gavin, John Lempke.

Order in Which Teams Paraded

FIRE DEPARTMENT,
Ten Rigs.
LINCOLN PARK,
Twenty-three Rigs.
WEST PARKS,
Twenty-one Rigs.
OLD HORSES,
Fifty-one Rigs.
ARCHITECTURAL IRON,
Three Rigs.
BREWERIES,
Thirteen Rigs.
CEMENT,
Seven Rigs.
CONTRACTORS' RUNABOUTS,
Two Rigs.
CLEANERS AND DYERS,
Eight Rigs.
COAL,
Sixteen Rigs.
DEPARTMENT STORES,
Twenty-one Rigs.

GENERAL EXPRESS,
Twenty-seven Single Rigs.
Thirty-one Doubles.

EXCAVATORS,
Nineteen Rigs.
FURNITURE,
Six Rigs.

GROCERIES AND MARKETS,
Six Rigs.

GROCERY—WHOLESALE.

Thirteen Rigs.

HAY AND GRAIN,
Twenty-one Rigs.

ICE AND ICE CREAM,
Seven Rigs.

IRON AND STEEL,
Ten Rigs.

LUMBER,
Thirty-five Singles.
Nineteen Doubles.

MAIL ORDER,
Eight Rigs.

MANUFACTURERS,
Thirty-seven Rigs.

MACHINERY MOVING,
Ten Rigs.

MILK,
Ten Singles.

Seven Doubles.

MISCELLANEOUS,
Twenty-one Rigs.

MUSIC,
Five Rigs.

NLWSPAPER DELIVERIES,
Six Rigs.

PAPER,
Fifteen Singles.

Twelve Doubles.

PAVING,
Ten Rigs.

PRINTERS,
Five Rigs.

PRODUCE,
Sixty-two Singles.

Eighteen Doubles.

RAILROAD EXPRESS,
Eighteen Singles.

Sixteen Doubles.

RAILROAD TRANSFER,
Seven Singles.

Forty-three Doubles.

SHAVINGS AND SAWDUST,
Five Rigs.

STEAM FITTERS' SUPPLIES,
Nine Rigs.

GENERAL TEAMING,
Thirty-six Singles.

Seventy Doubles.

TEAS AND COFFEES,
Seven Rigs.

PACKERS,
Thirty-seven Doubles and Singles.

MULE CLASS,
Thirty-eight Rigs.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of

The Illinois Humane Society

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING

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JUNE, 1910

THE DAY OF THE HORSE

The recent Work-Horse Parade in Chicago is evidence that the automobile has not superseded the horse. It shows that the horse not only holds its own but has his day—a "red-letter" and "blue-ribbon" day.

Public sentiment has experienced a change of heart, as shown in this great public move to insure better treatment for the teamster and his team. Parades of this kind have been given in London for over thirty years, and of late years in New York, Boston, San Francisco, and several other cities.

A work-horse parade is unlike all other horse shows in object, purpose, character, management, rules of classification and points for consideration. Good condition, as evidenced by the daily care given by the barn men and drivers, is the basis of the competition. No sick, lame, docked, or otherwise unfit horse is allowed to compete, but all others may enter free of charge. In this contest, sound condition of body, limbs and feet, free breathing, gentle manners, well-fitting harness, take precedence above beauty, style, action, good points, size, breed, and type. Classification is according to age and length of service in the pos-

session of the owner. No age limit bars the way, and nothing but good care counts.

The motive and object of the Association is to interest owners and drivers of horses to take more pride in the welfare and appearance of their animals, and better care of their harnesses and wagons; and, indirectly, to attract the public to feel pride and pleasure in well-cared-for horses and equipment. It aims to advance and honor the horse and his keeper and driver; and to establish a better understanding between them, thus developing their opportunities for being of mutual help in the transaction of their business. By establishing a system by which all the workers in a company are enabled to help each other and save each other, each one from the horse up to the merchant will be a beneficiary.

Many interesting facts concerning the teaming life of Chicago were discovered through the operations of the work of the Association. Until then it was not generally known that there were any Chicago drivers who had seen over fifty years of service on our city streets; nor that we could boast of having several horses that had traveled over the cobble-stone pavements for thirty-one years; nor, indeed, that we possessed a child teamster, aged ten years, who had been actively engaged in the teaming business for over three years.

It is estimated that there are 250,000 work horses in the city of Chicago, representing a money value of \$62,500,000.00. The food for these animals costs \$125,000 a week. The equipment in wagons and other accessories is worth at least \$125,000,000, and the barns required for stabling amount to an investment of

\$50,000,000. Thus, it is fairly calculated that almost \$237,000,000 is involved in the teaming interests. These figures will serve to give an accurate idea of the vast teaming interests of Chicago—the greatest, in fact, of any city in the world.

This puts the question of humanitarian protection on a broad, common-sense basis. Viewed commercially and economically, it argues that self interest alone should prompt the intelligent business man to see that the army of drivers, stablemen and barn-superintendents—150,000 in all—are intelligent, sensible, humane, contented men, who really understand the business of caring for horses. It is a business in itself, and a good one, requiring a high order of ability if properly managed.

The horse should be valued for his intelligence, faithfulness, patience, endurance, willingness and companionship quite as much as for his mere "horse-power"—which power, be it known, increases in direct proportion to the kind and intelligent treatment given the animal. The truth is that the comfort of the horse and his working value to his owner are developed and maintained by the same process of kindness. He has been a factor in the progress of the human race throughout the ages, with an unblemished record of willing and faithful service. Not only has he earned his living and that of his master, but the respect and admiration of his countrymen.

Here's to the Horse,—that brave creature of grace and beauty, spirit and speed, courageous as a lion and gentle as a lamb; that son of toil who ploughs and harrows the fields, that they may yield abundant harvest; that universal helper who enters into the sports of nations and carries the burdens of the common

lot; that play-mate, co-worker and friend of man, at once defiant and gentle, daring and devoted, tried and trusty—than whom there is no greater hero in time of war or peace.

MICHIGAN STATE HUMANE ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual meeting of the Michigan State Humane Association was held at Detroit on May 26 and 27, 1910.

Many local societies sent representatives who gave gratifying reports of work done.

J. J. Kelso, General Superintendent of the State Children's Department of Ontario, Toronto, Canada, delivered an able and interesting address on child work, the evening of the first day of the meeting.

Addresses were also made by the following persons:

W. E. Tallmadge, of Grand Rapids; F. D. Taylor, president Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of Detroit; C. S. Udell, president Kent County Humane Society, Grand Rapids; Mrs. G. D. Caron, president Diversity Literary Club, Detroit; Mrs. Angeline Fowler Branch, vice-president State Association, Manistee; J. J. Goodyear, vice-president State Association, Ann Arbor; Jefferson Butler, vice-president State Association, Detroit; Mrs. Florence G. Mills, president State Federation of Women's clubs. George A. H. Scott, secretary The Illinois Humane Society, spoke on "Activities of Humane Societies," during the second day of convention.

The meeting closed with an interesting and instructive address by Hon. Henry S. Hurlbut, Judge of Juvenile Court, Detroit, and an illustrated lecture by Jefferson Butler on the subject of "Animals in Their Relation to Nature."

Before the election of officers an attempt was made to thrust the presidency again on the retiring president, W. E. Tallmadge, so satisfactory had been his administration, but he insisted on retiring in favor of Mr. Kleinstuck, who wished Mr. Tallmadge to retain it.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Carl G. Kleinstuck, of Kalamazoo, president.

Jefferson Butler, of Detroit, secretary.

B. A. Finney, of Ann Arbor, treasurer.

The executive board of the society is as follows:

W. E. Tallmadge, Grand Rapids; F. D. Taylor, Mrs. J. L. Eastwood, Bay City;

B. A. Finney, Ann Arbor; Angeline Fowler Branch, Manistee; Carl E. Kleinstuck, Kalamazoo; C. S. Udell, Grand Rapids; Leonard Laurence and J. F. Hili, Vice-presidents elected were: A. F. Branch, Dr. J. J. Goodyear, Ann Arbor; J. C. Richardson, Rebecca L. Richmond, Grand Rapids; Senator T. W. Palmer, J. L. Stibben, Manistee; C. H. Throop, Theo. F. Shepard, Bay City, and Mrs. V. S. Hiltz.

A NEW DETROIT SOCIETY

Following almost immediately after the state meeting comes news of the organization of a powerful society to operate in Wayne county, and particularly in the city of Detroit, to be known as the Wayne County Humane Society. It is the purpose of this new society actively to enter into the work and employ six salaried agents.

Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, who has for years supported the Detroit S. P. C. A., has been elected Honorary President of the new association. Prof. I. M. Hall has been elected president and the Society has the enthusiastic support of many prominent citizens.

GOOD FOR WILL COUNTY

The Will County Ministerial Association has voted, without a dissenting voice, at a recent and well attended meeting, to observe Sunday, June 26, as Humane Sunday, or as Mercy Sunday, and to preach a sermon on some phase of the subject on that day. Rev. Harry Westbrook Reed, St. John's Universalist Church, is chairman of the committee having this matter in charge. He is an active worker in the Joliet Humane Society, and one of the few of the cloth who have manifested real interest in humane work.

RUSH STREET BRIDGE INCLINES

Frank T. Fowler, Superintendent of Streets, informs the Society that the north and south approaches to Rush Street bridge are to be paved with No. 2 granite block on an 8-inch concrete foundation. No. 2 granite block gives a better foothold for horses than No. 1, for the reason that it is rougher.

The Street Department deserves the thanks and appreciation of all horse lovers for this much-needed and helpful improvement.

HUMANE SOCIETY DELEGATE

At the invitation of the American Humane Association, Miss Ruth Ewing represented the National Humane Society at the tenth biennial meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Cincinnati, May 11-18, 1910. She addressed the convention at one of the educational sessions, on the subject of Humane Education. It was the first time that the topic of Humane Work has been given place on the Federation program.

HORSES PENSIONED

Fire Commissioner Waldo, of New York City, has put into operation a method for saving veteran fire horses from the equine slavery that has usually been their fate after they had arrived at the age when they were no longer fitted for service in the Fire Department.

When a fire horse became so old that he was no longer able to stand the fast run to a fire and pull his share of the heavy engine or trucks, the department got rid of him and bought a new and younger animal. There was no pension for the four-footed fireman such as came as a reward to the two-legged fire fighter.

The horse, for which the city had paid \$350 to \$400, went to the auction mart and was usually knocked down for about \$70. He was then hitched to a buckster's wagon to take up a life of hard work and poor food in his old age. His new owner could not afford to waste sentiment on the beast that once went clattering down the avenue on a mad run to save human life that was endangered by fire. It was work, work, always work, or the veteran would feel the sting of the whip if he faltered. It was a case of bread and butter to the new owner and he wanted his \$70 worth.

But now the city has established a sort of pension farm for the equine veterans.

Five of them were turned over to the Department of Correction, to be taken to Blackwell's Island, where they can browse on the greensward and gaze out at the passing craft on the East River, when not engaged in some light work of hauling things about the Island. The Island will be a sort of summer resort for the old fire horses, where the whistling of the passing tugs and steamboats will remind them of the days they ran to fires.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

THE CANARY THAT TALKED TOO MUCH

By Margaret Eytinge.

Annette's canary-bird's cage, with the canary in it, was brought into the library and hung upon a hook beside the window.

Out popped a mouse from a hole behind the book-case.

"Why, what are you doing here, canary?" she said. "I thought your place was the bay-window in the dining-room."

"So it is—so it is!"—beginning with a twitter, answered the canary; "but they said I talked too much!"—ending with a trill.

"Talked!" repeated the mouse, sitting up on her hind legs and looking earnestly at him. "I thought you only sang!"

"Well, singing and talking mean about the same thing in bird-language," said the canary. "But goodness g-r-r-acious!" he went on, swinging rapidly to and fro in his little swing at the top of the cage; "'t was they that talked too much—my mistress and the doctor's wife, and the doctor's sister—not me. I said scarcely a word, and yet I am called a chatterbox, and punished—before company, too! I feel mad enough to pull out my yellowest feathers, or upset my bath-tub. Now, you look like a sensible little thing, mouse, and I'll tell you all about it—what they said and what I said—and you shall judge if I deserved to be banished. The doctor's wife and the doctor's sister called.

"'It's a lovely day!' said they.

"'A lovely, lovely, lovely day!'

sang I. 'The sun shines bright—the sky is blue—the grass is green—yes, lovely, lovely, lovely—and I'm happy, happy, happy, and glad, glad, glad!'

"They went right on talking, though I sang my very best, without paying the slightest attention to me; and when I stopped, I caught the words 'So sweet' from my mistress, and then I sang again: 'Sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet is the clover—sweet is the rose—sweet the song of the bird—sweet the clover—sweet the rose—the rose—the clover—the bird—yes, yes, yes—sweet, sweet, sweet!' And as I paused to take breath I heard someone say, 'What a noise that bird makes! how loudly he sings.' 'How loudly he sings!' repeated I, 'how loudly he sings!—the bird—the bird—the beautiful bird—sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet—' But suddenly my song ended, for my mistress got up, unhooked my cage, saying, 'Canary, you are a chatterbox; you talk too much,' and brought me in here.

"And really, mouse, as you must see, I didn't say more than a dozen words. What do you think about it?"

"Well," said the mouse, stroking her whiskers and speaking slowly, "you didn't say much, but it strikes me you talked a great deal."

"Oh!" said the canary, putting his head on one side and looking thoughtfully at her out of his bright, black eye. But just then the mouse heard an approaching footstep and, without even saying "good-bye," she hurried away to the hole behind the book-case.

The little birds are wideawake,
 So early in the morn;
 Just think how funny it would be
 To see the robins yawn!

To hear the little sparrows say
 "Oh dear! 't is hardly light!
 Mamma, I want to sleep some more,"—
 'T would make you laugh outright.

They hop out of their little nest,
 So cosy and so warm,
 And sing their merry morning song
 In sunshine and in storm.

ANIMAL CRONIES

By Annie Ashmore.

Black Crook is a crow, the blackest of his feather, and something of a crook as well, we fear. Teasing is meat and drink to him, and as he is a worthy member of a family of small boys, he has a noble field for his labors, and an inexhaustible supply of victims ready at hand to play practical jokes on.

He is fond of lurking up a tree or under a hedge when he hears the school bell ring at the close of the session. A bevy of school children come along, and then out darts Black Crook, with wicked little eyes a-gleam and jetty feathers erect, strikes off a boy's hat with his wing and sends it spinning down the dusty road; or he snatches a school book and flies up a tree with it, chuckling impishly; or, suiting his rowdy humor to gentler beings, he will catch the end of a girl's long curl in his beak and draw it out till he can flutter its length, tweaking it and shrieking with glee; or he will get her in his way and strut at her threateningly, with his little black body drawn up as straight as a ramrod, scolding like a very fury. Anything to scare the big bipeds who are so uncomplimentary as to be afraid of a little fellow like him!

In his blander moods he lends himself to the boys as a playfellow, catching a cent as they pitch it to him across the lawn, and hopping over to give it back each time for as long as they like. He plays hide-and-seek with them, too, and no voice is so loud or triumphant as Black Crook's when he finds the hiding one, not one of them so mute as he when it is his turn to hide.

But I have to admit that he has some knavish tricks of his own. He coolly picks the best bits out of dog Jube's dish, croaking softly and luxuriously the while, as if the conditions were peculiarly favorable to enjoyment; he even adds insult to injury by sometimes flying on his unwilling trencher's back, the better to enjoy the stolen morsel. Jube doesn't like it, of course, but he never says anything, being a gentleman.

Worse still, Black Crook steals—yes, like a professional thief. Father's gold spectacles, mother's silver thimble, girls' trinkets, boys' pocket treasures, anything shiny that he can carry, that iniquitous bird will "nab," and, once gone—well, his hoard hasn't been found yet.

Still, with all his "tricks and his manners," one can't watch the little black rogue sidle sleepily close up, and feel his smooth bird-head slipped into one's hand, growing heavier as his drowsy eyelids quiver and close against one's palm, and his slim legs bending under the fluffed up, sleeping body, without loving and marvelling at the strange conjunction of affectionate, confiding dependence and elfish mischief which are bound up in the quaint little person of Black Crook.

IN COURT

The Chicago Fire Department reported that a steer was badly injured at a performance in Chicago of a Wild West show. They asked that an officer of the Humane Society be sent to investigate. It was charged that one of the performers in an act with a steer, had broken the animal's neck, after which he had been dragged into a barn and bled by a butcher. The officer witnessed the next performance. In this act the steers were lassoed, thrown to the ground, their legs tied and necks twisted. The officer verified the killing of the animal in the preceding performance. In addition to the rough handling he found the animals in poor condition and worn out from the fatigue of the performances. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the owner of the show and the three performers.

Two days later the cases were called for trial before Judge Wells. The defendants were represented by counsel. Officers of the Humane Society and Fire Department were witnesses for the prosecution. Three of the defendants were discharged, and the fourth was fined \$15.00 and costs, making \$23.50 in all, which was paid.

Record 83; Case No. 819.

The 40th Precinct Police Station asked that a Humane Officer be sent to take charge of an injured horse which was being held for examination. Upon investigation the officer found that the animal had a broken hip and was suffering extreme pain. Dr. Miller, the veterinarian, was called and advised that the horse be destroyed. This was done.

Record 83; Case No. 604.

Complaint was made at the Society's office that a horse at Fifth avenue and Madison street was in a suffering condition. The Humane Officer found the animal in charge of an officer of the Mounted Squad. The horse was found to have a large sore on the neck, upon which the collar was bearing. The officer relieved this pressure and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the driver. The case was called in the Harrison Street Police Court before Judge Gemmill, who fined the man \$5.00 and costs—\$13.50 in all. This was paid. The Judge severely reprimanded the driver, who was present, and warned him against a repetition of the offense. As the horse was in good condition in every other way, permission was given to use him, providing he was driven with a breast collar.

Record 83; Case No. 757.

An officer of the Society found, at Clark and Randolph streets, a horse that was blind and very lame, with a badly swollen leg. The skin on one hip had been torn and there were sores on the neck and shoulders. The driver claimed that the owner had known the condition of the horse when he sent it out. Both the driver and owner were placed under arrest. The cases of both men were called for trial before Judge Gemmill, who, after hearing the evidence, discharged the driver and fined the owner \$5 and costs, making \$13.50 in all, which was paid. The horse is now laid off from work and is under treatment.

Record 83; Case No. 829.

An appeal was made to the Society by a widow who complained that her son would not work and contribute to her support, but spent his time in the corner saloon, coming home under the influence of liquor and demanding money from her.

The humane officer called on the saloon-keeper and asked him not to sell or give this young man drink, and spoke to him very strongly about it; and said that he would call again the next day. The saloon-keeper seemed to take this in good part.

When the young man learned that an officer had been there, he said that he would find work at once, which he did.

Three weeks later, the humane officer again called on the widow, who reported that the boy had worked steadily ever since, and had given her all the money he made in excess of his expenses. She expressed much gratitude for the satisfactory work the Society had done.

Record No. 60; Case No. 715.

The Sheffield Avenue Police Station reported that they had arrested a man for abusing a horse and would like to have an officer of the Society examine the animal. The horse—a small bay—was found to be very stiff in both front legs and entirely unfit for work. The owner, who was driving the horse, was placed under arrest. The case was called before Judge Himes at the Sheffield Avenue Police Court. The Judge fined him \$3.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$5.00, which was paid.

Record 83; Case No. 657.

Officer Valento, of the Mounted Squad, asked the Society to take charge of a team which he had stopped at the corner of Fifth avenue and Monroe street. An officer went to the place in question and found a team of mules attached to a load of crushed stone. The mules were in poor condition and too weak to pull the load. One mule had sores on his shoulders, and both animals were skinned on the knees. The officer ordered the team unharnessed and sent to the barn. The driver was placed under arrest. The case was called for trial before Judge Wells, who, after hearing the evidence, fined the man \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$11.50 in all. The fine was paid by the owner of the mules, who agreed to lay them off until fit for service.

Record 83; Case No. 790.

A citizen had a man arrested for hitting a horse with an axe. The assistance of the Society was then asked in the case.

Judge Wells, after hearing the evidence, fined the man \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$9.00, which was paid. Defendant was represented by an attorney.

Record No. 84; Case No. 13.

An officer of the Society arrested a man for kicking a horse in the stomach and otherwise abusing it. It was a young horse attached to a single wagon.

Judge Heap fined the man \$5.00 and costs, which was paid.

Record No. 84; Case No. 63.



HOME OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

The Illinois Humane Society

560 Wabash Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Harrison 7005

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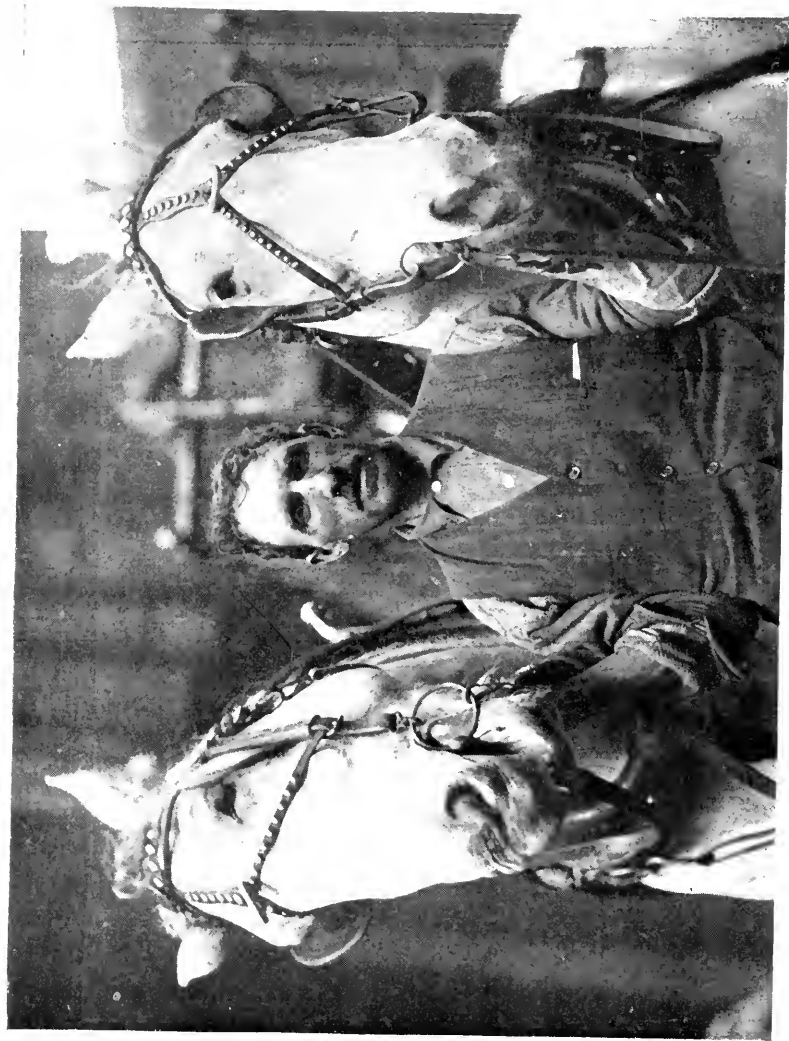
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No. 9

CHILD PROBATION IN RELATION TO SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

By **NATHANIEL J. WALKER**, *Secretary of The American Humane Association.*

If the anti-cruelty societies of this country are to retain their prestige and influence they must be moved by that spirit of progress and advancement that dominates every movement where success is attained. We cannot mark time. Either we must meet the conditions as they arise, and interest ourselves in new lines of service or step aside and allow more progressive organizations to take up the work. What we need to bring our societies to the highest point of efficiency is constructive effort. We must be an intelligent and active force in our community. There is grave danger that lack of initiative on the part of many humane societies will result in much of the work which rightfully belongs to such societies, being taken up by other organizations.

Our work is essentially the enforcement of law for the prevention of cruelty and the protection of children from moral and physical neglect, and work that tends toward the reformation of children who because of such neglect, are in danger of becoming confirmed criminals, would seem to come well within our corporate rights. Bearing in mind that it is not the function of our societies to engage in purely charitable or relief work, we have still a wide field for our efforts, and we should not hesitate to enlarge the scope of our work as long as such

extension does not take us beyond the powers granted by our charters.

When the first society for the prevention of cruelty to children was organized it set up in its incorporation papers that "The particular business and objects of this society are the prevention of cruelty to children and the enforcement of all laws relating to or in any wise affecting children." This was the first organized effort for improved methods in caring for neglected and delinquent children, and marked the beginning of the present system of supervision, which we call probation. While the founders of the anti-cruelty movement, insofar as it relates to children, may not have had in mind any special effort in behalf of children charged with violation of law yet their efforts to secure justice for neglected and ill-treated children was the beginning of a crusade that has aroused the public conscience to its responsibility for the future of so-called delinquent children.

Until this organization began its work there was practically no law in any of the states to protect children from cruelty and neglect or to reclaim them after they had committed crime as a result of such treatment. Little or no attention was given to their tender years or to the causes responsible for their wrongdoing. They were arrested, locked up with

adult criminals, tried, convicted and sentenced with practically the same procedure as applied to adults. The procedure differed only in the place of confinement; the children being sent to a house of refuge instead of to jail or penitentiary. And this consideration for the immaturity of the offender was not as great as it might seem as the reformatories of that period were conducted much the same as an ordinary prison.

Since the formation of this society and the passage of the first laws giving children special protection, steady progress has been made and the anti-cruelty societies have been an important factor in promoting improved methods and securing advanced legislation.

The chief aim of every humane society is to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number within its charter rights and resources.

In no other way can our activities in behalf of children be productive of more good than by an earnest effort to reclaim the little waifs of the street, who are brought into our courts in large numbers, charged with offenses, for which they are in no way responsible. These little victims of immorality and neglect, who can no more speak for themselves than the dumb animal or protect themselves from contamination from their surroundings, are surely entitled to our best efforts.

This system which we call probation provides a splendid opportunity for humane societies to take up the fight for these helpless children. Many societies have grasped the opportunity and are meeting with marked success. It is a natural channel through which progress may be made.

Probation marks a distinct advance in the methods and procedure of our criminal courts and, properly administered, is destined to become a permanent feature. It is a judicial act

by which the court releases an offender after conviction, under the supervision and control of a probation officer. It is an extension of the inherent right of the court to suspend sentence, by providing an oversight whereby the court may be kept in touch with probationers and from time to time be informed as to their conduct and as to whether the opportunity given has resulted in improved behavior. Probation is an intelligent philanthropy which seeks to provide counsel and advice to a class of unfortunates, who have been deprived of proper care and training in their homes and to educate and prepare such children for the proper discharge of citizenship.

Probation methods, particularly as applied to children, differ in many respects in the various cities. In some places it is little more than the old-fashioned suspended sentence, with an occasional visit to the probation officer, while in other cities it is being made the basis of a determined effort to improve social conditions generally and especially to improve the environment of the children placed on probation.

Probation officers, when not paid officials, have usually been chosen from the various philanthropic organizations and the methods adopted naturally reflect the ideas gained by their experience in their various lines of work. This has resulted in a wide diversity of methods and lack of uniformity which would not be the case, at least not to the same extent, had the humane societies taken an active interest in this movement.

It is generally conceded that neglect on the part of parents is responsible for the vast majority of criminal cases against children, and that little can be accomplished in the way of permanent improvement unless there is a supervision of the home that will

arouse the parents to a sense of their responsibility for the future of the children. To bring many of these parents to their senses may require drastic treatment. Indifferent and incompetent parents, who will not be guided by the advice of the probation officer, frequently have to be brought into court, before they will give their children proper care and oversight. In many instances it is really the parents who are on probation. It has been demonstrated over and over again that coercive measures against delinquent parents, who are endangering the health or morals of their children, followed by kind and earnest effort and an oversight that is not too public or oppressive, will result in a permanent improvement in many homes.

The officers, who investigate the home conditions of the class of families from which come most of our probationers, become specialists in this particular line of work. This knowledge is of inestimable value to the probation officer.

In many cities humane societies have shelters for the temporary care of children who are taken into custody. In this way many of the children, who are subsequently placed on probation, are brought under the influence of the society at the time of their arrest. In carrying on probation work, the shelters are constantly called into service. In such cases where it has not been determined that the conditions require the commitment of the probationer to a reform institution, but where it is desired to impress upon him that he is in danger of such commitment, the court issues a bench warrant for a violation of the terms of the probation, the case is adjourned and the offender committed to the care of the humane society. This procedure has a very salutary effect upon children who would

not be guided by advice while enjoying their freedom. In a large number of cases this procedure has saved probationers from commitment to reformatories when both the court and the probation officer had almost given up hope.

While probation is being generally adopted by the courts having jurisdiction in child cases, it is still to stand the test of time, and its future success will depend almost entirely upon those who are chosen to act as probation officers.

Already magistrates are voicing their disapproval of methods that in their judgment are not practical or sound. Some of these officials, who have had large experience with delinquent children and who have studied them at close range for years, have expressed the fear that too much sentiment and too little knowledge of human nature on the part of well meaning but inexperienced persons, will eventually create an impression of weakness and destroy respect for the law and those who administer it. If properly conducted probation should *increase* rather than decrease respect for the law. Enthusiasm may easily become excessive sentimentality.

While there is no dearth of sentiment in the ranks of the humane societies the very nature of their work induces and encourages practical and commonsense ideas and if engaged in probation work they are not likely to attempt to apply methods antagonistic to the best judgment of the magistrates. For notwithstanding all that we hear in regard to the lack of competency and general inefficiency of many of the magistrates, it is a fact that most of the men elected by the people to judicial positions, are men of broad sympathies and large experience. And it is the magistrates who must approve of our methods and be satisfied with the results.

On the other hand, there is perhaps equally as much danger to the future of probation from a purely perfunctory or mechanical supervision of offenders. Thoughtfulness, patience and industry will mark the efforts of the probation officer who is deeply interested in the welfare of his probationers. Probation officers who labor only for their salaries are not likely to exert much influence upon their charges. There is no municipal department where honesty of purpose is more required than in the probation work. The officer, should he be dishonest or open to improper influences, is in a position to wreck the future of those in his charge. If he has the confidence of the magistrate, he is clothed with great power, and his recommendations should be made only after painstaking inquiry and unbiased by any selfish suggestion or improper influence. Inefficiency and corruption as well as excessive sentimentality must be guarded against if this humane system is not to be impaired.

Anti-cruelty societies have a responsibility in connection with this movement which they should not shirk. The good accomplished is direct and positive. It is in every sense humane work and appeals not only to those who are intensely interested in works of mercy, but also to the general public, which on the surface may appear thoughtless and indifferent, but which is rapidly learning that probation methods are saving thousands of young offenders, many of whom would be permanently ruined by the ignominy of confinement in reformatories. It is also learning what an immense saving in money this system is responsible for. The cost of supervising children on probation, when in charge of our societies, is practically nothing, while for every child committed to an institution there

is an expense averaging at least one hundred dollars a year. In appealing to the public for financial support of our societies the services rendered in connection with probation work must necessarily win the approval and assistance of that large body of men and women who can only be induced to support movements that show concrete results.

For many years we have been carrying on a rescue work by removing children from homes of vice, incompetency and ignorance. In recent years progressive societies have been making determined efforts to remove the bad environment instead of removing the children. Most of us have reached the conclusion that a fair home is better than any institution and that a substantial and permanent improvement in the homes of many delinquents is not beyond our efforts. The probation system will be a large factor in this work of reconstruction and we should give it our hearty support and earnest co-operation.

And each good thought or action moves
The dark world nearer to the sun.

—John G. Whittier.

Square thyself for use. A stone that may
Fit in the wall is not left by the way.

—Persian Proverb.

HER TRANSFORMATION

Irene was a little street waif. A kind-hearted woman called her into her home one day, gave her a bath, brushed her hair and arranged it becomingly, tying it with a clean, pretty ribbon; then stepped back to view the result. A friend who was present remarked that there was such a change one would scarcely know that it was the same child. Then the little girl spoke up timidly, "But my name's Irene yet, ain't it?"—The De-licator.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of
The Illinois Humane Society

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING

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JULY, 1910.

THE HUMANE MOVEMENT.

In February, 1908, a Chair of Humanity was established at Columbia University with an endowment fund of \$100,000, known as The Henry Bergh Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education. Professor Roswell C. MacCrea was appointed to the chair by the University trustees.

In establishing a department of humanity, Columbia took the initiative in an educational movement that will in the natural course of good things be followed by all other universities of learning. Already, fifteen of our states have introduced Humane Education into their public schools, and soon there will be as many chairs of humanity founded in as many universities and colleges.

Since the founding of the Chair at Columbia, a course of interesting lectures has been given under this Foundation in which the broad field of humanitarian ideals and practices have been presented from different viewpoints. One of these lectures,—a most complete and comprehensive treatise on "The Economic Aspect of the Humane Treatment of Children and Animals,"—was delivered by Professor MacCrea, on April 7, 1909,

and published in the June, 1909, issue of the HUMANE ADVOCATE.

For two years past, Professor MacCrea has devoted himself to the study of humane work and methods as practiced by different humane societies over the world, and the value of his research is now made known to the public in a book entitled "The Humane Movement."

This book is a descriptive, historical survey of the humane movement, and occupies a unique place in humane literature, it being the first history written of the organized movement for saving children and animals from cruel treatment. Nothing more distinctive and helpful to the humane cause has been accomplished—thanks be to the Henry Bergh Foundation and Roswell C. MacCrea, Ph. D.

We are pleased to see that Professor MacCrea recognizes and emphasizes the need for preventive and remedial measures, and that social work is the evolution of humane labor. The following extract from his book is interesting and illuminating as showing the change from the old limitations, and indicating the latest extension in humane work:—

"It is recognized that the sanction of the law must often be invoked to promote the ends of the community, and this is the distinctive function of anti-cruelty organizations; but in addition to the protection of children from bodily harm by this means and from serious neglect and moral injury, these societies must take upon themselves the work of developing conditions of normal family life.

"Children still need to be protected against the brutality of parents, and offenders need to be prosecuted relentlessly. Children will still need to be rescued from degrading surroundings for many years to come, but the Society recognizes more definitely

that it is a *preventive agency*. It believes that it has a duty toward the children whose circumstances are, each week that the family is left to itself, becoming worse, but which are not yet so bad that court action is advisable or possible. If, by means of its close relation to the courts, it can awaken neglecting parents to a better understanding of their responsibilities before it is too late, and insist upon improvement being made, the Society becomes in every sense an agency for preventing cruelty and conserving family life. The Society has, therefore, a three-fold task to perform. It must rescue children from degrading conditions, it must avail itself of every reasonable opportunity to try to reconstruct such families as are moving on to inevitable shipwreck, and, while it is working with each individual instance, it must try to seek out the causes which bring about these bad conditions, so that it may do its part to prevent them."

With the publication of two such important and valuable books as "The Humane Movement" by Professor MacCrea, and "The Place of Animals in Human Thought" from the learned pen of the Countess Cesaresco, the year of 1910 may be counted a good one for humanity.

SUMMER DRINKS.

In the trying heat of our summer months when we ourselves seek liquid refreshment at many turns of our hot, dusty road, we should be helpfully mindful of the many other animals that are in the same need of drink.

Horses, cows, dogs, cats, chickens, squirrels and birds all suffer for lack of water during the hot, dry days. Horses, perhaps, endure the greatest deprivation, and for no reason but

the thoughtlessness of man. Horses, often hard-driven and over-loaded, are made to go from morning until night with parched tongues because of the negligence of drivers who are too lazy to keep an eye out for possible watering places.

A well known Chicago veterinary surgeon states that nothing causes more suffering to horses in hot weather than want of drinking water.

There is no explanation of the trouble except on the ground of ignorance and thoughtlessness, and no *excuse* whatever on *any* ground. In the city there are many public fountains and watering troughs, and in the country there is no farm house, however so poorly furnished, but has its hospitable pail and water.

There is no greater summer charity than the providing of places for the thirsty beasts and birds, where they can conveniently drink. Anything from the placing of a bowl of water in your door-yard as a thirst saving station for chance travelers, to the installment of a public drinking fountain is a charitable act that will yield blessed satisfaction to every passerby. Everyone may do something for the relief of the thirsty—to the extent of a "cup of cold water" if not to that of a fountain. Common civility should prompt us to interest ourselves in our animal friends and helpers in this way.

This Society has over sixty drinking fountains in operation on the streets of Chicago at the present time, which it maintains at its own expense. This is a wonderfully interesting and practical feature of its work. Through co-operation with the Society, anyone desiring to erect a serviceable fountain warranted to stand the wear and tear of long and hard usage, may install one at cost price, which is \$125.00.

Since 1877 the Society has been actively engaged in providing drinking water for men and animals, and considers it one of the most important and truly charitable branches of its work,—a continuous, perpetual outpouring of relief.

ONLY \$100.

A man appeared in a Chicago court this week to answer the charge of beating his three-year-old daughter. He had broken one of her arms and dislocated the shoulder. The indignant judge deplored his ability to impose a severer sentence on this brute than a fine of \$100, which is the equivalent of a long bridewell term. The child will have an opportunity to recover from the injuries inflicted by its "natural protector" before he is turned loose.

The judge told the truth when he said he went to the limit. It was the wicked leniency of the law which kept him from dealing out adequate justice. If the father was arraigned under the city ordinance punishing cruelty to children the highest fine that could be imposed was \$100. We read in "Locksley Hall" of the man who would hold his wife "something better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse." He stands on a higher plane than the Chicago lawmakers, who put dogs, horses, and children in the same category. It costs as much to torture animals as it does babies.

If the Chicago father had been prosecuted for assault and battery under the state law he could not have been fined more than \$100. That seems a reasonable sum to the lawmakers of today, even when a helpless child is the victim, because it seemed reasonable to their fathers. It was a heavy penalty sixty years ago, when butter was 10 cents a pound and ham 7 cents. The cost of nearly everything has gone up, but that of assault and battery is unchanged.

The severity of lawmakers is confined to those who lay their hands on sacred property. If a man had to choose between being deftly robbed of \$20 and being knocked down by a drunken hoodlum and an arm or rib broken, he would always choose the former. But the law in the plenitude of its stupidity would give the pick-pocket ten years and the ruffian a hundred dollar fine. Personal property is regarded as more deserving of respect and protection than the owners.

Editorial, Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET A LEADER.

On Sunday, June 26th, the ministry of Will County inaugurated something of inestimable importance to humane work in Illinois.

For the first time in the history of the state, the clergy of a county made a united appeal in behalf of abused children and animals. So successful was the first "Mercy Sunday" that all of the Joliet and Will County churches plan to make its observance a great annual feature.

Why should not all of the remaining hundred counties in the state do the same?

The ministers and their texts are as follows:

The Rev. Harry Westbrook Reed, of St. John's Universalist Church, "Humane to Man and Beast."

The Rev. Edward Sayles, of the Eastern Avenue Baptist Church, "Blessed are the Merciful for They Shall Obtain Mercy."

The Rev. E. G. Cattermole, Richards Street Church, "Mercy."

Rev. C. E. Peters, First Baptist Church, "Humanity to the Helpless," from the text found in Rom. 8:22.

Rev. G. F. Courrier, First Methodist Church, Lockport, "A Thoughtful Man," arguing that a man who thinks is but seldom cruel.

Rev. A. F. Clark, Ottawa Street M. E. Church, "Quality of Mercy."

Rev. Erwine Thompson, Grace M. E. Church, "A Humane God."

The action of these clergymen reflects great credit on the pulpit of Will County and the state.

THE OHIO HUMANE SOCIETY REPORT.

Complaints in the children's department numbered 201; the cruelty and neglect cases numbered 57, and 144 were truant fathers' cases.

The amount contributed by truant fathers was \$3,379.00 from 109 fathers; the number of children supported thereby was 226; fathers compelled to provide by agreement were 21, and 20 by prosecution in the police court at the instance of the society.

Officer Allen made 74 investigations in 70 cases and made 14 appearances in court.

Officer Thedick made 71 investigations in 65 cases and made 24 appearances in court.

Officer Eslinger made 70 investigations in 66 cases and made 12 appearances in court.

Complaints in the animal department numbered 195; those relating to horses and mules numbered 89, and 195 to other animals; there were 19 prosecutions at the instance of the society resulting in a verdict of guilty in 15 cases.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

THE OLD HORSE.

No, children, he shall not be sold;
 Go, lead him home and dry your
 tears;
 'Tis true he's blind and lame and old,
 But he has served us twenty years.

Well has he served us; gentle,
 strong
 And willing, through life's varied
 stage;
 And having toiled for us so long,
 We will protect him in his age.

Our debt of gratitude to pay,
 His faithful merits to requite,
 His play-ground be the heath by day,
 A shed shall shelter him by night.

A life of labor was his lot,
 He always tried to do his best;
 Poor fellow, now we'll grudge him not
 A little liberty and rest.

Go then, old friend; thy future fate
 To range the heath, from harness
 free,
 And just below the cottage-gate
 I'll build a roomy shed for thee.

And there we'll feed and tend thee
 well
 And with these comforts we'll en-
 gage
 No other horse shall ever tell
 Of a more happy, green old age.

THE CRICKET AND THE CHILD.

My mother went into a bakery one day to buy some cakes. While she was waiting for her change, a little boy six or eight years old came in. "If you please," he said to the baker's wife, "mother sent me for a loaf of bread." The woman selected a large loaf and gave it to him. My mother

noticed that the child was thin and pale.

"Have you any money?" said the baker's wife. The little boy's eyes grew sad.

"No," he said, hugging the loaf closer; "but mother asked if you would please charge it."

"That's all right," said the good woman; "run along home with your bread, child."

"Thank you, very much," said the boy gratefully.

My mother now came forward for her money. After a few words with the baker's wife, she turned to go, when she found the child with the big loaf, whom she had supposed to be half way home, standing still behind her.

"What is the matter?" asked the baker's wife. "Don't you like the bread?"

"Oh, yes!" said the child.

"Well, then, carry it home to your mother. If you wait any longer, she may think you are lost." The child did not seem to hear. Something else absorbed his attention.

The baker's wife went up to him, and gave him a friendly tap on the shoulder. "What are you thinking about?"

"Oh," said the little boy, "what is it that is singing?"

"There is no singing," she said.

"Yes," cried the child. "Hear it! Queek, queek, queek, queek!"

My mother and the woman both listened, but could hear nothing except the song of the crickets, which are frequent guests in bake-shops.

"It is a little bird," said the child, "or perhaps the bread sings when it bakes, as apples do."

"No indeed, little goosey!" laughed

the baker's wife: "those are crickets. They sing in the bake-house because we are lighting the oven, and they like to see the fire."

"Crickets!" said the boy: "are they really crickets?"

"Yes, to be sure." The child's face lighted up.

"If you please," he said, blushing at the boldness of his request, "I would like it very much if you would give me a cricket."

"A cricket!" said the baker's wife, smiling. "What in the world would you do with a cricket, little friend? I would be glad to give you all there are in the house, they run about so."

"Oh, give me one, only one, if you please!" said the child, clasping his thin little hands under the big loaf. "They say that crickets bring good luck into houses; and perhaps if we had one at home, mother wouldn't cry any more."

"Why does your mother cry?" asked my mother, who had listened with interest to the conversation.

"Because of the bills," said the little fellow. "My father is dead, and mother cannot find enough work to pay them."

My mother took the child up in her arms and kissed him. In the meantime, the baker's wife had gone into the bake-house. She caught four crickets, and put them into a box with holes in the cover, so that they could breathe. She gave the box to the boy, and he went away perfectly happy. When he had gone, my mother said, "We must see that his mother has plenty of work. I can send her some at once."

"I will begin by cancelling her account at our shop," said the good-natured baker's wife, as she wrote "Paid" at the bottom of the page.

The baker's errand-boy was sent to the mother with the receipted bill and a note telling her of the promised

work. The child, with his big loaf, his four crickets, and his little short legs, could not run very fast, so that when he reached home he found his mother happy and smiling, for the first time in many weeks.

The boy firmly believed that the crickets brought the good fortune that came to them.

ANIMALS THAT DELIGHT IN LISTENING TO MUSIC.

A young bluejay at one time spent two months as a guest in my home. We all know what harsh voices the jays have. While the small jay lived with me it was my custom to practice singing for half an hour every morning. No sooner had I seated myself at the piano and struck a few chords than "J-J" hopped over the door sill and settled himself on the rung of a nearby chair.

He listened with rapt attention, and after a few days he tried a bit of song himself. At first I had to stop and laugh, his performance was so amusing; but after a few weeks' practice he could sing very sweetly—not exactly the tunes he heard, but little ones that he made up as he went along. If any noises pleased him he began to sing. A heavy thunder shower or the whirr of the sewing machine always moved him to express his delight in song.

More than two hundred years ago a young violinist, Isidore Berthamie, was obliged to practice on his violin many hours daily. One day he saw a spider peeping at him from its crack in the wall. Soon it ventured forth, and every day it grew a little bolder, drawn irresistibly by the sweet sounds from Isidore's fiddle.

At last, one day the boy had the great pleasure of seeing the spider take its place on his bow arm. Presently his stepmother, coming into the room and seeing the spider, killed it with a blow of her slipper. The death of his pet was such a blow to the boy that he fell fainting to the floor and was ill for three months afterward.

When the great herds of cattle on the plains become restless the cowboys sing them to sleep, and often prevent a stampede in that way.

Squirrels and mice are ardent music lovers. Dr. Chomet tells us that one day while strolling in the woods he sang an air from an Italian opera, and, chancing to look around, saw a number of squirrels, all listening with delight to his song.

JUNO'S WONDERFUL TROUBLES.

E. MULLER, IN ST. NICHOLAS.

Juno lived in a great park, where there was a menagerie, and neither the park nor the menagerie could have done without Juno. Now, who do you think Juno was? She was a dear old black and brown dog, the best-natured dog in the world. And this was the reason they could not do without her in the park. A lioness died, and left two little lion-cubs with no one to take care of them. The poor little lions curled up in a corner of the cage, looked very wretched. Then, the keeper of the menagerie brought Juno, and showed her the little lion-cubs, and said: "Now, Juno, here are some puppies for you; go and take care of them,—that's a good dog." Juno's own puppies had just been given away, and she was feeling very sad about it, and was rather glad to take care of the two little lions. They were so pretty with their striped fur and yellow paws, that Juno soon loved them, and she took the best of care of them till they grew old enough to live by themselves. Many people used to come and stand near the big lion's cage, and laugh to see only a quiet old dog and two little bits of lion-cubs shut up in it.

It was interesting to see Juno playing with the cubs, and all the children who came to the Park wanted first to see the "doggie that nursed the lion puppies." But when they grew large enough, they were taken away from her, and sold to different menageries far away, and poor Juno wondered what had become of her pretty adopted children. She looked for them all about the menagerie, and asked all the animals if they had seen her two yellow-striped lion-puppies.

No one had seen them, and nearly everyone was sorry and had something kind to say, for Juno was a great favorite. To be sure, the wolf snarled at her, and said it served her right for thinking that she, an ordinary tame dog, could bring up young lions. But Juno knew that she had only done what she was told, so she did not mind. The monkeys cracked jokes and teased her, saying they guessed she would be given another family to take care of—sea-lions most likely, and she would have to live in the water to keep them in order. This had not occurred to Juno before and it made her quite uneasy.

"It is not possible they would want me to nurse young sea-lions," said she. "They are so very rude and so very slippery, I never could make them mind me."

"You may be thankful if you don't get those two young alligators in the other tank," said a gruff-voiced adjutant.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Juno. "You don't think it possible?"

"Of course, it is possible," said a pelican, stretching his neck through his cage-bars. "You'll see what comes of being too obliging."

"We all think you are a good creature, Juno," said a crane. "Indeed, I should willingly trust you with my young crane children, but really, if you *will* do everything that is asked of you, there's no knowing whose family you may have next."

Juno went and lay down in a sun-shiny place near the elephant's house, and thought it all over. Very soon she grew sleepy, in spite of her anxiety, and was just dropping off into a doze, when she heard the keeper whistle for her. She ran to him and found him in the hippopotamus's cage.

"Juno," said he, "I guess you'll have to take charge of this young hip-

popotamus, the poor little fellow has lost his mother."

"Dear, dear!" sighed Juno. "I was afraid it would come to this. I'm thankful it isn't the young alligators."

So Juno took charge of the little hippo,—she called him hippo for short, and only when he was naughty did she say: "Hip-po-pot-a-mus, aren't you ashamed of yourself?" But he was a great trial. He was awkward and clumsy, and not a bit like her graceful little lion-puppies. When she had to give him peppermint, once, his mouth was so large that she lost the spoon in it, and he swallowed spoon and all. But he grew up at last, and just as Juno had made up her mind not to take care of other people's families any more, the keeper came to her with two young giraffes, and told her she really must be a mother to the poor little scraps of misery, for their mother was gone, and they would die if they weren't cared for immediately. These were a dreadful trouble, and besides, they would keep trotting after her everywhere, till the pelican, and the adjutant, and the cranes nearly killed themselves laughing at her. Poor Juno felt worse and worse, till one day, when she heard the keeper say she certainly would have to take care of the young elephant, she felt that she could stand it no longer, and made up her mind to run away. So she said good-bye to all her friends, and ran to the wall of the park. There she gave a great jump, and—waked up, and found herself in the sunshiny grass near the elephant's house.

"Oh, how glad I am!" said Juno.

"What in the world has been the matter?" asked the elephant. "You've been kicking and growling in your sleep at a great rate. I've been watching you this long time."

"Such dreadful dreams!" said Juno. "Lion-puppies are all very well, but

when it comes to hippopotamuses, and giraffes, and eleph——"

"What *are* you talking about?" said the elephant. "I guess you'd better go to your supper; I heard the keeper call you long ago."

So Juno went to her supper, very glad to find that she had only dreamed her troubles; but she made up her mind that if the old hippopotamus should leave, she would run away that very night.

THE "FOAM" ON FIDO'S LIPS

A crowd gathered at Tenth and Barton streets to watch a handsome fox terrier that was running about, nose in air. White froth was running from the dog's mouth.

"He's mad!" yelled a fat man.

The fox terrier stood in the center of the group, with wide-open eyes, either too mad or too frightened to move.

At this juncture the policeman arrived. A dozen voices began to tell him that the dog was mad; that it must be killed; that it had been snapping at the children; that it began to froth when it passed a pool of water, and how best to shoot.

A tall, quiet-looking woman pushed through the crowd that started toward the dog. A dozen men yelled at her; two or three men grabbed at her.

She picked the dog up and started out of the crowd. The policeman stopped her with:

"Madam, that dog is mad. He must be shot. Look at the foam coming out of his mouth."

"Foam," she said contemptuously. "That's a cream puff he was eating."

Do not think that the butterfly or beetle which you spear with a pin, does not suffer, simply because he does not scream and cry. If he could scream and cry, it would tear your heart with remorse, but unfortunately, speech is denied him. Therefore, you must listen to the still, small voice of your own consciousness,—the voice of mercy (compassion). —*Kluen*.

When animals grow old and past usefulness in our service, we must not treat them like old shoes and discard them without thought. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to the creature that has given its life and its strength in serving us.

IN COURT

The attention of the Society was called to a case of a little three-year-old child who had been struck and severely injured by her father.

An officer of the Society found the child at home in care of a physician who had been summoned. She was found to be suffering from a fractured thigh and a dislocated shoulder.

At the time the officer called the doctor was preparing a plaster-cast for the child's leg. The doctor stated that he had set the leg in a plaster cast once before, but that owing to the parents' disregard of his orders as to the position in which the child should be kept, it had become necessary to cut away the first cast, administer an anæsthetic to the child, and reset the leg in a new cast.

It was learned that the father had come home at six-thirty o'clock on the afternoon of June 9th, and had found his two little children playing together out on the street. He had told them to come into the house. The little girl had not seemed inclined to obey promptly, whereupon the father had struck her three severe blows with his hand, knocking her down and causing the injuries which the doctor was later called to treat.

The father was placed under arrest, charged with cruelly beating the child. Upon the trial of the case, a neighbor living in the same building with the father and his family, testified that upon hearing the alarming screams of the child on the night of the accident she had run in to see what could be the matter, and upon discovering the evident injury to the child had urged the father to send at once for a physician; that the father had refused to do so, replying, "I shall break both legs if I want to. It is my own child";

and that she, herself, had then called Dr. Smith on her own responsibility.

After all the evidence had been heard, Judge Heap addressed the defendant, saying: "A man should be fined the maximum fine for such an act. It is too bad that the penalty is not greater for such a brutal act. I fine you the maximum fine of \$100.00 and costs."

The man, unable to pay the fine, was sent to the bridewell.

Record No. 60; Case No. 754.

Note:—There would have been difficulty in establishing the criminal intent in this case, which was the reason the respondent was not charged with an offense punishable with a larger fine or imprisonment in the penitentiary. The defense claimed that the injury to the child was accidental, and as no one besides the father and the child witnessed what took place, nothing to the contrary could have been proven. For that reason the Society considered that certainty of conviction was of more importance than severity of punishment.

This case called forth an editorial in the Chicago Tribune of June 16th, which is republished on page 189 of this issue of the HUMANE ADVOCATE.

A man asked that an officer of the Society be sent to examine a horse which had a raw sore on his neck.

The officer found the horse hitched to a loaded grocery wagon. The animal's neck was found to be in bad condition. The officer arrested the man in charge of the horse. The case was called before Judge Hines, who imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$11.00 in all, which was paid.

Record No. 84; Case No. 134.

A woman complained to the Society that her husband, who was a street car conductor, did not support her and their two children. She further charged him with habitual abuse and threats to take her life. She asked for separate maintenance. It was arranged that the man should pay \$7.00 a week for the support of his wife and family.

Record No. 60; Case No. 729.

The Stanton Ave. Police Station reported that a man was being held for running the prongs of a pitchfork into a horse and asked that a Humane Officer be sent to examine into the condition of the animal. The officer found that the prongs had gone about three inches into the horse's rump.

When arrested, the man was found to be armed. He was taken before Judge Newcomer on the double charge of cruelty to animals and carrying concealed weapons.

The Judge fined the man \$35.00 and costs, amounting to \$41.00 in all, for cruelty to animals. In default of the money he was sent to the House of Correction.

Record No. 84; Case No. 324.

While investigating the Horse Market at Mendota, Illinois, an officer of the Society saw an old bay horse being driven to a buggy, on exhibition for sale. The horse was suffering from ringbones on both front legs and was very lame and weak.

The officer arrested the driver and ordered the horse unhitched and sent to a barn.

The case was called at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, before Judge Wormley. After hearing

the evidence, the Judge fined the man \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$10.70 in all, which was paid.

The Court severely reprimanded the man for using a horse unfit for service, and ordered the animal sent to a pasture for rest.

Record No. 84; Case No. 180.

The Society was notified that a peddler had been seen cruelly lashing a poor over-heated, over-loaded horse, and that the man and horse were being detained by a police officer in front of the Jones School, until an officer of the Humane Society might examine the animal. When the Humane Officer reached the horse, he learned that an officer from the 1st Precinct Station had arrested the peddler on complaint of a woman who had seen him whip his horse for over a block. The officer had ordered the horse to be driven to the Harrison Street Police Station, but the animal had given out before reaching there, being completely exhausted from the heat and the weight of the over-loaded wagon it was hauling.

The Humane Officer ordered the horse unhitched and led into a shady place where it would be protected from the sun. The peddler had a man with him, who was told to walk the horse slowly back to the barn, after it had had time to rest and get cooled off.

The animal had several large whip marks on the hind legs, and the shoulders were badly galled.

The case came to trial the following day before Judge Wells, who fined the man \$5.00 and costs, \$11.00 in all, which was paid.

Record No. 84; Case No. 253.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN ILLINOIS.**IN CHICAGO:**

Chicago Avenue (Water Works).
 Wells and Superior Streets.
 County Jail (Dearborn Street).
 360 Wells Street.
 North Clark and Belden Avenue.
 Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
 Evanston and Montrose Avenues.
 Ravenswood Avenue and Northwestern Depot.
 Washington Square.
 Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
 Rogers Park (Police Station).
 Madison and Jefferson Streets.
 Ohio and North Green Streets.
 441 Noble Street.
 California Avenue and Augusta Street.
 North and Claremont Avenues.
 Garfield Park.
 West Fortieth Street (Bohemian Cemetery).
 Sixteenth and Brown Streets.
 Polk Street and Center Avenue.
 Sixteenth and Rockwell Streets.
 Sherman Street (Postal Telegraph Building).
 Mont Clare, Sixty-ninth and Fullerton Avenues.
 Market Street, near Washington Street.
 Fernwood, 103rd and Wallace Streets.
 560 Wabash Avenue.
 Third Avenue and Twelfth Street.
 Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
 Michigan Avenue and Peck Court.
 Forty-seventh Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Haven School (two fountains).
 Twentieth and Dearborn Streets.
 Thirty-third and Wallace Streets.
 Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Gross Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.
 5324 South Halsted Street.
 Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Windsor Park (168 Seventy-fifth Street).
 Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Road.
 Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
 Maywood.
 Blue Island (two fountains).
 5528 Lake Avenue.
 Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
 Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.
 Market and Madison Streets.
 Highland Park, Illinois.
 Twenty-fifth and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Grand Avenue and Western Avenue.
 Polk and Lincoln Streets.
 Webster and Larrabee Streets.
 Sixty-fourth and South Halsted Streets.
 Thirty-fifth and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-second and Wallace Streets.
ELSEWHERE IN THE STATE:
 Waukegan, Illinois.
 Maywood, Illinois.

The cost of the casting and equipment, at the present time, amounts to \$65 per fountain. To erect a fountain and put it in commission costs about \$60 additional, making the cost of our fountain, when installed, about \$125.



ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAIN

GIFTS

FORM OF BEQUEST

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of _____ dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

All wills must be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they must be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses must subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

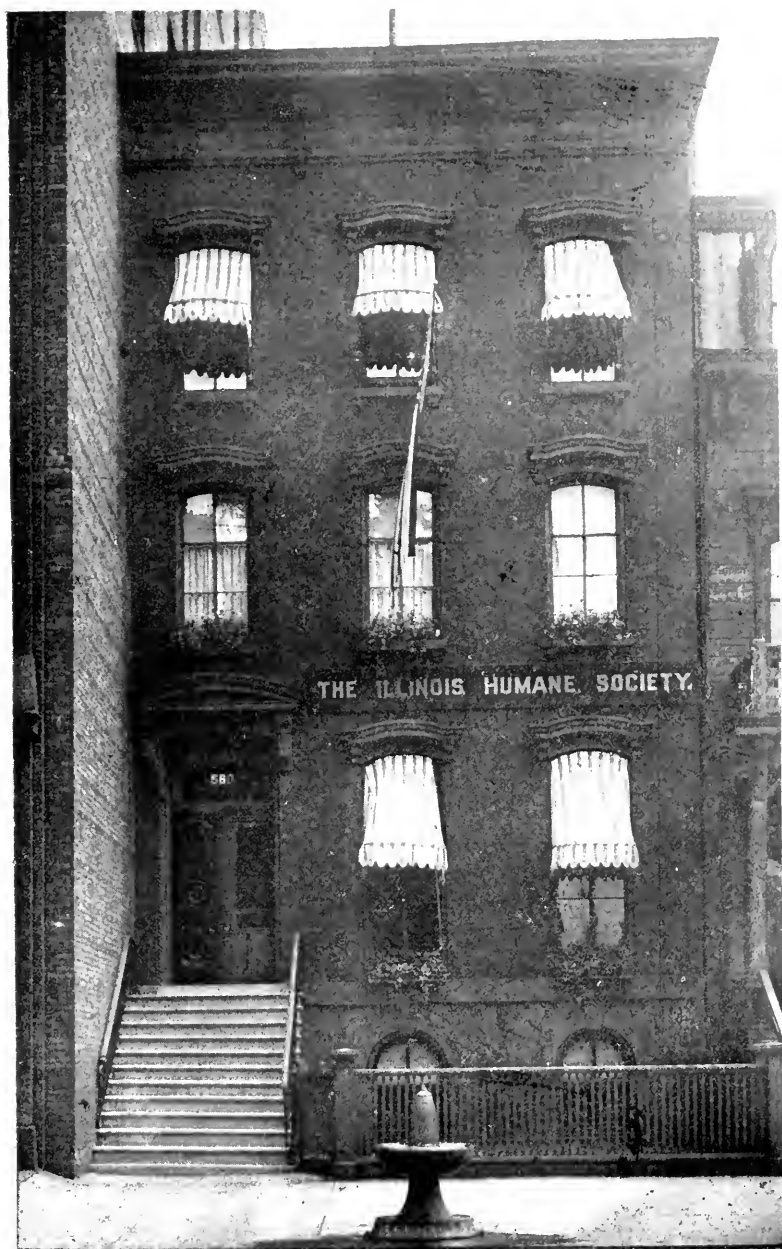
Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.



HOME OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
560 Wabash Avenue

HORSE SENSE IN HOT WEATHER

Now that the heat of summer is upon us it is well to direct our activities, so far as possible, toward the prevention of suffering among horses.

The second day of a hot spell fatigues horses very much. The third day always produces some heat prostrations or sunstrokes, and each successive day produces more, in a greatly increased ratio. The fatigue of the second day increases until the horse goes down in complete prostration, soon becoming insensible and dying, in an hour or two, unless he receives very prompt relief.

The first symptom of heat prostration is panting. This is usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation, bloodshot eyes. If the horse is pushed along, he ceases to perspire, staggers, goes down and soon becomes insensible. Death follows in an hour or two.

PREVENTION: Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses, which die from sunstroke, are suffering from indigestion. Certain it is, that there are many cases of colic from indigestion in very hot weather, and the probabilities are, that the stomach is out of order in a case of prostration. To keep this organ in good order, the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is a good plan to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sunstruck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in cold or mild weather; consequently, horses should not be loaded as heavily nor driven as fast, nor as far, as in cool weather.

Don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered on a hot day every hour or so. When a horse begins to pant and shows signs of weariness, he should be allowed to stop in the shade and rest for half an hour. The owners of horses should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals and, consequently, their money.

It is really a duty to interfere in all cases of overwork, overdriving, excessive fatigue and heat prostration; and to advise the owner or driver of horses to call in their veterinarian in such cases. Delays are dangerous. Almost all cases of sunstroke can be saved if relief is given promptly, but, if delayed even half an hour, death is likely to be the result.

A. H. BAKER, V. S.



CAPTAIN CHARLES C. HEALEY
Commanding Mounted Squadron Chicago Police

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

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No. 10

TRAFFIC CONDITIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD

By **CAPTAIN CHARLES C. HEALEY**

The rapid and unparalleled increase of traffic on the downtown streets of Chicago, in recent years, has created much danger for pedestrians and serious delays to business interests.

It was thought that careful study of present-day traffic conditions and regulations as they exist in the larger cities of Europe, where older civilization and greater experience count for so much, would offer remedial suggestions for the situation in Chicago.

Accordingly, at the suggestion and invitation of the Chicago Association of Commerce, General Superintendent of Police Leroy T. Steward was asked to make a trip to Europe, for the specific purpose of making such investigations.

As Mr. Steward could not be spared from his duties for the necessary length of time, he recommended that I be sent as his personal representative in the important undertaking.

I accepted the invitation, remaining in Europe seventy-two days, visiting Liverpool, Manchester, London, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Brussels, Zurich and several other cities. As a representative of the City of Chicago, the Association of Commerce, and the Chicago Police Department, I was everywhere received with the utmost cordiality and courtesy at the hands of municipal officials of Europe.

In all these cities the method for

relief of traffic congestion was found to be patterned after the London system.

In no other city in the world has the regulation of street traffic been reduced to such a science as in London, and next in order of good street discipline is Berlin.

I found the handling of the street traffic of London, by its officers, to be a work worthy of the most serious consideration and careful study.

After watching its practical operation, for many days, covering an area four miles square in the main business center of that mighty metropolis, I thought the secret of its success was to be found in the good sense which seemed everywhere manifest in its rules and regulations and the certainty and impartiality of their immediate enforcement.

Every person in that great city, whether royal, noble or plebeian, and whether rich or poor, readily yields obedience to the same traffic regulations, and apparently no one is allowed to violate those rules either on account of the class of the vehicle driven or the station or rank of its owner.

The same general rules and regulations which have made London the model traffic city of the world can, in my opinion, be successfully applied to like conditions in Chicago, if the peo-

ple can be taught to understand and obey them.

The wonderful results accomplished in that great city are attributable not alone to the wisdom of its rules and regulations nor to the great power conferred on the head of the police department, but are due largely to the friendly co-operation of the heads of the several business departments in all matters relating to the traffic on their streets and sidewalks.

Thus whenever street traffic becomes obstructed in any location or line of business, the trouble is immediately referred to the police officials for consultation and determination and the shortest and best method of relief of congestion is quickly devised and executed by them.

When an order is issued by the head of the police department, in London, or, in fact, in any of the large cities of Europe, it is adhered to and made efficacious by every other official of the municipal government.

The traffic of London is controlled by police officers, designated as "Constables," who have authority to relieve all temporary blockades or derangements that may occur on crossings and streets.

At congested points, however, special constables are stationed to regulate the traffic. This is particularly the case before the Mansion House and the Royal Exchange, where 7201 motor and horse busses and 19,459 other vehicles pass, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 8 p. m.

At that point five constables handle the traffic. In the eight days that I remained at the Mansion House there was not a single public arrest made among 135,000 drivers, nor was there a loud word spoken by a constable. His authority was never questioned. After remaining in London sixteen days and investigating traffic conditions in all sections of the city, I found

a number of other places where the traffic was as great as at the Mansion House, there being from 12,000 to 18,000 vehicles passing every day. Everywhere the traffic was regulated with great skill. The authority of the police and the obedience of the people constitute the solution of the condition. The people both respect and fear the law. I saw only one case of cruel treatment among 135,000 teams. I did not see the lashing of a horse, or even hear the cracking of a whip. With one exception, I did not see a horse that was unfit for service, and there was not a single case of cruelty to animals tried in the courts during my stay in London.

In England, no horse is over-loaded. In Liverpool very large loads are drawn by two horses. But such horses as they are! Two of them would weigh more than four horses of our own. They are driven tandem; this is on account of the narrow streets, heavy loads, and the width of the wagons which are thirty-one inches wider than those used in this country.

In London, and, in fact, in all England, vehicular traffic keeps to the left, the driver sitting on the right side of his conveyance.

At all important crossings there are points of "Refuge" in the street—that is, small oases of pavement, of different shapes—which serve the double purpose of affording a safe resting place for pedestrians crossing the thoroughfares and keeping the vehicles on the proper side of the road. These places of refuge are lighted by lamps at night. Drivers who go on the wrong side of them or disregard the order of a constable to stop are summarily dealt with by the magistrates.

The recent introduction of the automobile has given rise to fresh complications, but these have been dealt with by requiring the slow moving vehicles

to keep close to the curb and compelling the swift ones to keep as nearly as possible in the middle of the road.

The stopping points for omnibuses are fixed by the head constable and although the buses may stop at any point (with a few exceptions) to receive or discharge passengers, nevertheless stations are established at certain points where passengers wait in large numbers and where the omnibuses may stop with a minimum of inconvenience to the other traffic. The exceptions are at such places as bridges, middle of crossings, etc.

The routes of omnibuses are also regulated by the police and they are fixed along such lines as will cause the least congestion. As an example, the approach to Liverpool Street Station—from the West—whence large numbers of omnibuses start for all parts of the Metropolis—is through Broad Street which (in spite of its name) is very narrow and is not used at all for the approach, but all omnibuses are obliged to go around by Moorgate Street, London Wall and Bloomfield Street, Broad Street only being available to them for departure westward.

The above remarks apply to the ordinary day traffic. Similar arrangements are made to deal with special congestions, such as early morning markets—Billingsgate, Covent Garden, Smithfield, etc., or the theatre districts at night, where the approach of cabs, carriages, etc., to theatres is regulated by the constable as well as the stopping of omnibuses, while no congregation of foot passengers is allowed.

With regard to the markets, the space within them is in no case sufficient to provide accommodation for the vehicles which wait for their loads, and the streets around for a great distance are lined with carts and vans from an early hour in the morning

until nine or ten o'clock in the forenoon. The goods are carried from the markets to these vehicles by porters; and constables are on duty during the market hours to regulate the arrival and departure of vehicles.

The fact that these markets provide no standing room for vehicles while loading the goods causes no real inconvenience and is, in fact, an economy of space, because to provide such room would require a large extent of ground from each market which could only be used a few hours each morning. As the market hours are over about the time ordinary traffic commences, the streets are left free for the latter.

A special detail of constables is also sent to all places where there is likely to be a throng of traffic, such as weddings, balls, meetings, receptions and other society functions, etc. In this way a sufficient number of police are on hand to effect proper regulation of the traffic.

A very efficient system of first aid in cases of street accident is now in operation in London. Electric call posts are set up at frequent intervals, the keys of which are kept by the constables. In case of an accident, a constable opens a door of the nearest signal post and rings for an ambulance. This is a swift automobile, furnished with all necessities for first aid, and is accompanied by a person qualified to apply and administer them. This well equipped machine goes to the rescue of the injured person, and promptly delivers him at a hospital.

The City of London itself includes only a very small portion of the area and population known as "London." "The City," as it is familiarly known, is approximately that part which was in olden times "the walled city," but which is used to-day for business purposes almost exclusively. It has a meagre population, for its immense

throng of business people flow into it in the morning and out of it at night, from and to the residential districts around.

The population of the "Square Mile" (as the city is sometimes called) is 26,923. It has a police force of its own, called "The City of London Police." The districts outside of this area are under the control of the Metropolitan Police, which has territorial jurisdiction over about 442,746 acres. This district comprises 28 distinct Boroughs, each with its Mayor and Corporation, modelled on those of "The City."

These Boroughs have altogether a population of 4,924,718, but there are many other districts included in London which are administered by District Councils and which bring the population of London altogether up to about 6,500,000. London, including "The City," may be said to cover an area of 443,419 acres.

The force of the City of London Police is 1180 men and that of the Metropolitan Police 18,238, making a total of 19,418.

The traffic in the streets of London was seen at its worst at the time of the funeral procession for the late King. Owing to the short notice, which was only possible by proclamation, the police had not had time to get out the notices for stoppage of traffic which are usually issued on such occasions. It was therefore quite unexpected, and drivers had no opportunity to choose clear routes, but drove their usual way, to find themselves suddenly blocked and unable to go either backwards or forwards. A string of vehicles about a quarter of a mile long was thus blocked along Farringdon Road from Fleet Street up to Central Meat Market.

Almost all of the police had been taken from their usual beats and concentrated on the route of the proces-

sion. A constable was placed at the end of each street and lane leading to said route, and no vehicle was allowed to go down the thoroughfare he was guarding. In addition to this there were constables stationed all along the route to marshal the crowds. Notwithstanding the absence of police on this extraordinary occasion, no irregularities were apparent in the circulation in those streets where it was not interrupted by the funeral. Drivers all followed the same order they would have had to follow had the police been there, and this affords a striking confirmation of Captain Nott Bower's statement that the power of the London police is principally a *moral one*, each driver recognizing tacitly that the convenience of the individual driver is insured by studying the convenience of all the rest.

The route taken by the procession was in one of the main arteries running east and west. This caused a stoppage of the busiest streams north and south through the middle of the city, and the vehicles were forced either to wait several hours or take a long detour.

The royal procession was handled by the police after the same manner usually enforced by them. All traffic along the line of march was stopped at an early hour, and even those who took part in the procession had to be at the starting place before a certain time. After that time, no one was allowed to enter any thoroughfare leading to the roads over which the procession was to pass. Even those having tickets for windows or stands were obliged to be on hand at a given time or they were not allowed to pass. This closing of the streets prevented undue crowding.

All the traffic regulations of the city of London are under the control of a Superintendent. The present occupant of that position told me that

it was absolutely necessary to have men of judgment and firmness who would exercise sound discretion and insist upon perfect obedience to orders, as officers for this police work. In London, the police officers are backed up by the magistrates, thus compelling respect for the law pertaining to traffic regulations. My own observations against the regulations were among the lower and ignorant classes, and that the people of intelligence saw the necessity for respecting the laws, and did so spontaneously.

Timely warning is always given by the constables of London of their intention to stop traffic, whereby drivers are enabled to slow up easily and thus avoid the obstruction of pedestrians. A constable who would suddenly raise his hand just in front of a horse, thus forcing a driver to draw his horse back on its haunches in order to obey the signal, would be dismissed from traffic work.

Heavily loaded wagons are usually allowed to proceed without interruption and the lighter traffic is stopped behind. Vehicles are not stopped oftener than is necessary, and an effort is made to permit all the vehicles that have been waiting at a street intersection to pass when once the signal to move on has been given, so that they may not be stopped a second time at the same point. If drivers are required to respect the authorities, the authorities should respect the drivers and their dumb brutes.

Oxford Street is very heavily trafficked. I there found a contractor repairing the road. Nine men were employed on the job within a space of about 12x16 feet, which was enclosed by a railing. On account of the small space occupied by them, there was comparatively no obstruction to traffic. The material and tools occupied little room for they were kept in

neat, compact piles. I investigated the street repairing conditions: the permits; what the people were allowed to do and how they could do it. I found that the contractors were made to comply with the wording of the permit, and that under no circumstances would a contractor attempt to construct or open up more of a street than was necessary for the accomplishment of his work. Upon the completion of the work it must be inspected by the police officer having charge of the district. He must put his O. K. on the permit before the contractor's bond can be released. In no instance would the permit be issued to a private person or corporation until the former permit is in the City Clerk's office, O. K.ed by the man in charge of that district. If the permit were to be O. K.ed before the street had been put back in the condition called for, the action would cost the officer his position.

The contractor's permit limits him to a given quantity of space for workmen and material, and under no ordinary circumstances is he allowed to use more space than is specified in the permit. The larger the area to be repaired, the greater the space allowed.

The unfortunate traffic conditions in Chicago cannot be attributed either to the inadequacy of its street rules and regulations or to the inefficiency of its police. In my judgment, the rules and regulations now in force in Chicago are equal in every particular to those in operation in London. The difficulty in our case, in part, is the lack of proper respect on the part of the people for the law, and the lack of support from the courts in the enforcement of the traffic rules.

In London there are no street car lines within its business district, which accounts for the difference between traffic conditions in the heart of London and the "loop district" of Chi-

cago. Within the commercial center of London, its passengers are carried by means of motor and horse buses and subways, and the traffic conveyed by the first two may be diverted as conditions require from time to time. Conditions are almost the reverse of this in the business district in Chicago, where, instead of carrying our passengers by motor or horse buses and having a subway, we convey them by surface line street cars which practically monopolize every street in the loop district. In my opinion, no permanent relief from these conditions will be had until subways replace our surface lines.

No city in Europe, except London, has any important advantage in handling street traffic over Chicago, except in the matter of subways, which are found only in Paris and Berlin.

Summary

There are four striking advantages which London has over Chicago in the management of traffic conditions, namely:

1. The absence of all street cars in the business district, and the accommodation of pedestrians and passengers by subways and horse and motor buses.

2. Rules requiring all slowly moving vehicles to keep close to the curb, thereby allowing the fast moving vehicles to pass them without interfering with the traffic moving in the opposite direction.

3. The absolute respect of pedestrians and drivers for the traffic rules and regulations, and their implicit obedience to orders of officers in charge of traffic whenever and wherever given.

4. The hearty co-operation of the proper courts with the traffic officers

in the enforcement of all rules governing the same.

In submitting his report to Chief Leroy T. Steward, of the Department of Police of Chicago, Captain Healey made the following suggestions:

1. That pedestrians and drivers of Chicago, like those of London, be taught and compelled to obey the directions of officers at street crossings.

2. That a school be organized for the instruction of newly appointed traffic men, which shall be attended for at least a month previous to entry upon duty. That these men be taught general police duties, crossing regulations, proper demeanor to the public, and be instructed as to the ordinances of the city and the method of presenting and handling cases in court.

3. That no obstruction of street cars be allowed; and that all slowly moving vehicles be made to keep as close as possible to the curb.

4. That the regulation of cab and express stands be placed under the supervision of the inspector of the traffic division.

5. That the streets in the business district be cleaned and sprinkled at night, in order to prevent the obstruction of traffic by day.

6. That all business houses be required to receive their supplies at such hours as will not interfere with traffic.

7. That no obstructions on sidewalks be allowed to remain unnecessarily long; and that all vehicles be made to unload from the side.

8. That the use of motor wagons would tend to relieve congestion.

9. And, finally, that the courts give hearty and impartial co-operation in the enforcement of traffic rules and regulations.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of
THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING

Price, per Annum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One Dollar
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A PUBLIC BID FOR PRIVATE GAIN

A so-called "Company for the Development of Tourist Travel in Cuba" recently introduced a bill into the Cuban Legislature, asking that certain concessions be granted it for thirty years.

The text of the bill is interesting as showing how possible it is for a highly respectable preamble to lead to very base conclusions. We print the preamble and the bill proper, as taken from the Havana Telegraph of June 26th, 1910, in parallel columns, for the sake of the moral contrast it affords. Without the preamble the reader might fail to detect the public spirit which was the animus for this private enterprise. Certainly the bill alone would convey no idea of its connection with the public good. In no other way than by publishing them together would the public be likely to see the connection.

PREAMBLE

It is the duty of every congress to extend its protecting aid to private initiative when this shall tend in any way to benefit the general interests or solve any problem of public expediency.

In the very complex life of modern societies it is not possible that the government shall itself attend to the manifold problems of betterment and progress that present themselves or take under its own immediate direction all collective interests and social needs, giving to each a satisfactory solution. For this reason political science counsels and experience ordains the encouraging ever more and more of private initiative, stimulating it by concessions, sub-

PROJECT OF LAW

Article 1.—To the Cuban Tourist Development Company is granted a special concession to exploit:

(a) On the lands which it possesses at Columbia all classes of spectacles.

(b) In the buildings which it may own or may erect for the purpose in the city of Havana, wrestling, Basque sports (jai alai), cock fights and bull fights.

Article 2.—Games of chance shall be played only in the building which the company shall erect for that purpose on its Columbia site.

Article 3.—At the sports in general betting shall be permitted.

Article 4.—During the term of this concession and in the months of its use no other concession shall be granted for games of chance, Basque sports or cock fights or bull fights within the territory of the municipalities of Havana, Guanabacoa or Marianao.

Article 5.—The term of this concession shall be thirty years, beginning with the date of the promulgation of this law.

sidies, exemptions from taxes, and so forth, in order to procure the co-operation of individuals with the state for the accomplishment of many of the innumerable ends for which the state is constituted.

The development of tourist travel to our country is of public expediency, and is almost a national necessity. It is, therefore, the duty of the government to give it its preferential attention. But it is a certain fact that on other occasions the state, as well as the municipality and the province, have failed in the endeavor to solve this problem, because of the nature of the case and the inadequacy of the resources employed. It ought, therefore, to favor private initiative, which will attack the problem with probabilities of success.

The company for the Development of Tourist Travel to Cuba, in the memorial presented to the congress, which is the object of this report, sets forth that it has perfected a most ample plan for attracting to our shores during the winter season a large number of tourists, in the carrying out of which it obligates itself to expend a large capital and do all things requisite, in exchange for which it asks of the congress neither subsidy nor resources of any kind, but solely and exclusively petitions that it be granted the same advantages and concessions enjoyed by analogous enterprises in other countries, being authorized to offer to the foreigners visiting us all of the attractions and diversions which are offered by the world's great centers of tourist travel.

This offer is undoubtedly a great social expediency, a great public interest. Its realization will directly benefit our industries and our commerce and indirectly will contribute to the betterment and progress of all orders of our collective life, by the pe-

Article 6.—The concession granted by this law shall be exploited only from the first of November of each year to the thirty-first of May of the year following.

Article 7.—Upon the expiration of the concession all of the lands and the buildings erected by the company shall become the property of the state.

The company shall keep all of the structures erected by it in good repair, the state being free to inspect them to this end, and shall place no incumbrance on any of its properties without the previous consent of the state.

Article 8.—The concessionary company shall, under penalty of annulment of concession, begin the work of construction within three months of the promulgation of this law; at the end of the year it shall have structures to the value of seven hundred thousand dollars, and at the end of five years the value of the buildings and lands shall be at least one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Article 9.—The company shall pay to the state, the province and the municipality all the contributions and taxes ordinarily imposed on the spectacles which it exploits.

Article 10.—The concessionary company shall, during each season, devote the total product of one day of each spectacle which it exploits to some official charitable establishment of the republic.

Article 11.—The concession which is granted by this law may be ceded to persons or companies legally domiciled in the city of Havana.

Article 12.—Such dispositions and regulations as may be deemed proper for the execution of this law shall be dictated by the executive, requiring of the company such guarantees for the fulfilment of their obligations as he shall deem desirable.

Amendments

To the foregoing articles were added the following amendments:

"The company shall place at the disposal of the executive premises suitable for the holding of an annual agricultural fair.

"The concessionary company shall, as an essential requisite for the maintenance of this concession, be obliged to advertise in the principal centers of population in America and Europe, along with the announcements of its sports and spectacles, the more important Cuban products and industries in accordance with the instruction which to this end shall be given it by the department of agriculture, commerce and labor.

"The concessionary company, besides the games authorized, shall be under the obligation to hold competitions in the sports which most attract the attention of the civil-

riodic currents of travel which will come from other centers of greater wealth and civilization.

The plan proposed is acceptable because it is the only means of accomplishing the result desired. We must definitely resign the hope of making our country a winter resort—as Mr. Butrons says—or we must once and for all decide that it shall be made so. The only way to accomplish the latter is to do as has been done for the development of great centers of tourist travel and of sport in other countries—that is to say, give the private companies special permits for the realization of that end, granting them complete and absolute liberty to offer to the stranger during the season attractions and pleasures of all kinds to satisfy his desires.

This is an opportunity of testing the grade and standard of Cuban civilization, so far as it applies to public gambling and brutal sports. If the proponents of this bill are obliged to eliminate from it the privileges asked, upholding cock fights and bull fights and running public gambling houses, before this bill is enacted into law it will be notice to the world that civilization in Cuba has arrived at the same standard that exists in the countries of highest civilization. If, however, a bill passes carrying with it these privileges, it means that in these respects civilization in Cuba is still where it was during the dark ages.

Article Four of the bill provides that the concessionaires are to have the exclusive gambling privileges within the territory of the municipalites of Havana, Guanabacoa and Mariana; and that all gambling and amusement places, other than those under the management of said company, be closed.

To the disinterested observer such things as schools, churches, homes for the orphaned and aged, libraries, gymnasiums, public parks and playgrounds might suggest themselves as much better public improvements than gambling halls, bull-rings, cock-pits and race-tracks.

The best thing to be said about the bill is that it did not pass the Senate. It comes up again, however, at the November session.

There must be many Cubans who believe that the legalizing of such social conduct as outlined in this bill would be a serious menace to the intelligence and morality of the people of the Republic; and that the permanence of republican institutions depends entirely upon the intelligence and character of the people in control. If this higher class of Cuban citizens will start an organized, concerted movement against the bill, it will surely be defeated. Every worthy citizen of Cuba will protest against the bill, and will work for the legal observance of humane and moral practices.

We earnestly hope that Cuba will keep herself free from these degrading and ignoble influences, just as she threw off cruel political oppression.

ized world, such as marine regattas, aviation concourses, horse races and international automobile races, and other sports of similar importance, with the exception of boxing or pugilism.

"The obligation prescribed by the preceding article will be fulfilled with the holding annually of at least one of the said concourses, but the company shall be obliged to employ the best elements, to assure success in the attracting of tourists.

"The company shall turn over to the government the entire product of two days of each spectacle exploited during the season, which product shall accumulate for the formation of a special fund to be devoted exclusively to the aid of those workmen who, on account of contagious diseases, are by order of the department of sanitation separated from their habitual labors, and to the assistance of those unable to work because of advanced age. Regulations for the management of this relief fund shall be dictated by the executive power.

"An amendment offered by Ferrara and Giraudy, prohibiting admission to the gambling rooms to natives of the country, was unanimously rejected."

ELGIN HAS GIFT OF FOUNTAINS

In the year 1905, a bequest was paid under the will of the late Levi S. Stowe, an old and highly respected citizen of Elgin, Illinois, by his executors to The Illinois Humane Society.

This bequest, by the terms of the will, was in favor of the Elgin Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, to be used in Elgin for the furtherance of humane work. As there was no Elgin Branch of this Society at that time, Judge Willis, before whom the will was probated, ordered that the proceeds of this bequest be paid direct to The Illinois Humane Society.

At the time the order was entered by the court, the representatives of this Society suggested that the erection of three public fountains which would supply fresh drinking water for man and beast, would be an appropriate use of this fund. Judge Willis and the counsel for Mr. Stowe's estate were in full accord with the suggestion. Judge Willis said that in his opinion such use of the money would furnish practical relief to all thirsty creatures, and would be just what his old friend, Mr. Stowe, would have most wished.

Ever since that time, this Society has been endeavoring to procure the co-operation of the city of Elgin in the matter of securing proper sites for these public fountains.

Recently, the Elgin Humane Society was organized as a Branch of The Illinois Humane Society. Mr. E. F. Maim, of Elgin, was elected president, and under his quiet and vigorous influence great activity in humane work has resulted. In consequence of this good organized work, Elgin is now prepared to receive in substantial and useful form the benefits of Mr. Stowe's gift.

LETTER FROM MR. HENRY WATERMAN

In response to your request I am pleased to say a few words relative to the animal drinking fountains in Geneseo.

For many years the city maintained the old fashioned watering troughs for horses. They were of the wooden box type, with crooked legs, and while they satisfactorily served their purpose of furnishing ready means for persons driving to water their horses, yet they possessed no qualities to commend them except their usefulness.

About two years ago it was determined to pave State street, the main business street of Geneseo, along which some of the troughs were located, and the laying of the pavement necessitated the removal of the old troughs. The southern portion of State street, which extended into the resident section, was improved by a boulevard having two narrow driveways with a grass plot in the center. One of the troughs had formerly been located in this section of the city, and it was readily apparent to those in charge of the work that the replacement of the old trough would be altogether out of harmony with the new conditions. It was learned that Mr. Herman Lee Ensign, who, in his early days, had been a resident of an adjoining county, had founded and endowed the National Humane Alliance for the purpose of erecting animal drinking fountains. An application for one of the fountains was made to Mr. Lewis M. Seaver, the secretary of the society, and the request of the city was promptly granted.

I am sending you herewith a picture of the Ensign fountain, located at the head of the boulevard. This fountain, as you will observe, has a large bowl for the horses, and in the base are two small basins for dogs. On the side of the fountain opposite that which was exposed to the camera is another opening designed to serve the public. This new fountain, which is not only more serviceable generally as a watering place, aids in beautifying the street on which it is located.

This year other business streets are to be paved, necessitating the removal of the last of the old watering troughs. Our public-spirited mayor, John H. O'Bryan, who lives in a section of the city other than that in which the Ensign fountain is located, has donated to the citizens a similar fountain to be erected at the opposite end of State street, and which will serve the northern portion of the city.

These fountains are constructed of polished Maine granite with bronze trimmings, and will serve not only as a lasting monu-

ment to the donors, but are so substantial as to answer their purpose indefinitely.

Your work of encouraging the construction of fountains, having as its chief purpose a humanitarian aim, will, I am sure, also serve the further purpose of arousing in municipalities a desire for the further beautification and adornment of their streets.

Assuring you of my interest in your endeavors and personal appreciation of your good work, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY WATERMAN.

MULES HAVE CONCRETE BATH IN MAIN

A huge concrete bath tub, forty feet long and a few inches more than four feet deep, has been installed in the Henry colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Plains, Pa., for the accommodation of the mine mules.

This unique mine improvement is built at the entrance of the mule barn. The long-eared beasts are pretty tired when they conclude the day's work, but when they strike the bath, all fatigue disappears, and they rush in, crowding one another for the deep-est place in the tub.

Directly over it runs a perforated pipe, and when the mules have disported themselves in the water in the tub, the shower bath is turned on. The speed with which a mine mule will hurry to the barn when the day's work is over is proverbial, yet, with all their desire to get the second meal of the day, they have to be driven out of the bath by force. One old fellow is said to take such delight that no amount of coaxing will get him to leave the tub until he has had at least ten minutes of the fun. Others will not leave the tub until the shower is turned on, and it seems that this feature is the most enjoyable. Some of them, the mine foreman says, will look at the attendants longingly, and then swing their heads appealingly toward the spray pipe until some one turns it on.

The bath is expected to prolong the vigor and vitality of the mules. The driver boys are the only workers in the mine who are not absolutely in sympathy with the innovation, the bath keeping them in the mine ten or fifteen minutes longer than before, yet the enjoyment of their dumb charges seems even to offset this inconvenience to a great extent.—*Popular Mechanics*.

MAYOR HELPS HORSES

Has Noted Personally Their Suffering in This Weather—Order to Police.

Mayor Gaynor has written to Police Commissioner Baker directing him to see that the police are instructed to be particularly watchful for cases of the abuse of horses in the hot weather. The mayor says that on his way to and from the city hall he has recently seen several horses heavily overloaded, and in some cases being beaten by their drivers while clearly suffering from the heat. Here is his letter to Commissioner Baker:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Sir: I have observed so much abuse of horses during the hot weather that I have concluded to request you to have all the police force instructed at the desk that they are to be vigilant to see whether horses are being mistreated by having loads which they are unable to carry or by being unduly urged by their drivers to carry excessive loads or mistreated in any other way, and to interfere and stop it and if necessary have the drivers summoned before magistrates.

Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

William F. Baker, Esq., Commissioner of Police.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be asked to co-operate with the police in this matter.—*New York Times*.

AUGUST

Buttercup nodded and said goodbye;

Clover and daisy went off together,

But the fragrant water-lilies lie

Yet moored in the golden August weather.

The swallows chatter about their flight,

The cricket chirps like a rare good fellow,

The asters twinkle in clusters bright,

While the corn grows ripe and the apples mellow.

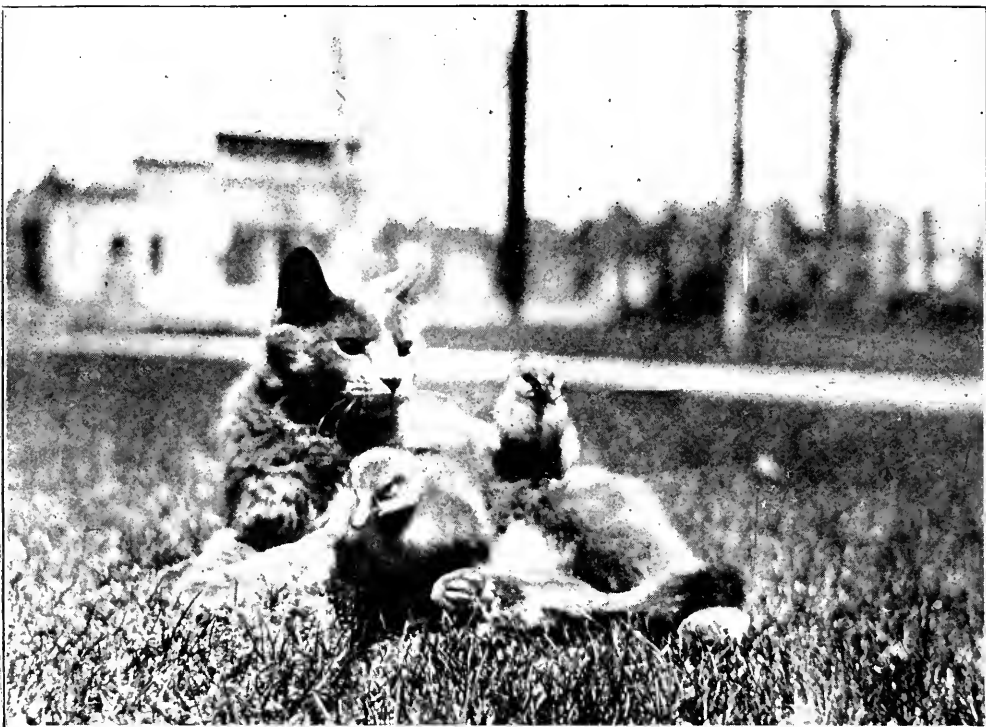
—CELIA THAXTER.

Compassion is the object of religion, the soul of virtue and the innermost essence of the law.
—BOSSUET.

The infallible test of the character of a people is the manner in which they regard and treat animals.
—AYERBACH.

Cruelty to animals is one of the distinguishing vices of low and base people. Wherever it is found, it is a certain mark of ignorance and meanness.
—JONES OF NAYLAND.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

**ROMULUS AND REMUS**

The old story of Romulus and Remus being suckled on the banks of the Tiber by a she-wolf has its parallel, so far as maternal instinct is concerned, in the case of a pussy cat owned by little Bernadine Haven, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grant C. Haven, of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

This pussy cat voluntarily adopted a motherless chick and a gosling three weeks old and looks after them as tenderly as she would her own babies; in fact, it was because of the death of her own family of three kittens, which were born a few days before the chick and gosling were hatched in an incubator, that the disconsolate mother looked about for something on which to lavish her affections and hit upon the idea of caring for the fuzzy little bipeds.

No mother could be more attentive to her

young than is this cat to her feathered foster children, despite the fact that one is an amphibian and the other the son of a very vainglorious barnyard fowl. Pussy sleeps with her little babies at night, and keeps them warm. When their downy coats look soiled she licks them clean in the conventional way. Moreover, when bedtime comes she takes them each by the nape of the neck in the most approved fashion and carries them into the cellar for the night. Judging by their actions the affection is reciprocated and the cute "peep" "cheep" when they huddle close to pussy's warm coat, is thanks enough for the devotion of their godmother.

In the accompanying picture the chick is seen perched on the cat's back and the duckling is huddled up close to her breast to keep warm.

The cat is pure Maltese, and is one year old.

DICK, THE REGIMENT DOG

In the summer of 1873, the Third United States Regiment was stationed at Fort Dodge, in Arkansas, an outpost close to the haunts of the Indians. The Indians had remained quiet for several weeks, but no dependence could be placed upon this.

Our Company was ordered to ride ahead to the Cimarron River, to clear that locality of any straggling Kiowas or Cheyennes that might be prowling about. After riding for hours across the parched prairie, we discovered, the next day, that we were surrounded by a force of four or five hundred Indians. We were only forty men, but we were determined to make a brave fight for our lives.

The mules which hauled our baggage and provision wagons were speedily shot down by the Indians. We protected ourselves by crouching behind the wagons, which we stretched out in the form of a cross, and thus withstood the attack of the Redskins,—only two of our men being wounded.

Our position was anything but an agreeable one. We could not remain there indefinitely, and still less could we hope to break through their ranks. We had almost no water, and unless help came speedily from the Fort, we faced the prospect either of dying from hunger and thirst, or of being scalped.

The Indians were well aware of our plight and kept a sharp lookout that none of us should escape. The few that attempted it, returned with all haste.

We spent a terrible night. The following day was even worse. The sun blazed down mercilessly; we could not get to the water because the Indians guarded the banks of the little stream. We could distinctly see their sentries,—some mounted and others

hidden in the grass, with their guns in position ready to shoot.

Again night came on, and several of our soldiers made a renewed attempt to break through,—but they paid with their lives for the rashness. When our position seemed crucial, the Lieutenant conceived the idea of sending the Company dog to bring help from the Fort. Dick was a splendid animal that accompanied us on all our scouting trips, and he was devoted to every soldier in the Company.

A brief message as to our dangerous position was scrawled on a bit of paper and fastened to Dick's collar, and the good fellow was ordered to 'go home.' He seemed to realize, instinctively, the danger which surrounded us, and trembled with fear. But we finally persuaded him to go and he slunk off in the darkness and was quickly lost to view. Our one hope lay in his ability to get through the Indian lines, find his way back to the Fort, and deliver our message.

At last, daylight came. Every eye scanned the horizon for a sight of Dick. He was nowhere to be seen. Surely, he must have made the Fort, and in that hope we gave a rousing cheer, which the Indians failed utterly to comprehend.

Our brave dog had actually found his way back across the prairie, swimming the streams and rivers, until, early in the morning, he had reached the Fort, and there attracted the attention of one of the Guards. Relief was dispatched, immediately.

The squadron dashed towards us in a cloud of dust, and at the head,—leaping joyfully—was Dick. We were saved! The Indians fled in all directions.

I need not add that Dick was feted and feasted by the entire regiment, and when he died, a few years later, he was buried with full military honors.

IN COURT

July 7th a woman made complaint to the Society against a man, a butcher, charging him with having tied her cat to a post and then having set his dog upon it, after which the cat had been left in an almost dying condition.

Upon investigation, the Humane Officer found the cat to be so badly mutilated and in such severe pain, that he put it out of its misery at once.

The officer then went to see the butcher, who admitted having tied the cat and set his dog upon it. A warrant was sworn out for the man's arrest. Two days later, the case was called at the Maxwell Police Court before Judge Heap.

The Judge severely reprimanded the defendant and fined him \$25.00 and costs, amounting to \$33.00 in all, which was paid.

Record No. 84; Case No. 498.

On July 12th a citizen notified the Society that while passing back of the Lake View Water Works he heard a noise like the chopping of wood, and upon glancing over a board fence had found that the sound was made by a man beating a horse over the head with a club. He said the horse was bleeding profusely from the nose, and asked that the Society send an officer to see what could be done in the case.

A Humane Officer located the respondent, who acknowledged having hit the horse over the head. He gave as his only excuse that he had lost his temper.

The officer placed the man under arrest. Judge Himes of the Sheffield Avenue Police Court heard the evidence in the case and fined the man

\$20.00 and costs, amounting to \$28.50, which was paid.

Record No. 84; Case No. 563.

On the morning of July 14th the Lawndale Police Station notified the Humane Society that they were holding a man for beating a horse over the head with the butt end of a whip.

Upon reaching the Station, the Humane Officer found the horse in a state of complete exhaustion and ready to collapse. The animal was small and thin. On its back was a deep, raw sore fully three and a half inches long; both hind legs were cut and bleeding, and one eye was swollen shut.

The officer fed and watered the horse and led it to a cool place in the shade behind the Station.

One of the officers at the Station had seen the driver hit this horse four times over the head with the heavy end of a black snake whip.

The driver, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, was placed under arrest. Upon examination the whip was found to be very heavy and the lash end covered with blood.

When the case was called at the Maxwell Street Station, the following day, the driver stated that he was only trying to kill flies on the horse when he lashed the whip.

Judge Heap fined the driver \$50.00 and costs. In default of the payment of this fine, the prisoner was sent to the Bridewell.

Record No. 84; Case No. 599.

A woman brought an eleven year old child, who had been severely whipped by an aunt, to the Society,

and asked that an officer take charge of the case.

Upon examination of the child, the right shoulder was found to be badly bruised, as was also the right thigh, and the left buttock.

A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the aunt. A previous complaint had been made against this same woman for the same offense. She had been warned at that time, and had promised never to strike the child again.

When approached by the officer, she admitted having whipped the child again, and gave as her reason for having done so that the girl would not mind her instructions.

Record No. 60; Case No. 577.

A woman reported the case of a horse with sore shoulders. An officer examined the team and arrested the driver.

Case was called in the Harrison Street Police Court before Judge Wells. After hearing the evidence, the Judge discharged the driver, but fined the owner \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$11.50, which was paid.

Record No. 84; Case No. 585.

It was reported that a man living on Marshfield Avenue shamefully neglected his children.

An officer made an investigation and learned that respondent was employed at work; that his wife was dead; and that he had three children, eleven, ten and seven years of age.

A few days later the case was called before Judge Himes at the Sheffield Ave. Station. As it was shown at the trial that respondent earned only \$12.00 a week, an order was made on respondent to pay the sum of \$2.00 per week for the support of the children.

Record No. 61; Case No. 120.

A citizen reported a team being driven with very sore shoulders.

An officer of the Society examined the horses, and upon finding them unfit for service, placed the driver under arrest.

July 13th the case was heard in the West Chicago Avenue Station, Judge Stewart presiding. The Judge fined the driver \$5.00 and costs, amounting to \$13.50 in all, which was paid by the owner of the horse.

Record No. 84; Case No. 562.

A woman reported the case of a horse having a large, raw sore on its neck and a badly swollen leg.

When the officer examined the animal he ordered the driver to remove the harness and lead the horse to the owner's barn.

Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of both the owner and driver. The cases were called for trial before Judge Gemmill, who discharged the driver and fined the owner \$5.00 and costs, \$10.00 in all.

Record 84; Case No. 724.

An officer was called to examine the condition of a team of mules. He found them too weak to work. One animal had bad sores on each shoulder and had been skinned by the britchen strap which was too tight.

The driver said that his barn-boss had ordered that the mules be taken out. The officer had both driver and barn-boss arrested, and the mules sent to a livery stable.

Judge Gemmill discharged the driver and fined the barn-boss \$3.00 and costs. It was ordered that the mules be laid off from work until fit for service.

Record 84; Case No. 842.

GIFTS

FORM OF BEQUEST

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of _____ dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

All wills must be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they must be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses must subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

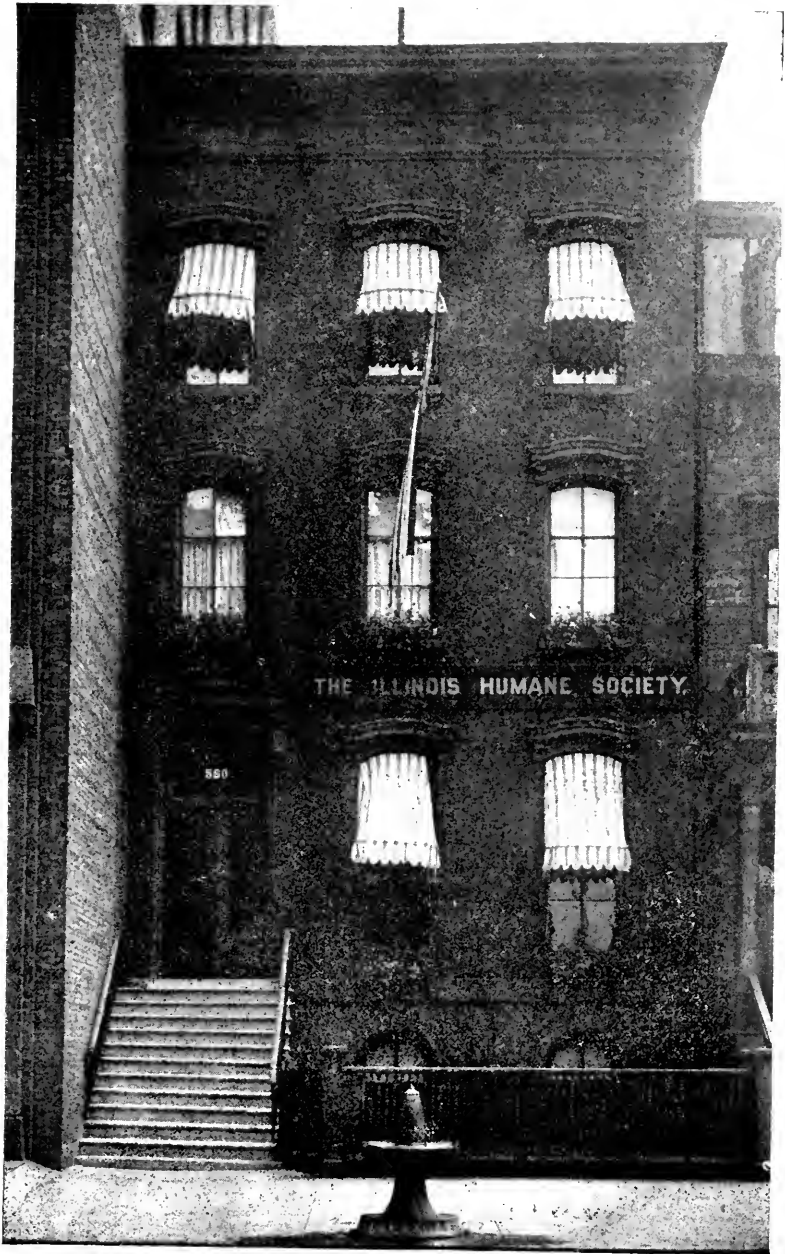
Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.



HOME OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
500 Wabash Avenue

HORSE SENSE IN HOT WEATHER

Now that the heat of summer is upon us it is well to direct our activities, so far as possible, toward the prevention of suffering among horses.

The second day of a hot spell fatigues horses very much. The third day always produces some heat prostrations or sunstrokes, and each successive day produces more, in a greatly increased ratio. The fatigue of the second day increases until the horse goes down in complete prostration, soon becoming insensible and dying, in an hour or two, unless he receives very prompt relief.

The first symptom of heat prostration is panting. This is usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation, bloodshot eyes. If the horse is pushed along, he ceases to perspire, staggers, goes down and soon becomes insensible. Death follows in an hour or two.

PREVENTION: Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses, which die from sunstroke, are suffering from indigestion. Certain it is, that there are many cases of colic from indigestion in very hot weather, and the probabilities are, that the stomach is out of order in a case of prostration. To keep this organ in good order, the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is a good plan to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sunstruck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in cold or mild weather; consequently, horses should not be loaded as heavily nor driven as fast, nor as far, as in cool weather.

Don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered on a hot day every hour or so. When a horse begins to pant and shows signs of weariness, he should be allowed to stop in the shade and rest for half an hour. The owners of horses should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals and, consequently, their money.

It is really a duty to interfere in all cases of overwork, overdriving, excessive fatigue and heat prostration; and to advise the owner or driver of horses to call in their veterinarian in such cases. Delays are dangerous. Almost all cases of sunstroke can be saved if relief is given promptly, but, if delayed even half an hour, death is likely to be the result.

A. H. BAKER, V. S.

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. V.

SEPTEMBER, 1910

No. 11

MURDEROUS MILLINERY

By H. S. SALT

We have seen what a vast amount of quite preventable suffering is caused through the agency of the slaughterman, who kills for a business, and of the sportsman who kills for a pastime, the victims in either case being regarded as mere irrational automata, with no higher destiny than to satisfy the most artificial wants or the most cruel caprices of mankind. A few words must now be said about the fur and feather traffic—the slaughter of mammals and birds for human clothing or human ornamentation—a subject connected on the one hand with that of flesh-eating, and on the other, though to a less degree, with that of sport. What I shall say will of course have no reference to wool, or any other substance which is obtainable without injury to the animal from which it is taken.

It is evident that in this case, as in the butchering trade, the responsibility for whatever wrongs are done must rest ultimately on the class which demands an unnecessary commodity, rather than on that which is compelled by economic pressure to supply it; it is not the man who kills the bird, but the lady who wears the feathers in her hat, who is the true offender. There is really no indispensable animal substance for which a substitute cannot be provided, when once there is sufficient demand, from the vegetable, or mineral kingdom.

It may be freely admitted at the outset that humanitarians will do well to draw a practical distinction between such animal products as are converted to some genuine personal use, and those which are supplied for no better object than to gratify the idle whim of luxury or fashion. The when and the where are considerations of the greatest import in these questions. There is a certain fitness in the hunter—himself the product of a rough, wild era in human development—assuming the skins of the wild creatures he has conquered; but it does not follow because an Eskimo, for example, may appropriately wear fur, or a Red Indian feathers, that this apparel will be equally becoming to the inhabitants of London or New York; on the contrary, an act which is perfectly natural in the one case, is often a sign of crass vulgarity in the other. Hercules, clothed triumphant in the spoils of the Nemean lion, is a subject for painter and poet; but what if he had purchased the skin, ready dressed, from a contemporary manufacturer?

What we must unhesitatingly condemn is the blind and reckless barbarism which has ransacked, and is ransacking, whole provinces and continents, without a glimmer of suspicion that the innumerable birds and quadrupeds which it is rapidly exterminating have any other part or purpose in nature than to be sacrificed

to human vanity, that idle gentlemen and ladies may bedeck themselves, like certain characters in the fable, in borrowed skins and feathers. What care they for all the beauty and tenderness and intelligence of the varied forms of animal life? What is it to them whether these be helped forward by man in the universal progress and evolution of all living things, or whether whole species be transformed and degraded by the way—boiled down, like the beaver, into a hat, or, like the seal, into a lady's jacket?

If the fur trade gives cause for serious reflection, what are we to say of the still more abominable trade in feathers? Murderous, indeed, is the millinery which finds its most fashionable ornament in the dead bodies of birds—birds, the loveliest and most blithesome beings in Nature! There is a pregnant remark made by a writer in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," that "to enumerate all the feathers used for ornamental purposes would be practically to give a complete list of all known and obtainable birds." The figures and details published by those humane writers who have raised an unavailing protest against this latest and worst crime of Fashion are simply appalling in their stern and naked record of unremitting cruelty.

"One dealer in London is said to have received as a single consignment 32,000 dead humming-birds, 80,000 aquatic birds, and 800,000 pairs of wings. A Parisian dealer had a contract for 40,000 birds, and an army of murderers were turned out to supply the order. No less than 40,000 terns have been sent from Long Island in one season for millinery purposes. At one auction alone in London there were sold 404,389 West Indian and Brazilian bird-skins, and 356,389 East Indian, besides thousands of pheasants and birds-of-paradise." The meaning of such statistics is sim-

ply that the women of Europe and America have given an order for the ruthless extermination of birds.

It is not seriously contended in any quarter that this wholesale destruction, effected often in the most revolting and heartless manner, is capable of excuse or justification; yet the efforts of those who address themselves to the better feelings of the offenders appear to meet with little or no success. The cause of this failure must undoubtedly be sought in the general lack of any clear conviction that animals have rights; and the evil will never be thoroughly remedied until not only this particular abuse, but all such abuses, and the prime source from which such abuses originate, have been subjected to an impartial criticism.

In saying this I do not of course mean to imply that special efforts should not be directed against special cruelties. I have already remarked that the main responsibility for the daily murders which fashionable millinery is instigating must lie at the doors of those who demand, rather than those who supply, these hideous and funereal ornaments. Unfortunately the process, like that of slaughtering cattle, is throughout delegated to other hands than those of the ultimate purchaser, so that it is exceedingly difficult to bring home a due sense of blood-guiltiness to the right person.

The confirmed sportsman, or amateur butcher, at least sees with his own eyes the circumstances attendant on his "sport;" and the fact that he feels no compunction in pursuing it, is due, in most cases, to an obtuseness or confusion of the moral faculties. But many of those who wear seal-skin mantles, or feather-bedaubed bonnets are naturally humane enough; they are misled by pure ignorance or thoughtlessness, and would at once

abandon such practices if they could be made aware of the methods employed in the wholesale massacre of seals or humming-birds. Still, it remains true that all these questions ultimately hang together, and that no complete solution will be found for any one of them until the whole problem of our moral relation towards the lower animals is studied with far greater comprehensiveness.

For this reason it is perhaps unscientific to assert that any particular form of cruelty to animals is worse than another form; the truth is, that each of these hydra-heads, the offspring of one parent stem, had its own proper characteristic, and is different, not worse or better than the rest. To sport belongs the proud distinction of being the meed of unique and unparalleled brutality; while the patrons of murderous millinery afford the most marvellous instance of the capacity the human mind possesses for ignoring its personal responsibilities. To re-apply Keats' words:

"For them the Ceylon diver held his breath,
And went all naked to the hungry shark;
For them his ears gush'd blood; for them in death

The seal on the cold ice with piteous bark
Lay full of darts; for them alone did seethe
A thousand men in troubles wide and dark;

Half ignorant, they turn'd an easy wheel,
That set sharp racks at work, to pinch and peel."

THE WINGED HAT

Angelina has a hat

With wings on every side;

Slaughter o' the innocents

Those pretty wings supplied.

Sign of barbarity,

Sign of vulgarity—

That winged hat.

The little bird of beauty born,

With joy in every motion,

By cruel hands is slain and torn,

For vulgar whim and notion.

Oh, the barbarity,

Oh, the vulgarity—

That winged hat.

MRS. MCNEELY AND HER CANARIES

Mrs. S. A. McNeely, of Jefferson, Texas, has a unique and successful plan for raising canary birds in the open air. She has had a cage twenty-five feet long and eight feet wide constructed of wire netting of a fine mesh. Above this is a canopy of wood which serves as a shelter from rain and sun. Small cedar trees border the inside of the cage, and in the center extending the length of the cage is a bed of beautiful blooming flowers. Suspended from the roof by their tops are several small-sized pine trees which make delightful resting places for the aerial inmates. A spacious bird-bath and two attractive feeding-places complete the appointments of a model home for birds.

Mrs. McNeely purchased two pairs of canaries to live in this novel aviary. Within a year they had multiplied and prospered until there were over a hundred birds living in her 'sky-parlour' on the co-operative plan.

The birds remain in the open-air-cage all the year round, and are strong and hardy and remarkable for the brilliance of their plumage and the beauty of their songs. They are fed upon cracker-crumbs, bird-seed, hard-boiled eggs, and lettuce and grass. They pick up sand and small gravel from the ground which does away with the need of cuttle-fish. The wants of the birds seem very few, and are easily supplied. They are most appreciative of gifts of cotton and string which they gladly utilize in the building of their nests. The cement bath and walks are flushed with water every day, which is all the labor necessary to keep the cage sweet and clean.

This plan of giving pet canaries the freedom of a home and making them "self-supporting" not only opens up a new life to the birds but reduces

the work of caring for them to the minimum.

To the real bird-lover, all birds should be creatures of space and sunlight with an unlimited playground of forest and sky. There is something revolting in the very idea of placing any winged creature in a cage. To cage a wild bird is an assault upon Nature. The case of the canary is different from that of any other bird. Born in captivity, for so many years, it would be a positive cruelty to turn tame canaries out into the world. Accustomed to every care and attention and unused to looking after themselves they would suffer from fear and lack of food and shelter.

Mrs. McNeely has solved the problem of humane care for birds born in captivity. Without robbing them of care and protection she is restoring much of the charm and freedom of their natural life.

A CAGED BIRD

High at the window in her cage
The sweet canary flits and sings,
Nor sees across the curtain pass
The shadow of a swallow's wings.

A poor deceit and copy, this,
Of larger lives that mark their span,
Unreckoning of wider worlds
Or gifts that Heaven keeps for man.

She gathers piteous bits and shreds,
This solitary, mateless thing,
To patient build again the nest
So rudely scattered spring by spring.

And sings her brief, unlistened songs,
Her dreams of bird-life wild and free,
Yet never beats her prison bars
At sound of song from bush or tree.

She will be heard; she chirps me loud,
When I forget those gravest cares,
Her small provision to supply,
Clear water 'or her seedsman's wares.

She begs me now for that chief joy
The round great world is made to grow,
Her wisp of greenness. Hear her chide,
Because my answering thought is slow!

What can my life seem like to her?
A dull, unpunctual service mine;
Stupid before her eager call,
Her flitting steps, her insight fine.

To open wide thy prison door,
Poor friend, would give thee to thy
foes;
And yet a plaintive note I hear,
As if to tell how slowly goes.

The time of thy long prisoning.
Bird! Does some promise keep thee
sane?
Will there be better days for thee?
Will you, poor bird, know life again?

Ah, none of us have more than this:
If one true friend green leaves can
reach
From out some fairer, wider place,
And understand our wistful speech.
Sara Orne Jewett.

THE HORSE

Society owes to the horse a debt of gratitude a thousand times greater than it does to thousands of men who abuse him. He has ministered to progress; has made social intercourse possible where otherwise it would have been slow and occasional, or altogether impossible. He has virtually extended the strength of man, augmented his speed, doubled his time, decreased his burdens, and, becoming his slave, has released him from drudgery, and made him free. For love's sake, for the sake of social life, for eminent moral reasons, the horse deserves to be bred, trained, and cared for with scrupulous care. The teaching of men how to do it has been left too long to men who look upon the horse as an instrument chiefly of gambling gains, or of mere physical pleasure.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

SYMPATHY FOR HORSE AND HOUND

Yet pity for a horse o'er driven,
And love in which my hound has part,
Can hang no weight upon my heart,
In its assumptions up to heaven:

And I am so much more than these
As thou, perchance, art more than I,
And yet I would spare them sympathy,
And I would set their pains at ease.
—*Tennyson.*

A STRANGER AT THE GATE

Gilson yawned. It was time for him to go to bed. Mrs. Gilson laid down her book.

"You put out the lamps," he said, "while I go down-stairs and look at the furnace."

Gilson lighted a match and started down the cellar stairs. Oh, how the wind blew, sweeping the snow up against the cellar window. Gilson started for the furnace.

Suddenly he heard a noise—a wailing sort of noise. He looked up quickly. There against the cellar window was something huddled.

He opened the window and pulled in a mass of quivering fur, wet and cold. He held up to the light of the gas the most miserable, unkempt specimen of street dog that he had ever seen. Gilson deposited him quietly on the floor, hushing him up, and started precipitately up-stairs.

"Say, my dear, there is a dog down there—worst thing you ever saw. There! Hear him scratching?"

Mrs. Gilson's voice was firm.

"What did you let him in for?" she said.

"Why, how could I help it? I couldn't let him stay out there in the cold."

"Well, we can't have him here. You know what it means. He'll be a nuisance in a day or so. We simply won't be able to get rid of him; we'll become attached to him and it will be awful. No, dear, you mustn't. Give him a bone from the refrigerator and let him out again. It won't hurt him. Fresh air is good for him."

Gilson smiled grimly.

"All right," he said; "if you feel that way about him, you go down and put him out yourself."

"I'll do nothing of the sort. You let him in, and you'll put him out. You must! The cook detests dogs. She will leave. Come, get him out at once."

Gilson sighed.

"That's all right," he said. "I appreciate the difficulty. I know it's a nuisance, and we may regret it, but I'll be hanged if I feel like turning him out."

Mrs. Gilson, however, was obdurate.

"It isn't our fault that he came. We are not responsible. Now you go right down-stairs and put him back where you found him, or I shall never forgive you."

Reluctantly he descended, stopping at the refrigerator on his way down. He gave the dog the bone he found, and with a heart like a dead weight thrust the poor beast out in the cold. Whining, he crouched up against the window. Gilson turned away up-stairs.

"Wait," he muttered to himself.

Mrs. Gilson had gone up.

Gilson locked up, taking more time than

usual. Then he followed his wife, and going into his own room, prepared for bed.

He lay there for a long time, silent and uneasy. Outside the snow fell silently, but at intervals the wind howled.

An hour passed. Gilson could stand it no longer. He got up stealthily and put on his bath-robe. He stole into the hall. Not a sound. He slipped down-stairs.

"I'll get him," he muttered to himself, "wife or no wife. The servants can leave, everything on earth can happen, we can lose all our money, it doesn't matter, but I won't let that poor dog stay out in the cold."

Down-stairs he crept. He reached the cellar. He started toward the window. The dog was gone. He opened the window. A place where the dog's form had lain shivering was still marked out. But it was vacant.

Gilson went back. Regret filled him. It was too bad. Why had he delayed?

He opened the door of his room.

A voice.

"Who is it?"

It was the voice of Mrs. Gilson. He strode across the hall to her room.

"Were you looking for that dog, dear," she whispered.

"Yes."

"Well, don't worry. I've got him here in bed with me."—Thomas L. Masson.

A PATRIOTIC HORSE

That horses are capable of great affection of course we know, but that they should carry it to a love not only of individuals but of race is strange indeed. But *Fry's Magazine* supplies an instance of this kind:

There was an English horse that had been bought and sent out to Spain; he was very well treated, and appeared happy enough, but should an English visitor turn up, all the animal's affectionate memory of the race he had lived among and loved was aroused. He would rub his nose on this stranger whom he had never seen before, and evince the greatest delight, and when the visitor turned to go he would invariably take his coat between his teeth and strive by gentle tugs to detain him.

This, we are assured, was not a taught trick, but a perfectly natural demonstration of his patriotic feelings, which an English face or an English voice would always call forth.

He who allows oppression shares the crime.—Charles R. Darwin.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY, JUNE AND JULY, 1910

CHILDREN.

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	277
Number of children involved	662
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	607
Number of children placed temporarily in institutions.....	26
Number of cases disposed of through Juvenile Court.....	10
Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts	35
Fines imposed, \$235.00, including costs, \$42.50.....	\$277.50
Number of persons admonished	303

ANIMALS.

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	1,098
Animals relieved	6,014
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	147
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	61
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	91
Teamsters and others admonished.....	2,932
Cases prosecuted	82
Fines imposed, \$384.00, including costs, \$281.00.....	\$665.00

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SEPTEMBER, 1910

Let humanity ever be our goal.—*Goethe*.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EVENT

The American Humane Association is a federation of humane societies. It was incorporated in 1903, under Federal law so that it might bring the united force of the society to bear on national conditions, particularly in the matter of humane education and legislation relative to humane interests. It is a corporation organized for humane work and education. Its main work is the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, the promotion, enactment and enforcement of humane laws, and the extension of humane education.

Tributary to these main issues, are the following activities: the organizing of new humane societies in states where none exist, the publishing and circulating of humane literature; the conducting of an annual conference; the promoting of humane legislation in Congress; the enforcing of humane federal laws by the National government; the awarding of prizes and medals for distinguished service in the cause of humanity; and the handling of special abuses beyond the control of local societies, such as range

stock brutalities, cruelties in live-stock transportation, evil practices of seal hunting, brutal endurance tests for animals, and the wholesale slaughter of birds. Four other specific objects of the Association are the securing of a minimum speed law for stock trains, improved methods of transportation for poultry and the slaughter of animals, and the establishing of work-horse-parades in all large cities.

The Association makes no sentimental appeal to useless endeavor. It puts the question of humanitarian protection on a common-sense basis, and asks the intelligent public to take it under consideration from the stand-points of humanitarianism, commercialism and political economics.

What the Association greatly desires to do, and what it must have the help of numbers to accomplish, is to establish societies where none exist, thereby completing a circuit of agencies through which to promote compulsory Humane Education and the Juvenile Court System in every state in the Union. If each individual would give his sympathetic and financial aid to the humane society of his own city or state, and each society would help the National Association and send representatives to the annual conventions, a system would be established that would enable the humane movement to sweep the country.

Annual meetings of the Association have been held for thirty-three years. Delegates from all sections of the country attend, and visitors are cordially welcomed to come and take part in the discussions. By means of this humane Congress all manner of opinions, views and theories are exchanged and formed into an expression of united humane judgment.

The First International Humane Conference in America was held at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893; it

was attended by many representatives of Societies from many countries, and was presided over by Mr. John G. Shortall, then president of The Illinois Humane Society.

The Second International Humane Conference to be held in America will convene in Washington, D. C., on October 10-15, 1910, under the auspices of The American Humane Association. The meetings will take place in the New Building of the United States National Museum, and delegates are expected from all over the world. In addition to the regular day-time session there will be two evening meetings to be addressed by speakers of national reputation. Many things of interest to those engaged in humane work will be on exhibition.

President Taft, for many years a vice president of the Association, has accepted the position of honorary president of the coming international meeting. He has graciously offered to welcome the delegates to America and Washington, and will receive them at the White House.

The discussions in the conference will be conducted in English, German and French, and competent interpreters will be present to translate the speeches.

Dr. William O. Stillman, of Albany, N. Y., a president of the Association, will be the presiding officer of the occasion. In his position as head of the National Humane Association, he is virtually general of the army of American humanitarians. His philanthropic interests have prompted him to make a close study of public conditions affecting humane work, and he is a real factor in the work of humane government.

Moral prosperity and universal benevolence, now and forever—is the war cry of The American Humane Association.

HELP WANTED

At the recent annual meeting of the Rock Island Humane Society, Mr. George Ellman tendered his resignation as officer of the organization. Owing to lack of financial support on the part of the public, the Society has been unable to pay Mr. Ellman the salary due him for his services; and he withdrew in the hope that his resignation would relieve the Society from further anxiety about the indebtedness. His action was met by a vigorous protest from the members of the Society who could not be reconciled to giving up Mr. Ellman or the hope of interesting the public in contributing to humane work. A sufficient amount of money was raised at once, among the members present at the meeting, to retain Mr. Ellman in his position for the present. This was a generous act on the part of a few to save the organization for the good of the many, and speaks louder than words could do for the sincerity and earnestness of purpose of this little group of humanitarians.

These members cannot expect, nor should it be expected of them to continue to be the chief support of what aims to be a public charity. Their willingness to throw themselves in the breach at this critical time will certainly be the signal for the public to rally to the cause.

A thorough canvas for more funds with which to conduct the work of the Society will be made at once. Subscription cards will be mailed to out-of-town residents as well as to those living in the city, asking them to become members of the Society at a fee of \$1.00.

If the Rock Island people realize that no city can afford to be without a humane society, and that through its agency every citizen has direct and efficient means of stopping cruelty to both children and animals, they will respond to a man to the call for help.

In Chicago, the headquarters of the State Humane Society, the report for the months of May, June and July, 1910, alone, show that complaints of cruelty were made involving 662 little children, and that 1,098 cases of cruelty to animals were cared for. These figures afford practical evidence of the need for humane societies in every community.

Since taking the position of special humane officer for the Rock Island Society, Mr. Ellman has been very active in the work and has accomplished much practical good. It is sincerely to be hoped that he may be retained at his post.

PENSIONS FOR ARMY DOGS

Mr. Jack London unwittingly may be responsible for the introduction of a kind old-age pension that is not in the socialistic handbook. With his vivid stories of the Alaskan dogs he has personified these animals to such a degree that public sentiment may fall readily behind the proposal to care for those of them that have grown old in the government mail service.

Brigadier General Marion P. Maus, commanding the department of the Columbia, is to make this proposal to his superiors at Washington. General Maus has just returned from a tour of inspection through Alaska, and was distressed to find that the strong, courageous dogs who have done worthy service for years are simply turned adrift when old age impairs their usefulness.

"These animals," he says, "afford the only means of communication between many of the army posts and are used for taking through supplies. There are 300 of them constantly in the service. As soon as a dog is disabled or superannuated it is turned adrift. There should be some provision for the dogs, and I shall earnestly

recommend the creation of a fund for properly caring for them when their service is ended."

We advise the general to enlist Mr. London in his crusade. The short-story writer has been an important factor in winning for the old fire horses in various cities the comfortable old age to which their service fairly entitles them. The creator of "White Fang" ought to be able to do the same service to the army of dogs of the far North.—*Editorial, Chicago Evening Post.*

JUSTICE TO THE BRUTE CREATION

The rights of all creatures are to be respected, but especially of those kinds which man domesticates and subsidizes to his peculiar use. Their nearer contact with the human world creates a claim on our loving kindness beyond what is due to more foreign and untamed tribes. Respect that claim. "The righteous man," says the Proverb, "regardeth the life of his beast." Note that word "righteous." The Proverb does not say the merciful man, but the righteous, the just. Not mercy only, but justice, is due to the brute. Your horse, your ox, your kine, your dog, are not mere chattels, but sentient souls. They are not your own so wholly as to make your will the true and only measure of their lot. Beware of contravening their nature's law, of taxing unduly their nature's strength. Their powers and gifts are a sacred trust. The gift of the horse is his fleetness, but when that gift is strained to excess and put to wager for exorbitant tasks, murderous injustice is done to the beast. They have their rights, which every right-minded owner will respect. We owe them return for the service they yield, all needful comfort, kind usage, rest in old age, and an easy death.

Reverend Dr. Hedge.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

SEPTEMBER

HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

The golden-rod is yellow,
The corn is turning brown;
The trees in apple orchards
With fruit are bending down.

The gentian's bluest fringes
Are curling in the sun;
In dusty pods the milkweed
Its hidden silk has spun.

The sedges flaunt their harvest,
In every meadow-nook;
And asters by the brookside
Make asters in the brook.

By all these lovely tokens
September days are here,
With summer's best of wealth
And autumn's best of cheer.

CAGE BIRDS AND THEIR CARE

One of the most common birds that we see in cages is the canary. It is a favorite with all because of its beautiful song, its cheerful disposition, and its contentment in confinement. While it is certainly cruel to confine wild birds, or birds that are born in nests out of doors, it would be equally cruel to turn a canary, born in a cage, as its forefathers were, out into the world to seek for its living. It would become an easy prey to the first cat that came along, and would be utterly ignorant of the ways and means to provide food for itself.

There are many things we can do to make a canary's life happy, and the first and most important is to give it as large a cage as it is possible to procure. The small-sized mocking bird's cage is an ideal one for the canary, as it is about 23 inches long and 12 inches wide. It is not a handsome cage, but it is comfortable and not expensive, and being without paint or brass wires

it is much more healthy for a bird. The brass wires sometimes become touched with the green verdigris, and that is poisonous. Also some painted cages contain so much arsenic in the paint that it keeps a bird sick.

A large cage gives a chance for exercise. If a bird eats heartily and cannot exercise he will feel dumpish and stupid, and that will effect his singing.

If you cannot obtain a large cage then the next best thing is to open the door of the cage every day and let the bird fly out and use his wings. He will be in a good deal better condition at the end of five years than if he had been kept without exercise.

Another important thing is to have the perches of different sizes. If all are the same size around and the bird opens his claws just enough to clasp them he uses the same muscles in just the same way all the time, and those muscles become larger through use, while the muscles not used become smaller. In a few years the bird has deformed feet, grown out of shape, and often "sore feet." By using different sized perches all of the muscles of the feet are exercised and keep in a healthy condition.

As a bird grows older little scales form upon the feet and legs. Sometimes these become very hard and cause soreness and lameness. If one of the perches is occasionally covered with vaseline it will rub off on the bird's feet and help to keep them soft. When the hard scales seem to trouble the bird, take him gently in your hand and put his feet and legs in warm milk and water, soaking them for about twenty minutes, then rub vaseline or sweet oil upon the legs and feet. If this is done monthly it will

be of great relief to the bird. Always place the perches in such a position that the droppings of the bird will not fall upon them. This is done by having all perches run the same way, and far enough apart. In a small cage this is impossible, and perches must be washed almost daily.

Give the bird a bathing dish of clean water every day, and do not expect him to jump right in and bathe while you wait. Sometimes he flips his bill in the water and decides it is too cool or too warm, and waits until the water and the mood suit him. Let him alone and leave the water where he can help himself.

Always keep cuttle fish bone in the cage. By making a tiny hole in the bone with a sharp-pointed knife and drawing a thread through it you can tie it to the wire and it will last a long time. The birds sharpen their bills upon this bone, and without it their bills sometimes grow so blunt they cannot crack the seed for food, so it is very necessary that they always have it within reach.

Sand is another important article for birds, as they eat it and it helps digest the food. Either put it on the floor of the cage or else keep a little dish of it in the cage. A handful of garden dirt scattered on the cage floor gives them something to peck in, and a little sod of grass they enjoy very much.

Good quality of seed must be looked for. Never buy "cheap seed." Use two-thirds canary seed and one-third mixed hemp, millet, and rape seed. Occasionally add a pinch of lettuce seed. A good share of the so-called "rape" is nothing but mustard seed, which is neither liked by the birds nor is beneficial to them, so do not force your birds to eat this. Give them apple, lettuce, celery, bread and milk, red pepper, sugar, hard-boiled eggs,

and sometimes place a bit of fat bacon in the wires. Do not give all these at once, but vary their seed diet with them. Give them grasses in seed, and plantain stalks.

Sometimes the nails or claws grow so long they cripple a bird. These should be kept clipped. By holding the bird so the light will show through the claws you can see just how far the red blood-vessel goes in each little nail. *Never cut into that* as it would bleed and be very painful.

Canaries like playthings. A little bell hung on the wire with thread so short it cannot entangle the bird will amuse him. A tiny mirror fashioned in the cage will give him pleasure. He will peer in at the strange bird in the mirror and then fly around and search for him. Some birds are very playful and anything that keeps them busy gives them exercise and makes them healthy and happy. Cut thread or string into inch lengths and place in the cage, or bits of paper, and birds will carry them around in their bills and play all sorts of games with them. I rather think they play "keep house" with them just as children play! At any rate I have seen them fly around the cage with a bit of paper and then place it in one corner and bring other pieces there until they had quite a little pile, then deliberately pick it all up and deposit it in another corner. Just as I have seen little boys wheel a cart load of sand to one place and then shovel it all up again and carry it to another. So, you see, birds and children are very much alike after all.

Helen Wells.

A bird for thee in silken bonds I hold,
Whose yellow plumage shines like polished
gold;
From distant isles the lovely stranger came,
And bears the fortunate Canarie's name.

—*Lyttleton.*

CITY BIRDS

There is one bird of which it may be said that he sings every month of the year, both in and out of town. This is the song sparrow. At this late summer day, when the hush of August that falls upon the bird world, has scarcely been broken, he sings to a most appreciative audience.

The song-sparrow, robin and vireo are three regular attendants at the city summer schools of music. The night hawk is another member of the summer class, though he is not one whit musical and has never learned to sing. Then there is his cousin, the whip-poor-will, who is such a natural born musician that he sings beautifully without ever having had a vocal lesson.

In a general way the song-sparrow looks like the English sparrow. His is the best known of the thirty-three sub-species of the sparrow family. His kind have both country and town nests which they build of grass, either on the ground or in bushes, vines and hedges. Their song is similar to that of the canary, but even more musical and pleasing. The mother-bird lays from three to five bluish-white spotted eggs.

The robin comes early and stays late. He heralds the coming of Spring and sings "cheerily, cheerily" all summer long. The male robin wears a black silky hat and a rich reddish-brown vest.

Mrs. Robin, never noted for style in dress, is content to wear the same gray-bonnet and light brown gown all through the season. The nest they build is a strong structure of grass and mud placed, preferably, in the crotch of a tree. The eggs are bluish-green, and are from four to five in number.

All through the spring and summer the warble of the vireo is heard from woodland road and city street.

In appearance he is olive green on the upper side, having a gray crown outlined in black. These birds swing their pretty nests high in the tree-tops, where they deposit some small white eggs, slightly freckled on the larger end. Their song is "linked sweetness, long drawn out"—a querulous little whistle.

THE SINGING LESSON

A nightingale made a mistake;

She sang a few notes out of tune,

Her heart was ready to break,

And she hid from the moon.

She wrung her claws, poor thing,

But was far too proud to speak.

She tucked her head under her wing,

And pretended to be asleep.

A lark, arm in arm with a thrush,

Came sauntering up to the place;

The nightingale felt herself blush,

Though feathers hid her face.

She knew they had heard her song,

She FELT them snicker and sneer,

She thought this life was too long,

And wished she could skip a year.

"O nightingale!" cooed a dove,

"O nightingale, what's the use,

You bird of beauty and love,

Why behave like a goose?

Don't skulk away from our sight,

Like a common, contemptible sight,

You bird of joy and delight,

Why behave like an owl?

"Only think of all you have done;

Only think of all you can do;

A false note is really fun,

From such a bird as you!

Lift up your proud little crest;

Open your musical beak;

Other birds have to do their best

You need only SPEAK."

The nightingale shyly took

Her head from under her wing,

And, giving the dove a look,

Straightway began to sing.

There was never a bird could pass,—

The night was divinely calm;

And the people stood on the grass

To hear that wonderful psalm!

The nightingale did not care,

She only sang to the skies;

Her song ascended there,

And there she fixed her eyes.

The people that stood below

She knew but little about;

And this story's a moral, I know,

If you'll try to find it out!

THE FROG'S PICNIC_j

There were once five little frogs who had a holiday. They all agreed that it would be great fun to go on a picnic, and so their mothers told them they might go, if they would be careful and not get their feet dry. You know that when a frog feels well, his feet are always cool and damp. So, off these five frogs started, all in high glee, and bound to make a merry day of it. They soon reached a small woods with a pretty stream running through it, and there they agreed to have their picnic. They hid their dinners, which they had brought with them, behind a small bush, and then they began to play games. They played a good many very nice games, suitable for little frogs, and enjoyed themselves jumping about in the damp grass and among the wet leaves in the woods; for it was yet quite early in the day, and the dew was still on the ground.

But after a while, the sun rose higher and the day became warmer, and then these little frogs did not care so much for jumping and hopping about on dry land. So they all sat down to rest near the edge of the stream.

Very soon the smallest frog said he was warm and dry, and he jumped into the water to take a swim.

"Come on in!" he called to the others. "It's splendid! I did not know how uncomfortable it was out there."

"Oh, ho!" said the oldest frog, "we're not going in the water. We can do that any day. Don't you know this is a picnic?"

"Yes, I know it is, and that's the reason I want to have all the fun I can. You'd better come in before your feet get dry. Remember what our mothers said!"

The other frogs thought this little fellow was very silly. One of them turned her back on him and would not have a word to say to him. The second largest frog grinned at him until his mouth stretched out nearly as wide as his body, and said:

"You must be a simpleton! Going to swim when we are out on a picnic, and want to have a good time doing things that we don't do every day. You might as well have stayed at home."

But the little frog did not mind what the others said. He just swam about and enjoyed himself.

The other frogs thought that this was very ridiculous, but as they looked at him, he seemed so comfortable in the clear, cool stream, that they almost wished it was yesterday or tomorrow, or some day which was not a picnic day, so that they might go in, too.

Sometimes the little frog came out and wanted to play. But they were too warm

and uncomfortable to play. As the day wore on, they began to feel so miserable that they agreed to consider the picnic over.

The minute this was settled the five frogs sprang altogether into the air and came down **SPLASH!** into the water.

Oh, how delightful and cool it was!

"No more picnics for me!" cried the widest-mouthed fellow. "I go in for enjoying myself."

"Well," said the little frog, "I don't see why we can't have a picnic without thinking we must do something unusual all the time. I think that frogs can often have lots more fun doing the things that they do every day, than when they try to do something that they are not used to."

That was a very wise little frog.

—*St. Nicholas.*

THE MOTH

I found him sitting on a rose;

He was so fine and small

'Tis almost to exaggerate

To say he was, at all.

He stood and tilted on my hand;

He stepped as if he thought;

His tiny sails of white and blue,

Of sheerest fancy wrought.

He raised and fanned, and fanned again,

And still he would not go—

The common air was all too rough

To trust his shallop to.

Back to his rose I bore him then;

He launched without delay,

And on the breathing of the rose

Was spirited away.

—*Alice Reid, in September St. Nicholas.*

HEROES

The heroes are not all six feet tall,

Large souls may dwell in bodies small.

The heart that will melt with sympathy

For the poor and the weak, whoe'er it be,

Is a thing of beauty, whether it shine

In a man of forty or lad of nine.

—*Scattered Seed.*

Sweet Mercy is Nobility's true badge.—
Titus Andronicus.

They are slaves who fear to speak

For the fallen and the weak.

—*Lowell.*

IN COURT

Officer Cooney of the Sheffield Avenue Police Station asked for the services of a humane officer in the case of a man whom he had arrested for burning a live cat in a furnace.

The man was a janitor of a North Side building. There was an eye witness to his atrocious act. Judge Newcomer heard the evidence and fined the prisoner \$35.00 and costs, amounting to \$43.50 in all, which was paid after a time of imprisonment.

Record 85; Case 69.

A team of horses hitched to a gravel wagon was reported to be in a bad condition. Upon examination by a humane officer, one horse was found to be quite lame and to have a sore foot and bad running sores on each shoulder upon which the collar was bearing. The other horse was sound and well.

The driver and owner of the team were arrested. Judge Newcomer, of the Hyde Park Police Court, reprimanded the driver for having driven a horse that was so evidently unfit for service, and dismissed him. He fined the owner \$10.00 and costs, \$15.00 in all, which was paid.

The disabled horse was laid off from work and put under treatment.

Record 84; Case 897.

Officer Bullard of the Mounted Squad asked that an officer of the Society examine an old black mare. The horse was found to be suffering from a large sore upon which the saddle was pressing. The driver said that the owner knew of the sore condition of the animal, but ordered it taken out, notwithstanding; the officer had the

horse unharnessed and sent to the barn, and 'phoned to the owner to send another horse to relieve the unfit one. Both driver and owner were placed under arrest. The cases were called before Judge Cottrell, of the Harrison Street Police Court. The Judge fined both the owner and driver \$5.00 and costs \$8.50, making in all \$27.00, which was paid.

The mare is still enjoying a vacation from work.

Record 85; Case 47.

A woman reported that she was having a horse held for examination by an officer of the Society.

The horse was found to be suffering from two large, running sores, one under the collar and the other on the left front leg.

The driver was ordered to remove the harness and lead the horse to the barn.

Both the owner and driver were placed under arrest. Their cases were tried in the Harrison Police Court before Judge Gemmill, who, after hearing the evidence, fined the owner \$5.00 and costs, \$10.00 in all, which was paid.

The driver was discharged and the horse laid off from work for a needed rest.

Record 84; Case 724.

An officer came upon a stalled express wagon loaded with sugar that was being drawn by a team of very small horses. Both horses were in a half-starved, over-worked condition, and were badly scarred and skinned about the legs. One horse had a large, open sore on one hip.

The load was found to consist of fifty bags of sugar, weighing 100 lbs. each, making 5,000 lbs. in all.

The team was utterly exhausted from trying to pull this load over the Kinzie St. viaduct at the River.

Witnesses were found who testified to having seen the driver kick and abuse the horses in an attempt to force them to move the load.

The driver was ordered to call for another team to haul the load to its destination (five miles west), and to lead the unfit horses to their barn to be laid off from work until fit for service.

The owner and driver of the team were both arrested. Cases were heard before Judge Uhler. The owner was fined \$3.00 and costs.

Record 84; Case 654.

The Society was asked to investigate the condition of a horse that was almost entirely stiff in its hind legs, but was being worked every day.

An officer located the owner and found the horse in a suffering, neglected condition; with a sore back, a drop sole, and a badly contracted hoof.

The man was ordered to quit working the horse and give it a chance to recuperate. A few days later the horse was seen working. The man was arrested. Judge Stewart of the Sheffield Avenue Police Station heard the evidence in the case. Defendant did not appear. The Judge imposed a fine of \$15.00 and costs.

Record 84; Case 397.

It was reported that the driver of a large teaming company was driving a gray horse having a large raw sore on the neck upon which the collar was bearing.

An officer of the Society examined the horse and arrested the driver.

The case was called before Judge Gemmill, who imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$11.50 in all.

Record 84; Case 840.

A citizen reported to the Society that he had seen the driver of a City garbage wagon severely kick and punch a horse in the stomach.

A warrant was sworn out for the man's arrest.

Judge Fry, of the Hyde Park Police Station, heard the evidence in the case and fined the offender \$3.00 and costs, \$11.00 in all, which was paid.

Record 84; Case 805.

A humane officer noticed a white pony being driven to a fruit wagon. The animal was noticeably thin and there were several sores on one of its legs and a bad one on its back. The owner, who was driving at the time, told the officer that he had just bought the pony for \$7.00.

A warrant was sworn out for the man's arrest. The case was called before Judge Gemmill, of the Harrison Police Court, who fined the man \$10.00 and costs, amounting to \$18.50, on the understanding that the fine would be suspended providing the man would allow the Humane Society either to send the horse to the country or have it humanely destroyed.

Record 84; Case 841.

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in forty counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every country in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2

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FOUNTAINS

Fountains originated in springs in the ground with their natural basins hollowed out by the action of the water. Later, such springs were arched over for protection and the basins lined with stones or rough tiles; still later, as an expression of man's artistic fervor, coverings for the springs were made in various shapes, and mosaic and shell work were introduced in the inlay of the niches and basins. The Greeks made excavations in the rocks to capture and control natural springs at their sources. That there were garden and road fountains, in some of which the water poured from the mouths of lions and boars, is known from the reproduction of street scenes containing them, on wonderful old Grecian urns and vases.

Fountains were in use over 3,000 years before the Christian era, one of the earliest examples preserved being a fountain in the palace of Tello, in Babylon. Among the Pompeian discoveries are fountains of rare simplicity and beauty. In ancient Greece and Rome, the useful nature of the fountain was never lost sight of, and Rome is still unsurpassed for the number, beauty and utility of the public drinking fountains that adorn her streets. This is time proof that utility and beauty may be combined. The Greeks have given us perfect models. It is a joy merely to see and hear a fountain of laughing water; but how much greater the joy when the water

may be tasted as well as seen and heard. A fountain, however artistic, cannot fulfill its mission if it does not *give* its "cup of cold water." To a thirsty traveler, man or beast, the sound and sight of running water becomes a torment if the water is unobtainable; a cruel tantalization.

Often times, the amount of money expended on one fountain alone would be sufficient to establish a whole system of modest, practical ones, that would bestow the greatest good upon the greatest number. This does not mean the condemnation of artistic fountains. Far from it! The very nature of a fountain—a gracious offering of pure refreshment—demands a pleasing externalization. There is no ban on costly fountains; but it frequently is the case that the most costly and pretentious examples exhibit the least artistic taste and practical worth. A fountain should be both pleasing and practical, whether of little or great cost. There must be an expenditure of thought and judgment as well as money to accomplish the happy combination.

Fountains are not abundant in our American cities but our people are fast coming to a realization of the importance of having a more plentiful supply of public drinking water. This is relief work in which every one—men, women and children—may join, with comparatively small expenditure of money and effort. There is no better nor more lasting public benefac-

tion than the erection of a practical, public drinking fountain. It is a constant benefactor, and gives continuously of its cheer and refreshment.

It is generally supposed that the placing of a street fountain of any kind whatsoever is a difficult, expensive undertaking. It is not necessarily so. Everyone knows that a fountain may cost thousands of dollars—if it be marble or bronze and the work of a great artist—but does everyone know that a simple and serviceable one may be installed, complete and ready for the turning on of the water, at a cost of \$130, a small sum in comparison with the great good that accrues to the countless thirsty beneficiaries. This sum may be given by an individual or raised by subscription, in a neighborhood, by an improvement association, a church, a social or business club, or by a group of school children.

Early in the history of The Illinois Humane Society, it recognized the importance of providing drinking places for thirsty creatures, and has always considered the erection of public drinking fountains one of the most truly charitable and practical features of its work. After many experiments with various designs, a pattern was finally adopted by the Society that incorporated all the best points of the others. It is simple in plan and construction, economical, serviceable and thoroughly practical in every way. Since the year 1877, the Society has been actively engaged in furnishing these fountains; and after the test of years, believes this design to be the best known for its cost and service. So satisfactory has it been, that over sixty of them are in operation on the streets of Chicago, at the present time, and many more have been shipped to the suburbs and to other cities in this and other states, where they are now in use. Only recently, five of these fountains were sent to Oakland, California, and three have been installed

in Elgin, Illinois, as the gift by will of the late Levi S. Stowe.

Many of the fountains in Chicago have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who were specially interested in this branch of the Society's work, and wished to devote means to supply that need. While the maintenance of these fountains requires the expenditure of much time and money, the Society feels warranted in making such tax upon its resources because of the perpetual relief which the fountains afford, especially during the summer months, when the benefit is too great to estimate. The water is turned on in these fountains early in the spring and shut off late in the fall, with the exception of a few that are kept flowing throughout the winter. It entails much care and expense to keep a fountain in operation during the winter, as it is almost impossible to save the pipes from destruction during the freezing weather, and for that reason the cost of keeping the water running in all the fountains all the year round is so great as to make it prohibitive.

The cost of the casting and equipment of this particular fountain amounts to \$70.00, and the erecting and putting into commission costs \$60 more, making the entire cost of the purchase and installation of the fountain \$130. This sum includes the brickmason's and plumber's bills. A mason's services are required in digging a pit and building walls within it; and a plumber makes the necessary pipe connection.

Specifications are as follows:

	DIMENSIONS OF FOUNTAIN.	
	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>
Height of fountain over all...	4	2
Diameter of bowl.....	2	8
Diameter of base.....	3	0
Height of drinking cup from ground	3	6
Average weight of fountain, 800 lbs.		
Size of Pit: Four feet by four feet		

six inches; inside measurement depth, four feet; walls to be built of hard burned sewer brick, eight inches thick, laid in Portland cement. Top of pit to be covered with two-inch plank and finished with six-inch concrete. Opening into pit to be through a twenty-inch iron frame and lid (circular opening is usual); lid to have counter-sunk handle.

Water pipes to be three-quarter inch strong lead pipe controlled by one round-way stop-cock and one stop and waste cock. The stop-cock to be used solely for regulating the water flow into the fountain. The stop and waste cocks for shutting off water during the winter months. Each cock to have a stop-rod, protected by a substantial box and placed conveniently to pit opening.

The sewer must be of six-inch tile run to center of water outlet of fountain.

In setting the fountain, it should be not less than twenty-six inches from the center of the base of the fountain to curb line.

The pit may be built of wood; walls of pit to be of oak plank, two and one-half inches thick, with four cedar posts at each corner. Inside measurement the same as for brick. Top of three-inch oak plank. Brick is the best material for construction.

Cost of fountain with sanitary aluminum cup and strainers complete is \$70.00 f. o. b. Chicago. The average cost of erection as per specifications furnished is \$60.00 additional, or \$130.00 complete. The cost of erection depends entirely on the distance to the nearest water and sewer connections. If connections are more than 20 feet from proposed location, the cost may be much more than the figures quoted. The water is carried up the service pipe, overflowing the aluminum drinking cup into the bowl beneath, from which three horses can drink at a time; thence into the

troughs below for smaller animals. This is considered the most sanitary fountain in general use, both for people and animals.

Any purchaser of a fountain wishing to have the name of the donor or society, as the case may be, placed thereon, may obtain a bronze plate suitable for that purpose, varying in price according to the style and amount of inscription required. Upon application to the Society, an estimate of such work will be obtained from the foundry.

When the erection of a fountain is contemplated, the first step to be taken is to choose a location and then to gain the consent of the adjoining property owners; next, permission must be gained from the city to erect the fountain, to use the city water and to make the necessary connections with the city water pipes. The mason and plumber are then called in and the work of installation is accomplished.

It sometimes happens that fountains erected by the Society or an individual have to be removed later at the request of the owner of adjoining property. The forced removal of a fountain is a possible though not a probable thing, and for that reason absolute permanency cannot be assured. This chance of removal is beyond the control of the Society, and should be understood by anyone purposing the erection of a fountain.

It seems inexplicable that any wilful injury should be done to impair the usefulness of these fountains, and yet time after time the Society is confronted with the necessity for extensive repair work. It often happens that fountains become temporarily disabled by the clogging of the waste pipe with sticks and strings and papers that have been put in the basin. Then again, fountains have been put out of commission or completely demolished by ruffian boys. Anyone witnessing such vandalism would confer

a great favor on the public by notifying the Society at once. Fortunately, this wanton abuse is exceptional rather than the rule. When properly cared for, these fountains give the best of service for many years.

It is only a question of time when the entire public will be educated to look upon a street fountain as a living entity, ministering to the comfort of men and animals, and to guard and protect it as a private possession.

THE CASH VALUE OF HUMANE EDUCATION

There are everywhere many who demand to be shown the cash value of any plan or system. And so, not because it is the most important but because such people think it is, we will consider very briefly what we might call the cash-drawer side of humane education.

The average horse begins his life of work at about the age of four years. At ten years he begins to be considered an old horse. From that time on his value constantly diminishes until at from twelve to fifteen years of age he becomes almost unsalable and practically worthless. That is, his period of usefulness covers from eight to eleven years. While this is the case of the average horse, nevertheless I can show you on the streets of this city, on adjacent farms and in near-by grading camps, horses working steadily, doing their share, fat, strong and contented, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four and even twenty-seven years old. Why? Why are these horses still at work, still useful at twice the age when the average horse is worn-out and condemned? I'll tell you why: It is because the average horse is not fed when he ought to be, as he ought to be, what he ought to be nor as much as he ought to be. Because he is not watered, sheltered, worked nor cared for as he ought to be. Because he is overworked, overloaded, overdriven, urged up hill and down, strained, lamed, beaten; cursed, not doctored nor rested when he is sick; overheated, chilled, fed mouldy hay and dusty grain, neglected and abused till the admirable machine he is breaks down in half the time it ought to. It is not the spirit of cruelty that causes most of this abuse. It is lack of sense and conscience, both; it is ignorance as well as indifference; selfishness, laziness, lack of

thought and lack of care. If by any means you can improve the treatment of the average horse so that you could add fifty per cent. to the span of his working life you at once add fifty per cent. to his value. You enrich the individual horse-owner just that much and you add to the wealth of the community or state just half of the previous value of the horses owned and not properly cared for.

The same reasoning applies equally well to cattle and all other domestic animals of value or utility.

It is a demonstrated fact that a two-year-old animal fed, watered and sheltered weighs more and is worth more than a three-year-old animal which has had to rustle for itself, and that an animal which has spent even one winter of privation and suffering on the plains will never and can never by any subsequent care and feeding become as large and valuable as it otherwise would. It is perfectly well known that one-half the food consumed by an animal exposed to the inclement weather goes to keeping the animal alive, to maintaining the vital fires, whereas nearly all the food consumed by an animal sheltered and kept warm goes into growth. Dairy cows produce fifty per cent. more milk if fed, watered and sheltered than if otherwise dealt with. In dairies scientifically run cold water is never given the cows to drink because a certain amount of vital energy is consumed in bringing the water in their stomachs up to a temperature where it can be assimilated. In such places an employe who swears at a cow or even speaks in a loud and harsh tone to them is discharged on the spot. It has been proven by exhaustive experiment that all these things affect unfavorably the productiveness of the animal. Now if such things as these, which tend to amuse you because they seem absurd, have nevertheless a solid, sensible basis, how much more injurious, wasteful and costly must be the cruel neglect from which the majority of animals suffer.

Some people know all these things, but the great majority do not. Even when they are known, in order to get action on them you must teach and drill and hammer. The time to do it is with the child. If we can make every school child understand that every hour not of pain but of discomfort, even, suffered by his domestic animals, means an actual, definite, tangible loss to him, we are going to immeasurably improve the treatment of dumb animals, not only by him when he comes to own them, but by his parents as well.—W. K. Whitehead, in "Child and Animal Protection."

LOUISIANA SOCIETY STARTS A HORSE HAVEN

Realizing that something should be done for the animals owned by the truck farmers who come to the French Market after many miles of travel, the Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has decided to open a "horse haven." Although the movement was only recently started, it is stated that a large majority of those interested in the project have agreed to support it.

The organization found an ideal place, a large yard where the tired animals can find surcease while the gardeners are selling their products. Water in abundance will be supplied, and, perhaps, if it is found expedient, feed will be kept on hand.

The society has decided to erect additional stables, as there were a number already in the yard, and all of them will be made as comfortable as possible. While it is not expected that there will be any animals needing attention, a medical outfit will be installed for emergency.

The cost of operating such a haven will be met by the organization at the outset, but it is intended to charge a nominal fee, sufficient only for the running expenses, as it is not aimed to make any money at all. The movement is one which commends itself to every right-thinking owner of an animal.

When the haven is ready the public will be invited to inspect the latest effort of the society to fulfill the objects for which it was organized. To make sure that every animal on the way to the haven will have a good drink, a trough will be installed at the end of the French Market.

ANIMALS AND HUMAN SPEECH

Animals have much more capacity to understand human speech than is generally supposed. The Hindoos invariably talk to their elephants, and it is amazing how much the latter comprehend. The Arabs govern their camels with a few cries, and my associates in the African desert were always amused whenever I addressed a remark to the big dromedary who was my property for two months; yet at the end of that time the beast evidently knew the meaning of a number of simple sentences. Some years ago, seeing the hippopotamus in Barnum's museum looking very stolid and dejected, I spoke to him in English, but he did not even open his eyes. Then I went to the opposite corner of the cage and said in Arabic, "I know you; come here to me." He instantly turned his head toward me; I repeated the words, and thereupon he came to the corner where I was standing, pressed his huge, ungainly head against the bars of the cage, and looked in my face with a touch of delight while I stroked his muzzle. I have two or three times found a lion who recognized the same language, and the expression of his eyes, for an instant, seemed positively human.

Bayard Taylor.

GROWTH OF HUMANE IDEAS

The disposition to raise the fallen, to befriend the friendless, is now one of the governing powers of the world. Every year its dominion widens, and even now a strong and growing public opinion is enlisted in its support. Many men still spend lives that are merely selfish. But such lives are already regarded with general disapproval. The man on whom public opinion, anticipating the award of the highest tribunal, bestows its approbation, is the man who labors that he may leave other men better and happier than he found them. With the noblest spirits of our race this disposition to be useful grows into a passion. With an increasing number it is becoming at least an agreeable and interesting employment.

Mackenzie's "Nineteenth Century."

If children at school can be made to understand how it is just and noble to be humane even to what we term inferior animals, it will do much to give them a higher character and tone through life. There is nothing meaner than barbarous and cruel treatment of the dumb creatures, which cannot answer us or resent the misery which is so often needlessly inflicted upon them.

John Bright.

Absolute morality is the regulation of conduct in such a way that pain shall not be inflicted.

Herbert Spencer.

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND BRANCH SOCIETIES

The following remarks are drawn up for the assistance of those who want to help promote the humane cause in communities where there is no Humane Agent:

We are thoroughly convinced from experience had that, in the smaller communities, a system of personal representation of The Illinois Humane Society is more effective for the prosecution of the work of preventing cruelty, than a system of branches; and with the belief that an individual can represent this Society most effectively, we have concluded to advise the attention of cruelty cases by the following means, namely, through a special agent, who should be appointed special agent of The Illinois Humane Society in any place, upon the properly certified request of the public in the locality.

By this process of selection and appointment of a special agent, the interest is centered about a visible head, who is assisted in his work by the constant expression of that interest.

We believe, upon examination, you will find this the preferable method of enforcing our laws in your locality.

If it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

The duties of a special agent are such as require a cool head, good judgment of men and things, a humane and benevolent disposition, courage and unquestionable integrity.

Procedure.

In this view, the following plan of organization is suggested: Having invited a

number of representative people, who are not only friendly to the cause but anxious to see some organization established, to join in the movement, and having obtained their promise to attend, call a meeting for consultation as to the selection of some competent person to act as special agent (who should be the proper person to be invested with police power), and those present, having made such selection, have the chairman and secretary of the meeting certify such selection to the parent society here, and ask that the person named be appointed as special agent.

This society will act promptly upon the application and will issue the appointment, if it agrees as to the person selected.

Upon the receipt from the parent society of the appointment, the same people should be called together again, and certain of them—number not limited, but recommended to be not over nine—chosen, who may be called upon, from time to time, by that special agent, for counsel and assistance in the prosecution of his work, i. e., the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals and in his (your) vicinity, not extending beyond your county. Those persons would constitute its Auxiliary Committee.

We would be glad to have the selection of a special agent where a branch has existed, but no longer exists or is feeble, left to the surviving active members of the branch and such added friends as they may select, proceeding in the form above suggested, in cases where no branch society exists.

Walter Butler, President.

FORM OF PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL AGENT

The undersigned residents of and vicinity, in the County of and State of Illinois, hereby request The Illinois Humane Society to appoint of said to act as its Special Agent, for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals within the said county, subject to the constitution, by-laws and rules of said society.

Dated at

Humane Advocate

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OCTOBER, 1910

COMING STATE HUMANE CONVENTION

Three years ago, The Illinois Humane Society inaugurated the first convention of humane societies of the State of Illinois. This was held in Chicago on December 3rd, 1908.

The primary object in calling such a meeting was to bring the humanitarians of the state in touch with each other, in order that they might feel the strength of unity and become better equipped to cope with matters of state interest and import relative to humane work. Incidentally, it was deemed of great advantage in offering opportunity for an exchange of ideas and general discussion on the practical points of conducting such work.

This experimental convention proved a great success from the standpoints of attendance, interest and practical worth. It served to show in an impressive way the value of gathered force in a common cause and the unlimited possibilities of mutual helpfulness. It was decided upon at this meeting to call the humane societies of the state in regular convention in the fall of each year.

In accordance with this resolution, the second meeting convened in Springfield, Illinois, on December 9th, 1909. This was notable for its increased number of delegates, large at-

tendance, and the excellence of its program. Practical effort was made in the direction of working to secure uniformity as to age limit in the child labor and juvenile court laws of Illinois; to regulate the sale of sick or otherwise disabled animals; and to provide for the inspection of all mine mules to insure their proper treatment. Two other, and none the less positive benefits attributable to the convention, were the extended acquaintance it afforded the active workers in the state, and the wide publicity given humane work by the press.

The third Illinois State Convention is to be held either the last of October or early in November, although the exact time and place have not yet been determined by the convention committee having the matter in charge. It is expected that it will be held in the southern part of the state. As the first convention was held in the extreme north of Illinois, and the second in the center of the state, it would seem the logical sequence that the third should be located in the far south. This would have the effect of carrying humane work all over the state, and of giving each section of the state the advantage of wholesome publicity.

Each society should send at least one delegate to this convention, to make report of the work done in its locality during the year, and to address the meeting on any subject of particular interest in its particular district. This meeting is a communion for philanthropic persons to whom the principles and aims of humane work mean much, and to attend it should be regarded as a pleasurable duty.

No greater nor more comprehensive benevolence exists than the protection of children and animals from cruelty. It is a work inspired by compassion, whose benefits are steadily increasing and winning recognition: This recognition has been recorded by the legis-

lature in the statute books of nearly every state in the Union, in the enactment of humane laws pertaining to juvenile courts, child labor, protection of children and animals from cruelty, and the conservation of game.

It is vastly important that all societies in Illinois be represented at this annual convention in order that an intelligent survey of the humane typography of the state may be made. In no other way can the ups and downs of the work be known. Every county should be heard from, and the successes and failures of each freely discussed for the benefit of all the rest. The working together of the workers is essential to the progress of the movement, and reflectively, in benefiting humanity in general. Humanitarianism should keep pace with all other civilized interest. How else may it be done except by having individuals interested in seeing that it is done. "If you wish a thing well done, do it yourself," is pertinent advice.

Great good may be accomplished by the humanitarians of Illinois if they but grasp the importance of combining for that purpose. There must be a union of all interested individuals, and complete co-operation of the understanding and will. Each must contribute toward the whole, and individual thought must be welded into concerted action. All reformatory work has been wrought through co-operation and organization, which is a scientific system of marshalling forces for one purpose.

In gravity—the units of mass and distance are co-operants. In humanity—mass and distance should unite.

This is an urgent invitation to the humanitarians of our state, whether identified with a society or not, to attend and contribute to the success of this coming state humane convention, and to adopt Kentucky's coat of arms, "United we stand—divided we fall."

GOOD WORK OF ELGIN HUMANE SOCIETY

September 25, 1909, the Elgin branch of the Illinois Humane Society was organized. Today it has a membership of fifty, has installed three sanitary combination drinking fountains in Elgin, has ameliorated many of the common abuses of dumb animals, and is ready to start its second year with doubled enthusiasm and energy.

One thing which the humane society expects to get fully started during the coming year is an educational campaign. The plan is to furnish the school authorities with literature and magazines on the treatment of dumb animals for distribution among the children in the grades. Elgin officers of the humane society are already at work finding magazines and stories adapted for such use.

Mr. White, Superintendent of Schools, stated that he would be glad to allow the humane society to distribute reading matter among the pupils, providing the matter furnished is good literature.

The installation of three combination drinking fountains by the humane society was recently completed. Each fountain has a basin for horses and dogs to drink from, as well as a constantly flowing spout for people.

The humane society had to face much opposition in placing the fountains. Now everyone seems to be satisfied. Instead of the old opposition there is enthusiasm, and prospects for extending the system of fountains the coming year are good. Already several people who are desirous of donating something to the city have inquired of E. F. Mann, president of the society, how they may obtain fountains for particular places in the city. Several from outside Elgin have made similar inquiries.

The fountains installed are from a bequest under the will of the late Levi S. Stowe, in 1905, to the Elgin branch of The Illinois Humane Society. As the Elgin branch did not exist, Judge Willis, before whom the will was probated, ordered that the bequest be paid direct to The Illinois Humane Society. Representatives of the society have been endeavoring to see that three drinking fountains for man and beast be erected. For some time the society has been endeavoring to procure the coöperation of the city of Elgin, which was finally obtained by the recently organized Elgin branch society.

The Elgin branch of the humane society has not done much prosecuting for the

abuse of animals, but its existence as a potential agent for the stopping of abuses has had effect on every side.

President Mann is enthusiastic in the work and the results accomplished are largely due to his quiet and vigorous work. Members are pleased with the first year's work and see greater things for the twelve months to follow.

Officers of Society.

The officers of the humane society are:

President—E. F. Mann.

Vice-president—E. E. Egler.

Secretary—Fred Quinn.

Treasurer—Elmer E. Egler.

CANAL ZONE HUMANE SOCIETY

At a recent meeting of the Canal Zone Humane Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Col. W. C. Gorgas; Vice-Presidents, J. P. Fyffe, Frank Feuille, Mrs. J. D. Williamson; Treasurer, F. B. Fearon; Secretary, Dr. A. J. Orenstein; directors, Lieut.-Col. Chas. F. Mason, S. E. Blackburn, Rev. Daniel Quijano.

It was proposed that a work horse parade be held on Thanksgiving Day, and the matter was referred to the Board of Directors for further consideration. The society decided to offer a bronze medal for acts of signal bravery in the saving of life in the Canal Zone and Republic of Panama, the award to be made by the directors at a meeting to be held just before the annual meeting of members. Not more than one medal will be given in each year, and in this connection it is requested that all acts of bravery be reported to the secretary of the society. It was also proposed at the meeting that the directors cause a number of hand bills to be printed, both in English and Spanish, setting forth the laws covering the penalties for cruelty to animals, to be distributed among coachmen.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE HERONS

Passes Bill Barring Sale of Aigrettes.

Aigrettes and other plumes which are used to make beautiful the hats of women cannot be legally sold in New York State after July 1, 1911, if the action taken by the Senate is approved by Governor Hughes.

The Senate passed by an almost unanimous vote the Shea bill, which prohibits the sale anywhere in the state of the plumage of any bird which is native to the state. The Assembly passed a bill of the same character, but it provided that it

should become operative immediately. The Senate amended it by fixing the date of July 1, 1911, to give the feather dealers and milliners an opportunity to sell what stock they have and to fill their next spring orders, which have already been placed on their books.

The aigrettes come from the Heron family, which is native to New York State, but which has become almost extinct through the traffic in murderous millinery.

THE MOUNTED POLICE

A letter to the *Evening Post* asks when and where the Chicago mounted police have ever been of any use.

We would refer its writer to any part of the loop district during any hour of the day. We would ask him to keep his eyes open upon the occasion of any downtown run-away. We would urge him to follow any teamster who is disregarding any rule of the road. We would suggest that he try to figure out by what miraculous agency the car tracks are kept clear. We would turn his attention to the manner in which crowds are handled at the time of any of our street parades. We would inquire of him what human weapon of defense the cities of the old world have found most effective in time of riot.

A certain picturesque fellow townsman of ours in 1898 sneered at the "gilded popinjays of West Point" upon the floor of Congress. His example was not followed by the Spaniards. The "dapper little men" of the mounted police have already won a similar justification in the eyes of any man who knows the difficulties and dangers of our street traffic. They are the best body of policemen that Chicago has ever had.—*Editorial Chicago Evening Post.*

The effect of the barbarous treatment of inferior creatures on the minds of those who practice it is still more deplorable than its effects upon the animals themselves. The man who kicks dumb brutes kicks brutality into his own heart. He who can see the wistful, imploring eyes of half-starved creatures without making earnest efforts to relieve them, is on the road to lose his manhood, if he has not already lost it. And the boy who delights in torturing frogs or insects, or robbing birds' nests, or dogging cattle and hogs wantonly and cruelly, can awaken no hope of an honorable after life.

E. Hathaway.

STRANGE SIGHTS

BY NINA STEVENS SHAW.

A long time ago a fat little sponge with thread-like appendages drifted along the bottom of the Pacific Ocean until it reached a rock, at the foot of one of the Philippine Islands. There it fastened itself with these threads as a fixture for life, six hundred feet below the sight of human eyes. Who would have supposed that it had flesh like gelatine, with vents for the water which flowed through its body and brought small animals and vegetable matter as food for it to absorb? The fish may have noticed in time how it had grown to be a foot long and to the circumference of a large cucumber. Perhaps, too, the fish noticed as they passed it one day that it was dead. The life had gone, leaving a beautiful openwork frame which looked as if it were made of spun glass. From the island beach into the surface of the ocean splashed a crab having hundreds of tiny crabs which it set adrift. Mother Crab returned to the sound, leaving the younger crabs circling out into deeper waters, where they remained for thirty days. Then suddenly they sank down nearer the bottom of the sea. One tiny form, about as large as two pin-heads, was carried by the waters in between the meshes of the beautiful sponge basket. The other crabs that escaped the mouths of the fish in time ascended and went ashore, where they walked about, when frightened drawing in their heads and legs under their shells, with the front claws crossed so that they looked like doors. A man who found one of them, and thought it was a pretty stone, put it in his pocket; but on taking it out at home to place it on a table, it walked off on ten legs! Its brother crab in the pretty basket was not forgotten by Neptune, who surrounded it with food, but not in as large pieces as the

crab would have liked. So the poor crab walked up and down in its cell and peered out between the bars, and watched the one-eyed fish and beautiful colored seaweeds nodding over it, and we trust it was contented. One day, a boat, as it sailed by, lowered a net which dragged over the rocks below, gathering in its meshes many varieties of sponge, and among them the fairylike cell with the crab in it. When the net was opened on board of the boat the men exclaimed: "What a fine Venus-flower basket, but instead of a blossom it has a crested crab!" The crab only lived to see the shore, the home of its mother. But the basket and the crab were afterwards seen by a few people at the World's Fair, though thousands passed by without observing them.

A DOE'S INTELLIGENCE

The author one day perceived a doe in full flight before two dogs in the Aigle woods, that form a part of the forest of Chantilly. The doe was accompanied by a very young fawn, which appeared quite exhausted and ready to drop. The mother, doubtless well aware of this, slackened her pace and presently stopped close to some thick bramble bushes. She remained some time with lowered head, as if awaiting the onset of her pursuers.

Suddenly an idea seemed to strike her, and with a butt of the head she tossed her fawn right into the middle of the thicket. Then, first advancing gently, as if to make sure it was well hidden, she soon set off by rapid bounds in front of the dogs. The latter, barking close upon her heels, she made a sudden bend, and thus drew them far from the spot where this incident occurred. The howling of the dogs became fainter and fainter, the valiant animal having doubtless led them two kilometers away into the

Canardiere peat bogs, where the dogs often lose the scent.

In fact, later they were seen returning to the village in an exhausted condition, while the intelligent mother doubtless returned to the bushes to find the little fawn she had so cleverly placed in safety.—M. X. Raspal.

THE HOSPITABLE ELEPHANT

"In one of the famous squares of Paris there used to stand a huge elephant, done in plaster. The great Emperor Napoleon had ordered it built as a monument to the glories of the French people, but it was never finished, and stood inside a wooden enclosure slowly falling to ruin.

The great beast served a purpose for all that. The little boys who used to play on the Paris streets found a comfortable place to sleep by climbing through a hole in the elephant's breast and into the hollow interior. This made a jolly and safe place to camp. If it rained they could hear the drops pattering on the elephant's back and sometimes running down his legs like small waterfalls. Arching beams over which the plaster was laid made the inside of the animal look like the hold of a ship, and on windy nights sometimes the elephant would sway and shake like a ship on the ocean. The boys used to have an old ladder which they could set up against the elephant's leg to mount by and then kick it to one side to fall unseen into the deep grass. So no one could follow them to their hiding place, for the hole where they crawled through was too small for anyone but a boy or a cat. When it was time to go they could easily slide down the elephant's rough body to the ground."

DO ANIMALS HAVE A LANGUAGE?

Whether or not animals have a real language or the expression of their emotions has always been a perplexing question. It has been answered many times in the affirmative, but not often with much show of evidence to justify the answer. Some years ago Professor Garner gained world-wide distinction through his efforts to prove that the various sounds made by apes comprised a sort of language. Now comes a German scientist, Dr. Anton Langfeldt, with a wonderful book in which he undertakes to prove that other animals have a language. His book is primarily a study of the minds of animals compared with the mind of man, but as a part of this study he took up the investigation of animal language and he has compiled a dictionary in which the noises of so-called words of twelve well known animals and birds are classified according to their meaning.

From the dictionary one learns that when a sparrow cries "Yip, yep, yep" or a horse whinnies "Himm-ham hanhan!" they are both experiencing a sense of joy or gratification of desire.

Two animals, the hare and the deer, have only one "word" or sound, according to Dr. Langfeldt. When in pain the hare squeaks "Eee!" while a hungry deer cries "Hoean!"

The bear and the cow have no word expressive of joy. The tortoise emits a low, coughing sound when in pain or anger.

Dr. Langfeldt, in another chapter, compares puppies with babies. He is very matter-of-fact. "There are some points of similarity between the babe and the puppy, especially in the voice."

"The loud cry of the baby who wants food is not unlike that of the puppy under the same condition, and the tones of satisfaction are somewhat alike."

Do animals and birds communicate their desires of fears to each other by means of these sounds or "words?"

Dr. Langfeldt has gone deeply into the question, and in many cases, has answered the question in the affirmative.

"It has been noticed that when a fish has been hooked and escaped it approaches the other fish and seems to 'tell' them of danger, after which all avoid the spot where the hook dangles," says Dr. Langfeldt.

Bears, dogs and apes are notable instances of this. Even fish have apparently some means of communication.

CASES IN COURT

A resident of Hinsdale, Ills., appealed to the Society to send one of its officers to investigate a case of cruelty to animals.

It was charged that a man living on a farm four miles west of Hinsdale had a good deal of stock that was in unfit condition. Upon visiting the farm, none of respondent's family were at home. The officer found five horses with sore necks and shoulders; one of the horses was lame in a hind leg. Another horse was found having no hair or even skin upon its back—the victim of a stable fire. Continuing the search, a mule and a little mare were discovered suffering from horribly diseased feet. The mule, which could scarcely stand, had a large hole in one hoof badly maturated. The mare was in even worse condition. One hoof was almost rotted away, full of matter and maggots, and the mare was literally on three legs.

The officer sent at once for a veterinary surgeon, who pronounced it the worst case he had ever seen. He said that the whole condition was caused by gross neglect, and that prompt care would have saved the foot.

On the way from the farm back to the station the officer met a man who proved to be the caretaker of the place in question. Through him the name of the owner of the mare with the bad foot was learned. The officer went to Justice C. T. Coe and swore to a complaint against the caretaker and also against the owner. The officer, together with Deputy Sheriff Charles Hedge, later located the owner. When questioned, he denied the ownership of the animal, but later signed an order to have the mare destroyed, which was done at once by the humane officer.

The cases of the respondents were

called for trial before Judge Coe, who dismissed the caretaker and fined the owner of the mare \$10.00 and costs, making \$28.25 in all, which was paid. The State was represented by State's Attorney Hadley. Information concerning the owner of the mule was gained, and is to be followed up.

Record 85; Case 167.

It was reported that children of the Campbell School at Riverside, Ills., were being whipped and abused by the man in charge of the school. It was charged that one girl and boy in particular, sister and brother, had been badly bruised and marked, and removed at the instigation of their mother to the Juvenile Protective Home. Their names and those of two witnesses were given, and an investigation asked.

When a Humane Officer visited the children, the girl (nine years of age) told him that respondent had, only a short time before, whipped her with a strap on her naked body, as punishment for lying down in the grass; and that on another occasion, she had been made to scrub floors for no reason whatsoever.

The boy (eleven years old) also claimed that he and the other lads had been severely whipped without cause. He testified that respondent had called him names, and that he was in the habit of addressing his wife in the same way in the presence of the children.

Several other children testified that they had their freedom and plenty to eat, and that respondent was away from the home most of the time.

Later, the officer interviewed respondent at Riverside, without letting him know that the whereabouts of the children were known to the Society.

Respondent said that the girl and boy had been in school the day before; that their mother had kidnapped them; and that he did not know where they were. He denied having beaten them. He said their father, a traveling salesman, had placed them there upon separating from his wife. The officer could detect nothing wrong with the school or the scholars as he found things that morning, and neighbors declared they had never seen or heard of any case of cruelty there.

It was learned, however, that respondent had been arrested and fined several times for failing to provide proper fire protection for the children. In order to evade the ordinance he had finally resorted to having the children sleep in tents to save the expense of furnishing fire escapes. This alone seemed to establish respondent's unfitness to have the custody of little children.

Finally, the case came before Judge Pomeroy of the Juvenile Court. A valuable witness and Mr. Virden, State Humane Agent, were present, together with the officer of the Society. After hearing the evidence of the two children, the Judge continued the case until an investigation of the Campbell School could be made.

The investigation made by five persons disclosed: A house of fifteen rooms, having a very damp basement, from one room of which issued a foul stench produced by a bad leakage of sewerage. The sleeping rooms were all in a filthy condition, and the beds were not furnished with sheets or pillow cases. The only respectable rooms were those belonging to the family.

In the sleeping tent were nine cots; five of these were found to be very damp and none of them had any white bedding; the mattresses were filthy and the blankets worn and torn. It was learned that two boys occupied each cot. The Health Department was

notified at once of the condition of the place.

The boys at the school range in age from six to fifteen years, and are supposed to be instructed in studies from first to eighth grades.

The cases of the two children vs. the Campbell School were called before Judge Pomeroy. The father of the children was present. The matter of conditions at the Campbell School was turned over to Judge Pinckney. After all the evidence was heard, the Judge ordered the children turned over to the custody of the mother, and that the father should pay \$25.00 per month toward their support.

Record 61; Case 243.

It was reported from Tonica, Ills., that the owner of a poor old feeble horse whipped and abused it; that the horse was frequently too weak to stand, and sometimes went down under its load.

This Society wrote to Mr. Thomas B. King, its Special Agent at Oglesby, Illinois, asking him to investigate the case and make report of same.

Mr. King replied that upon investigation he had found due cause for the complaint, and that he had had the owner arrested and bound under \$100.00 bonds for trial.

Defendant retained an attorney. When the case was called for a hearing before Police Magistrate C. R. Ong, defendant plead guilty and was fined \$10.00 and costs, which was paid. The court told defendant that he could either turn the horse out to pasture for complete rest or could have him humanely destroyed, but that under no circumstances was he to work or sell the horse.

Record 85; Case 41.

A woman, living at Hawthorne, complained to the Society that her husband had contributed but \$6.85 since last April toward the support

of his six children, ranging in age from two to thirteen years. She herself was working out by the day in order to provide for them.

The woman was advised to secure a warrant for her husband's arrest and that the Society would assist in the prosecution of the case.

A few days later an officer of the Society went with complainant before Assistant County Attorney Anderson, who took the particulars in the case and promised to give notification when a hearing was set.

The case was called before the County Court. Respondent was not present. The Court ordered him to pay \$10.00 per week for the support of his family.

Record No. 61; Case No. 356.

Officer Snow, of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station, telephoned for a humane officer to examine a horse he had ordered stopped on the street.

Our officer found the animal to be very thin and lame, and suffering from two sores fully four inches in diameter, upon which the harness was bearing.

Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of the owner and driver.

The case was called before Judge Beitler, who went himself to examine the horse. After hearing all the evidence the Judge dismissed the driver and fined the owner \$100.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$108.50.

Record 85; Case 179.

A citizen had a driver arrested at Irving Park Boulevard and Sheridan Road for brutally hitting and kicking the team of horses he was driving.

Judge Newcomer heard the evidence and fined the man \$5.00 and costs, which was paid.

Record 85; Case 146.

The Rogers Park police asked that an officer of the Society be sent to ex-

amine a team of mules being worked while in bad condition. The driver stated that he was forced to drive the mules or give up his job. The driver and owner were arrested. The case was called in Judge Blake's Court. After hearing the evidence, the Judge dismissed the case against the driver, and fined the owner \$5.00 and costs—\$13.50 in total.

Record 85; Case 251.

Complaint was made of the sore condition of a horse standing at Franklin and South Water Streets. Upon examination, the officer found the animal had a bad sore on the neck and another on one shoulder, upon which the collar was constantly pressing.

Both driver and owner were placed under arrest. Judge Cottrell heard the evidence against these men, and discharged the driver and fined the owner \$3.00 and costs, \$11.50 in all. This was paid.

Record 85; Case 115.

A woman reported a team in bad condition, and gave name of owner.

When seen, one horse was found to be sick and the other quite lame. A veterinary was called.

Judge Beitler heard the case and fined respondent \$10.00 and costs, which was paid.

Record 84; Case 856.

A Humane Officer caused the arrest of a man driving a horse having a large sore on its back under the saddle. The owner of the animal was also placed under arrest.

Judge Blake heard the case and dismissed the driver and imposed a fine of \$15.00 and costs, \$23.50 in full, on the owner.

Record 85; Case 279.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY'S FOUNTAINS IN CHICAGO

DOWNTOWN DISTRICT

560 Wabash Avenue.	Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.
Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.	Market and Madison Streets.
Market and Randolph Streets.	Sherman and Van Buren Streets.
County Jail.	

SOUTH SIDE

Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two).
Twentieth and Dearborn Streets.
Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.
Thirty-third and Wallace Streets.
Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
Forty-seventh Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.
Fifty-third and Halsted Streets.
Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.
Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
Sixty-fourth and Halsted Streets.
Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue (Windsor Park).
Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Road (Gresham).
One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets (Fernwood).
One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue (Rosedale).

WEST SIDE

Polk Street and Center Avenue.	Polk and Lincoln Streets.
Sixteenth and Brown Streets.	Sixteenth and Rockwell Streets.
Jefferson and Madison Streets.	Ohio and Green Streets.
Noble and Cornelia Streets.	
California Avenue and Augusta Street.	
441 Noble Street.	
North and Claremont Avenues.	
Fortieth Avenue (Bohemian Cemetery).	
Sixty-ninth and Fullerton Avenues.	
Garfield Park.	
Lake Street and North Park Avenue (Austin).	

NORTH SIDE

360 Wells Street.
Wells and Superior Streets.
Clark Street and Belden Avenue.
Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
Evanston Avenue and Montrose Boulevard.
Ravenswood Northwestern Depot.
Chicago Avenue Water Works.
Washington Square.
Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street.
Rogers Park (Police Station).

FOUNTAINS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Blne Island (three fountains).	Waukegan (three fountains).
Elgin (three fountains).	Highland Park (one fountain).
Maywood (two fountains).	Oregon (one fountain).

FOUNTAINS IN OTHER STATES

San Diego, Cal. (three fountains).
 Pittsburg, Pa. (six fountains).
 Syracuse, N. Y. (one fountain).
 Romeo, Mich.
 Washington, D. C.
 Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains).
 Cincinnati, Ohio.
 St. Paul, Minn.

Los Angeles, Cal.
 Durand, Wis. (seven fountains).
 Hammond, Ind. (one fountain).
 Vandergrift, Pa.
 East Chicago, Ind.
 Davenport, Ia.
 Northrood, Ia.
 West Allis, Wis.

The cost of the casting and equipment, at the present time, amounts to \$70 per fountain. To erect a fountain and put it in commission costs about \$60 additional, making the cost of our fountain, when installed, about \$130.





UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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